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Poet's Corner.

HYMN OF THE HARVESTER.

We gather them in—the bright green leaves,
With our scythes and rakes to day,
And the mow grows big as the pitcher heaves
His lift in the evening hay.
O ho! a field! for the mower's scythe
Hath a ring as a destiny,
Sweeping the carols of life to burthen lithe,
As it sung in wrathful glee,

We gather them in—the nodding plumes
Of the yellow and bearded grain,
And the flesh of our sickles' light illumes
Our mow vanquished plain.
Anon, we come with the steed-drawn car—
The cunning of modern laws,
And acres stoop to its clanking jar,
As it rocks its hungry jaws.

We gather them in—the mellow fruits
From the shrub, the vine and tree,
With their russet, and golden, and purple suits,
To garnish our treasury.
And each has a juicy treasure stored,
All a'neath its tainted rind,
To cheer our guests at the social board,
When we leave our cares behind.

We gather them in—in this goodly store,
But not with the miser's gust,
For this Great All Father we adore,
Hath but given it in trust;
And our work of death is but for life,
In the winter days to come,
Then a blessing upon the reaper's strife,
And a shout at the Harvest Home.

☞ The Dr. Catlin who attended Mrs. Cunningham in her sham *accouchment*, and whom she said "she had under her thumb," has turned State's evidence against her. The New York *Herald*, however, devotes a large space to the exposure of his own individual villainies, and heads the chapter, among other things, with "startling revelations of Brooklyn life, sham accouchement sets, seductions, and baby substitutions, &c., &c." An interesting state of a fashionable society, surely.

The Horrors of the Mutiny in India.

THE MASSACRE AT DELHI.

[*Correspondence of the London Post.*]

SOUTHAMPTON, August 6.

A month ago the Calcutta passengers by the India mail packet declared that the Oude family were implicated in the Sepoy mutiny. This was mentioned in the Daily *News* at the time; but the Oude family was not mentioned in any other paper, either English or Indian, in connection with the mutiny at that time. A fortnight after this statement appeared in the *Daily News*, the telegraph announced that the King of Oude had been made a prisoner for being concerned in the conspiracy of the Bengal army. The passengers by the Indian mail packet Colombo, which arrived here yesterday, state that some things happen in India which are not for some time made public for want of substantial proof, and other things are not known there because the news-writers in India and the correspondents of the English journals scarcely know how to describe such inhuman atrocities. The Colombo's passengers say that the imagination can scarcely conceive the fiendish atrocities perpetrated by the Sepoys. When the Bengal mutineers entered the city of Delhi there were English merchants, mercantile, telegraph and post-office clerks, officers of the native regiments, and government functionaries, with their English wives and children, living there as unconscious of danger as if they had been in any English town. As soon as the mutineers entered Delhi a great many Englishmen and English women and children escaped, but numbers could not do so, and those who did not escape were subjected to outrages worse than death. The daughter of an English clergyman was driven through the streets of Delhi naked, then subjected to unspeakable outrages by an infuriated soldiery and afterwards cut to pieces with swords. An English lady in the same city was suspended by the feet naked and hacked to pieces. The European officers and soldiers are exasperated to madness by these atrocities, and most terrible punishments will be inflicted by the European soldiers on the mutinous Sepoys when Delhi is taken. The Sepoys have acted more like fiends than human creatures. It is with the greatest difficulty that the English soldiers can be prevented from laying violent hands on every native they meet. A Highland regiment landed at Calcutta, and one of the soldiers was seen immediately to rush straight to a native and fell him to the earth with his fist in an instant. Whoever lives to tell the fate of Delhi, and of the scenes witnessed in the city during the seige, will be able to relate undreampt-of horrors. The officers who came home by the Colombo seemed to think that it was fortunate that the rebellion in India broke out when it did, for the disaffection might have spread more extensively before it made itself openly known. The outbreak has been long expected, and a great fall appears to have been the fear to face it or anticipate it on the part of the authorities.

THE DEATH OF YOUNG CARFRAE—FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.—Yesterday we mentioned the sudden death of a young man from Toronto in this city, some days since. Last evening we received Toronto state that young Carfrae died at Fonda and not in this city, from intemperance, which had rendered him, physically, and mentally, a wreck before he attained his majority. He was a son of Mr. Hugh Carfrae, of Toronto, and on obtaining his majority, in September next, would have come into possession of a handsome estate, comprising the block on the corner of Bay and King streets, Toronto. For some time he remained in charge of Mr. John Higgins, a saloon keeper, in Toronto, and was visited occasionally by physicians, who advised, as a means of taking him away from the influence of his early formed habits of dissipation, and to relieve him from the importunities of parties who sought to get leases of property from him, after he became of age,—that he should make a trip to the United States.

He left in company with Mr. Higgins, and proceeded by lake to Kingston and Cape Vincent, and then by the cars to near Utica, when he was seized with fits, and had to remain at the village of Fonda.—Vomiting and delirium ensued; medical aid was called in, but the young man continued to sink, and expired on the following Monday evening. Higgins states that he paid the deceased every attention and having placed his remains in a vault to await the wishes of his friends, proceeded to New York, as his baggage was checked through to that city. He then returned to Toronto and acquainted the guardians and other relatives of Carfrae of his disease.

The relatives were not satisfied that all was right, and the body was taken to Toronto, where a post mortem was held, under the direction of Dr. Richardson. The body was too much decomposed to permit of a conclusion as to the cause of death, from the evidence at the autopsy, and a chemical analysis is to be made by prof. Croft. The Toronto Globe, which gives these particulars, states that the property goes to certain parties who have purchased the other half from the surviving brother, and also the reversionary right to that portion inherited by deceased.—*Albany Express, Aug 12.*

DOWN! DOWN!—It is surprising, and then again not surprising, to see how the Railroad stocks of the country are depreciating. A year ago or so it was almost impossible to find a stock below par, and now you can scarcely find one up to that point. Since that time Michigan Southern has gone down over 75 cents on the dollar, and doesn't seem satisfied with its present yet. It is now quoted at 26 cents. During the last week the President and all the directors of this company resigned.

WHEAT BUYERS.—Some of the grain buyers of Springfield, Illinois, are contracting for wheat at $1 to $1 10, delivered the present month.

A NEW ELECTION.

[*From the Picton Times.*]

Some of our contemporaries begin to scent out a new election in prospect, and it is not all unlikely to take place very soon. The whisperings are going about that the Seat of Government will certainly go to Lower Canada; but if this be the policy, the decision will not be known until after the election returns. We believed, from the remarks made at the close of the session by Attorney General McDonald, about the Government certainly going to Quebec after it left Toronto, that he then was well aware that Quebec would be the place selected.

We would advise the people of Prince Edward, in opposition to the present Government, to be wide awake if they calculate to make a stand at all at the next contest. Mr. Stevenson is not easily beaten, and in one portion of the community he has gained adherents since the last election: he will poll every Roman Catholic vote in the County. These people have gotten the idea that the Tories are their true friends. Well, this is all right; every man to his fancy. His relations are very numerous, and he is the bell sheep, and the honor of the family is something. But, says one, can any man advocate his cause after reading his votes? Don't deceive yourself: on trying occasions you will find he was absent. When the money was voted to build Parliament Buildings, session before the last, at Quebec, the Government were in a close place. Had Mr. Stevenson Remained he would have had to vote against the Government; but he was absent with another, which gave a majority for the Ministry of two. These votes, of course, will tell in England in favor of Lower Canada.

Nothing but organization and concert will send a man from old Prince Edward that will say yes or no. A great deal of gammon has been handled around about the member for Prince Edward being a Militia General, and inspector General, and all such nonsense. Why, the Ministry use him when they want nothing done. A few years ago the Finance Committee of the House of Assembly gave the Ministry some trouble; but last session Mr. Stevenson was chairman of this committee, and it never met. He knows "how work is done" better than any man in Upper Canada. Here we give him the palm. He has immortalized himself in the ambiguous style, since his famous report on the charges of McDonald against Brown. You might have hunted Canada over, and you could not have gotten a live Tory that would come into position, People, you should take some way to select this man, and give him a chance. Nothing can be done without work.

Perhaps the electors of North Hastings might find in the above a strong parallel in the conduct of their own Representative.—[*Ed. Chronicle.*

DIED.—At Perth, on Sabbath morning, the 16th inst., the Rev. Wm. Bell, A. M., the Minister of the First Presbyterian Church, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and the forty-first of his ministry. He was born at Airdrie, Scotland, on the 20th May, 1780, educated for the Gospel Ministry at the University of Glasgow, and ordained at Elinburgh, March 4th, 1817.—He had looked to Canada for some years as the scene of his future labors, and arriving at Perth as the Minister of the First Presbyterian Settlers, in June, 1817, he entered at once on his public Ministry. Though he had many labors to go through, and hardships to endure in a new country, he never repented the choice he had made.—He had the honor of being the first to preach the Gospel in Lanark, Ramsay, Beckwith, Smith's Falls, and other places, besides Perth; at all of which there are now flourishing congregations. It was his desire that his friends at a distance should be informed that he died in the firm faith of that glorious Gospel which he had with so much pleasure, preached to others, and in the unclouded hope and prospect of a glorious immortality beyond death and the grave. His last illness was merely the decline of nature; he was surprising, infirmities had compelled him to cease his public labors about three months ago; but he was confined to his room only two weeks, during which he suffered very little pain, and was uniformly calm and happy. His latter end was peace.—*Perth Standard.*

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.—The Boston *Anglo Saxon* of the 22nd inst., says of the progress made in the settlement of the Hudson's Bay Territory question:—

We congratulate Canada, and indeed the empire, on the progress that is so far made in the arrangement of a difficult and important question. It gives another proof of the care and watchful attention which the mother country extends to her colonies, and the kind indulgence she ever yields to her wants or even desires.—Canada is to obtain all that lands she is able and willing to charge herself with, and to protect and settle in a suitable manner. The creation of a new British Colony west of the Rocky Mountains secures her rear, and renders perhaps feasible the great project of a Rail Road from Halifax to puget's Sound and Vancouver's Island. What high destinies await the British name on the northern portion of this continent! What capital and population will be poured into it should any permanent disaster happen in India, especially if the more intimate connexion with the mother country, to which we alluded last week, was to follow as it will probability it would.

Lynch Law—A Boy Shot.

[From the Perth Courier, August 11.]

A young lad named John Horn, son of Mr. Alex. Horn, of Hopetown, Lanark, was shot on Monday evening last by one Mat thew Baird, a farmer residing there. The facts, so far as we have been able to ascertain, are these:—The people residing in the neighborhood felt scandalized, it is said, at the manner in which Baird had used his family, the details of which are too brutal and obscene to appear in print. One evening last fall, a number of men, with faces blackened and otherwise disguised, repaired to Baird's house, seized and dragged him out, rode him on a rail, and gave him a coat of tar. For this outrage Baird lodged a complaint with the authorities here, and was taking measures to have several parties whom he suspected hauled up and prosecuted. On Monday evening last, a number of persons, disguised as before, again went to Baird's house. He warned them not to enter or he would shoot them. John Horn, however, went to the door, and from the nature of the wound it would appear that he was stooping down, probably to reconnoitre, when Baird discharged a pistol at him; the ball struck him on the chin, passed through the lower jaw, down the neck into the shoulder, through the left lung, and lodged against the shoulder blade on the back. Horn immediately fell, when another lad jumped over him into the house. The parties inside then closed the door and attacked the intruder. Those outside hearing the scuffle, broke open the door, entered the house, and a general *melee* ensued, during which Baird received a severe beating, one of his boys was almost killed, and a girl had her arm broken. The intruders then decamped, carrying off their wounded companion. The medical men attending young Horn state that he cannot recover, and will probably not live over a day or two. Baird is represented as a very violent character, and a terror to the neighborhood.

Such are the facts of this melancholy affair, so far as we have been able to learn. The fate of young Horn cut off in the prime of life, should be a warning to young men to refrain from engaging in acts of lawlessness and violence. No matter how bad a man Baird might be (and if reports are true he is unfit to run at large), still no one had a right to unlawfully enter his house or abuse him. If he committed acts of violence he should have been hauled up before the authorities and punished or bound over to keep the peace.

Autumn Circuits.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the several Counties of that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, after the present Term, will be held as follows:

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Sir John Beverly Robinson, C. J.

L'Original	Wednesday	23d September.
Ottawa	Monday	28th September.
Perth	Tuesday	6th October.
Brockville	Tuesday	13th October.
Cornwall	Thursday	22nd October.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.

Whitby	Monday	21st September.
Peterboro	Monday	28th September.
Cobourg	Thursday	1st October.
Belleville	Monday	12th October.
Picton	Thursday	22nd October.
Kingston	Tuesday	27th October.

HOME CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.

Sydenham	Tuesday	22nd September.
Milton	Monday	28th September.
Merrittsville	Monday	5th October.
Barrie	Monday	12th October.
Niagara	Monday	19th October.
Hamilton	Wednesday	28th October.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns.

Cayuga	Tuesday	22nd September.
Simcoe	Wednesday	23rd September.
Brantford	Monday	5th October.
Woodstock	Friday	16th October.
Guelph	Monday	26th October.
Berlin	Monday	2d November.
Stratford	Monday	9th November.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.

Goderich	Tuesday	22nd September.
St. Thomas	Tuesday	29th September.
Chatham	Tuesday	6th October.
Sandwich	Tuesday	13th October.
Sarnia	Tuesday	20th October.
London	Tuesday	27th October.

TORONTO.

The Hon. Chief Jus'ice Common Pleas.

Monday, 12th October.

1. Keep a good deposit; it will not only assist you in getting discounts, but an unexpected call will not then put you in an anxious locomotion to borrow from a friend; so you will save your credit and your shins.

2. Offer for discount good business paper rather than accommodation paper.

3. Always apply for discount some time before you need the money, as such customers are preferred.

4. Circulate the bills of the Bank.

5. Never let a note lie over that has your name on it.

6. Bear in mind that a Bank is often short of funds; and however desirous the Directors may be to serve customers, there are times when they are not able to do so.

7. If a young voyager upon the uncertain sea of trade and traffic wishes Bank accommodation, it is for his interest to give us a true statement of his pecuniary condition. This will insure him all the Bank facilities his circumstances will warrant; and a lack of such definite information often causes loans to be withheld from worthy applicants.

RULES FOR BANK CUSTOMERS.—The following rules for those who patronize Banks are sound and sensible. Banks are like individuals, limited in their capacity to do business, and are obliged to choose the most reliable and best customers. When they have money they want borrowers; they want circulation for their notes; they want deposits always. Borrowing money at a Bank ought to be like every other business transaction, for the benefit of both parties. These hints are meant to show how it can be made so.

☞ "A line from home," as the boy said when he was flogged with a bedcord.

Why Does India Rebel?

How stupid that colonel must have been who put in force a sentence of ten years at hard labor, in chains, against 85 black cavalry soldiers, because they wouldn't bite a cartridge contrary to their religion! How little he knew of a human nature! And to try so extreme a measure of punishment, too, 900 miles from Calcutta, in the hottest season, and with so few Europeans to back him!

In their greediness of places for every rich man's foolish son, abroad, whom the public will not endure in idleness at home, they send out officers for the gallant Indian soldiers who don't know a word of their language—not a word! As in Canada, avarice overshoots its mark, and prepares the means of its own ruin.

The Englishmen robbed the Oude people, broke faith with them, and are now reaping the fruits of that policy. Apply these remarks to Canada.

The Queen of Oude in India has been many months in England seeking for justice from those who measure and mete out that commodity by the rule of expediency and not of christianity. The Queen of England would not see her; the great lords would not see her; she appealed to lords and commons, but appealed in vain. The moment, however, that India in arms pushes for freedom, the Queen of England sends for the Queen of Oude, and is very gracious! Isn't it humiliating?

THELUM, May 30.—The Sepoys all believe we are determined to make them Christians. They believe that all we want to do is to make them eat pig's fat or bullock's flesh; and the cartridges for the English field rifle were greased, and the grease was lard or bullock's fat, the native contractors have used these for cheapness. Regiment after regment held meetings to resent this attack on their religion. All the officers who were well acquainted with Hindoostanee being selected for staff appointments, only those were left in most regiments who, knowing little of the language, had little intercourse with their men, and therefore they learn nothing of all this, except in one or two corps, where some chance linguist remained, and those corps have generally not mutinied, as their officers explained the matter to them. All this could have been blown over, but the dismissed nobles and grandees of Oude, shorn of all their wealth and rand, sent messengers in the disguise of Fakirs all about, praying the men to stand out for the religion of their fathers. At Mooltan they are only restrained from breaking out by Chamberlain's Cavalry and at Rawul Pindee they are on the eve of rebellion. The spark that fired the train is that one party of Sepoys tore off the ends with their hands, and would not put them into their mouths, which the officer said was unsoldierly, vowed they were greased with ghee, and we did not care if they were of all the religions in the world; but the Sepoys did not understand him at all. There is a great want of sympathy between the European and the native, which destroys all hopes of comfort.

☞ We think of God chiefly when we are sorrowful. It would be well for us, and more profitable perhaps, to remember him in our pleasures, when we meet with success, or feel in full strength, or press our children to our breasts, or when the rejoicing sunshine doth gladden us. We are more familiar with supplication than with thanksgiving and thanks ingratitude, and not because our unprovisioned wants are the more numerous. Every omitted thanksgiving detracts from our faith and from its supporting power; and contributes also to render our communion with God a monotony of complaint and petition, a gloomy wearing of heaven and ourselves with our selfish prayers.

☞ The noted house, No. 31 Bond street, New York, is vacated. The Misses Cunningham are no longer occupants of it; the furniture has been removed by the tradesmen who supplied it; and not a sound at present disturbs the solitude of the premises where Dr. Burdell was murdered—from which the marriage party repaired to Rev. Mr. Marvine's—and where the Bellevue baby was a second time born. The Misses Cunningham, it is understood, are in Lexington Avenue with their aunt.

COURTING WIDOWS.—An American paper, the editor of which no doubt lately "set up" with a widow, goes off thus:—"For the other half of a courting, notice there is as much difference between courting a damsel and an attractive widow as there is between eighering in addition and double rule of three. Courting a girl is like eating fruit all very nice as far as it extends, but doing the amiable to blue eyed bereaved ones is black crane sweet, with the least of preserves—tich, pungent, syrupy. For delicious courting, we repeat, give us a live 'widdur.'"

☞ A Western Editor and his wife were walking out in the bright moon-light, one evening. The wife was of an exceedingly poetical nature, and said to her mate: "Notice that moon—how bright, and cold, and silvery!" "Couldn't think of noticing it," returned the editor, "for any thing less than the usual rates—a dollar and fifty cents for twelve lines."

☞ An English paper says an old maid recently died, who left property to the value of nearly eight thousand pounds. She was all her lifetime getting ready to be married, and had stored up one hundred and eighty-two sheets, sixty-three coverlets, fifty-four pillows, fifty-two handkerchiefs, and numerous other articles.

☞ "When a fellow is too lazy to work," says Sam Slick, "he paints his name over the door, and calls it a tavern, and makes the whole neighborhood as lazy as himself.

☞ Eugene Sue, the novelist, died at Paris on the morning of the 3rd inst. Dr. Thomas Dick, the author, died at Dundas shortly before the sailing of the *Columbia*. Mr. Czerney, the composer and pianist, had also died at Vienna, at the age of 66. Labische is not dead.

☞ "How are you, count?" said a noted wag to a spruce looking specimen of the genus snob.

"Sir" exclaimed the indignant swell, "who are you; and why call me count?"

"Why, I saw you smashing quarters in New York last week, and I supposed you were of royal blood," said the wag, both amazed.

Great Storm of Wind and Rain.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE DESJARDIN'S CANAL BLOWN AWAY!

[*From the Hamilton Spectator.*]

A violent thunderstorm passed over this city and vicinity yesterday. The sky was of a curious violet color, and gusts of wind and rain demolished several fences, &c., within the city limits.

At six o'clock it began to be bruited here that the Suspension Bridge was blown away, and we immediately despatched a reporter to the spot.

The road to the bridge bore distinct marks of the storm, for it was encumbered with boughs of trees and boards from fences, torn from their proper situations. But the most terrible wreck was that of the bridge itself.

This bridge, — feet long and 230 feet above the level of the water in the canal below, was built four years since. Mr. Griffith, of Lewiston, was the architect, and one of the Contractors. This gentleman had been assistant engineer of the Queenston Suspension bridge, and ten years ago built a Suspension Bridge over the Mississippi at the Falls of St. Anthony, 620 feet in length.

It has, as every one knows, been a bone of contention between the Desjardins' Canal Company and the Great Western Railway Company for a long time. The latter built it and were bound to deliver it in a fair and safe condition to the former. They frequently notified the Canal Company that they were ready to deliver it, but the Canal Company did not consider it safe, and no later than the day before the accident, protested against receiving it in its present condition. Orders were given some time ago by the Railway Company to their legal officers to commence an action against the Canal Company for the above reason.

The Grand Jury, too, at the last assizes, presented the bridge as unsafe, in accordance with the reports of the County and City Engineers. But the bridge that could stand the storm of yesterday safely must indeed be strong.

There was, so far as we can learn, only one man who saw the accident occur. He is the switch-tender at the railway bridge below, his name being Robert Campbell. He says a puff of wind caused the guys to part, and the bridge, being as it were, lifted up in the centre was turned upside down, descended with a crash (which was heard as far as the railway station) and, borne by the wind, fell some fifty feet nearer the lake than it would have done from the force of gravity alone.

Mr. Hall of Rastrick, Hall and Wily, (County Engineers) was speedily on the ground, and so was Mr. Griffiith, the engineer of the bridge, who, although generally a resident of other localities, happened to be in Hamilton yesterday. With these gentlemen's opinions, as stated independently of each other, are that the story of the switch tender is correct. The juries on the south-west side, which held the bridge down, having parted, the strain on the piers (or towers) was no longer solely vertical but also lateral. The towers remain—the only link between the two ends of the chasm.

The bridge is of course in fragments. A length of about 30 feet, in the centre, is turned upside down. The rest seems to be "the right side up."

Fortunately there was no team on the bridge at the time* of the accident, for if there had been, horses, waggon and men would have shared the fate of an unfortunate cur, which essayed the perilous passage once too often, and whose body—mangled no doubt and torn—has not yet been recovered.

Dreadful Explosion of the Halifax Powder Magazine.

[*From the Halifax Colonist, August 16th.*]

We have this morning to record the most serious and fearful occurrence which our city has ever experienced—the explosion of the Merchants' powder magazine, which was situated a little north of the Dockyard. The casualty occurred at about twenty minutes after twelve o'clock on Thursday night, or rather Friday morning, and never, we believe, has an event occurred that produced such terror and consternation (for a moment) as the shock that startled our citizens from their slumbers. Even at a mile's distance from the explosion, many persons were hurled out of their beds by the concussion, at the same moment the glass from their windows came showering about their heads.

The terrific report was followed in a few moments by an alarm from the fire bell, and our awakened citizens hurried in thousands towards the Dockyard. But the engines were intercepted on the way—there was no fire—the whole story was told in a moment—the magazine had exploded, carrying down everything near it, in a twinkling, and although much injury had been done, there was no further danger from fire. All along Water street, the windows and some of the doors of the houses were more or less injured, until on reaching the top of the hill beyond the Dockyard, the scene of the devastation came in view.

For three or four hundred yards the street was covered with large blocks of stone and wood, and all manner of rubbish. Not a vestige of the magazine remained. A building belonging to Mr. McAgy, which had been erected near to it, was also blown entirely out of existence; near by there was a horse lying dead. Numerous small sheds and other buildings near were more or less shattered. But there were destructive effects more lamentable than these.—From the shattered ruins of a building which had stood about fifty yards from the magazine, a large group of excited people were anxiously searching for the maimed bodies of some of their fellow creatures. Four unfortunate men were taken from the ruins, all severely injured—one mortally, who has since died. He was a country man, we have heard, from Shubenacadie, who came to town to sell a horse, and was sleeping in the house. The house adjoining the one just mentioned, was also knocked into ruins, but the inmates escaped in some miraculous and providential manner. They found themselves in the street without being able to give any account as to how they came there.

A splendid dwelling at some little distance from this, just finished at a great expense, by Mr. Kaye, was also greatly wrecked, and the elegant and costly furniture completely destroyed. Mrs. Kaye, we regret much to learn, suffered some injury, and even had her face burned at that distance by the explosion. Some of the rooms in this house were black with gunpowder. The new barrack for the officers had every inch of glass, and every door and window frame smashed to pieces. Indeed, for a quarter of a mile, at the least, all around, every thing suffered more or less.

The cause of this fearful disaster is wrapped in mystery. Had the explosion taken place in day time, there might have been ways of accounting for it; now there is none, except that it must be the work of an incendiary. Of this we ourselves entertain not a doubt, and we shall live in hopes of yet seeing the villains brought to justice.

About ten minutes before the explosion, a boat was seen to leave the shore directly below the magazine. It may be that there was a robbery of powder, and that the unscrupulous miscreants fired the building to cover their act, but of this we can have no certainty of course. It is supposed that there was about 350 cwt. of powder in the magazine.

We have great cause to be thankful that the alarming calamity is no worse. But a few yards off were the military magazines, stored with powder and live shells, enough to have destroyed the whole city had a spark chanced to reach them. As it is they are considerably battered.

Arrival of the ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic* arrived at half-past six o'clock Sunday evening from Liverpool 11:30 a. m. on the 19th inst. She reports having passed the steamer *Europa* on the 20th, signalled the *Persia* on the 24th, and saw the *Fulton* off Cape Race on the 26th.

The steamer *Asia* arrived at Liverpool at 8 a. m. on the 16th.

The news by this arrival is unimportant.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were to hold a special meeting in London the day the *Atlantic* sailed, to consider whether the attempt should be renewed in October or deferred till another summer. The London *Star* says that it is estimated that the outside loss the Company will sustain will be about £25,000. It is fully expected that at least one-half of the sunken Cable will be recovered. All that is within 400 fathoms will be got up.

The proceedings in Parliament were uninteresting.

The recent storms and floods had done considerable damage to the crops, &c., in various parts of England, but dry weather had prevailed during the three days preceding the *Atlantic's* departure, and it was reported that the effects of the rain would be much alleviated.

The London *Times* says that a merchant recently deceased at Liverpool is said to have left liabilities reaching £300,000, of which £100,000 are through forged acceptances to bills of Exchange. The Liverpool *Post* pronounces it a hoax.

The mail steamer for India would sail on the 19th of August, and would take out 1,250,000 pounds sterling, in silver.

The Napoleon fetes on the 15th of August passed off well, although the out-door arrangements were marred by wet weather.

It is believed that France will demand of England the extradition of Ledru Rollin, and it is stated that he is about to come to the United States.

The Paris correspondent mentions the departure from Paris for Marseilles of General Dorgoni, and predicts that he will be found at the head of the insurgents of Delhi before November. It was he who stirred up the last Burmese war.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the French Government contemplates send a naval and military expedition to Cochin China, to demand satisfaction for an insult offered to the French representative by the Emperor. He also says that it is proposed to form a maratime and commercial port in the Bay of Tourraine, in Cochin China.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF TYENDINAGA, AT A SESSION HELD AT THE COUNCIL ROOM, JULY 21ST, 1857.

PRESENT,—N. S. Appleby Reeve, Messrs. Sweeney, McLaren, Wilson, and Ford.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following petitions were then handed in, read and referred to Committees, viz:

The petition of John Colden and others for a grant to Samuel and Jane Cance, Indigent persons.

The petition of William B. Steele, to have an abandoned infant left at his door provided for.

The petition of Jacob Eaton and others, for a weekly allowance to T. Whaley and family, Paupers.

The petition of Widow Catharine Hays, for a continuance of usual allowance from the Township.

The petition of Lanihan and others for the establishment of a Road in the 9th Concession.

The petition of John Scott and others, for a grant of money on the Richmond Boundary Road.

The petition of Patrick Enwright and others, for a grant of money on the 8th Concession Road.

The Reeve laid on the table a By-Law to authorize the levying and collection of the necessary rates of the Township, for the present year, which was read a first time, and referred to Committee on By-Laws.

On motion made and seconded,

The petition of John Lanihan and others, praying for a Road across Lot No. 27, in 9th Concession, was laid over for further enquiry; the occupant of Lot 27, having agreed to allow petitioners to pass through said Lot for one year, provided they do no damage.

Mr. Sweeny moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, That the Council go into Committee on Ways and Means.—*Carried.*

Mr. McLaren in the Chair.

The Council resumed.

The Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, handed in the following Report, which was received, and read as follows, viz:

1st. Ordered, That the amount of Rodney Moore, for Printing, for 1855, amounting to five shillings, be paid.

2nd. On the petition of John Scott and others. Ordered, That an additional sum of £2 10s. be added to a grant of £5, made by this Council on the 14th August, 1856, to be expended on the Boundary Road between Richmond and Tyendinaga, in the 6th and 7th Concessions of Tyendinaga, provided the Township of Richmond grant a like sum for the same purpose.

3rd. On the petition of Patrick Enwright and others. Ordered, That the sum of ten pounds be deducted from a grant previously made for the improvement of the Road between Lots 30 and 31, and the same be expended on the 8th Concession Road, in front of Lot 27.

4th. On the petition of Jacob Eaton and others. Ordered, That the sum of five shillings per week, from this time, be paid to T. Whaley, for taking care of and providing for an abandoned infant child which was left at the door of W. B. Steele of Shannonville, on the night of the 3rd instant.

5th. On the petition of John Colden and others. Ordered, That the sum of Three pounds be paid to the order of Robert Wilson, to be applied to the relief of Sam'l and Jane Cance.

6th. On the petition of Widow C. Hays.—Ordered, That the sum of two pounds ten shillings be paid her on the order of the Reeve.

Moved and seconded, That the Committee rise and report.—*Carried.*

Signed, A. MCLAREN, *Chairman.*

Moved by Mr. McLaren, seconded by Mr. Wilson,

That the report of the Committee on Ways and Means be adopted in full.—*Carried.*

Mr. Sweeney moved, seconded by Mr. Wilson, That the Council go into Committee on By-Laws.—*Carried.*

Mr. Sweeney in the Chair.

The Council resumed.

The Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws reported the second reading of a By-Law, to levy the Township rates, and for the appointment of Collectors of Rates for the present year, without amendment.

Mr. Wilson moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren,

That the By-Law entitled a By-Law to Levy the necessary Township Rates, and for appointing Collectors of Rates for the present year, be read a third time, passed, and numbered ninety-three.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. McLaren, seconded by Mr. Ford,

That 300 copies of the proceedings of the Council for the present year, from the 1st of January, be printed in pamphlet form for distribution.—*Carried.*

Moved and seconded, That the Council adjourn until the first Tuesday in October next.—*Carried.*

N. S. APPLEBY,
Reeve,

MICHAEL NEALON,
Township Clerk.

TOWN COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY Evening, Aug. 26, 1857.

PRESENT:—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Brown, Clarke, Kerr, Shanks, Wills, Corby, Neilson, Blacklock and Dr. Hope.

Minutes of former meeting read and approved.

ERROR IN REPORTING.

Mr. CORBY stated, that the motion made by him with reference to the securities of A. T. Petrie, (late collector) was printed in the newspaper as having been seconded by Mr. Elmer, when in fact it was seconded by Mr. Brown. It was a small matter, but when it appeared in print, it caused a good deal of feeling.

[The error no doubt occurred by both gentlemen (as is often the case,) seconding the same motion; and it would be difficult for a reporter to know which person is the legitimate seconder of a motion in *such* cases. And we can assure the parties who exhibited the feeling spoken of, that we should have been happy to have corrected the grave error, had our attention been called to it.]—Reporter

PETITIONS.

A petition was presented by the residents of Front Street, calling attention to the nuisances on Hotel Street, and on the Campbell property.

A number of other petitions were read, the purport of which we could not catch.

The prayer of a petition, asking to have the Front Street watered, was rejected.

The Street Surveyor's Report was received.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. NEILSON stated, that a proposition had been made by the Agent of the Bank of Montreal, that if the Town would remove the bank of earth on Pinnacle Street, in front of their property, the Bank would pay half the expense and loan money for two years, to the Town, to pay for the balance. He also stated, that the Bank had already made an excavation the full length of their property, and deposited the dirt upon the street; so that in considering the proposition, they should remember that the Bank would be compelled to remove that portion of the earth. But, notwithstanding this, he tho't, that if the proposition was accepted, the Town would save a little by it.

Mr. CORBY thought that if they did accept the proposition, they were under no obligation to the Bank, as in his opinion they had deposited half as much dirt in the street as they asked to have removed, and if the offer was not accepted both the Bank and Mr. Ponton, should be compelled to remove the dirt which they had deposited in the street, forthwith.

BY-LAWS.

MR. KERR introduced a By-Law providing for the opening of a street, to be called "Meyer's Crescent," on Teal's plan.

WELLS.

DR. HOPE called attention to the state of a well in Samson Ward, and stated that the Street Surveyor refused to clean it out unless ordered to do so.

Messrs. CORBY and BROWN opposed the principle of expending money on wells.

Dr. HOPE stated that an order had been made to have all the Wells kept in repair, and required no further orders.

ACCOUNTS.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on Finance. Mr. Kerr in the Chair.

A number of accounts were passed and ordered to be paid.

TAXES.

DR HOPE moved seconded by MR SHANKS, That the sum of 2s 6d on the pound, be levied on the taxable property of the Town, to meet the requirements of the present year.

MR WILLS said, that after thought and investigation, the least that they should impose to meet the liabilities falling due up to the 31st of December, would be 3s on the pound. To prove this, he read a statement shewing requirements to the amount of £6,185, to meet which, their income from all sources, including 3s on the pound, would amount to only £6,186. In this sum he had not included any balance as due by the late Treasurer, because it was now asserted, that the Town will be brought in debt to said Treasurer.

Messrs. SHANKS & NEILSON contended that 2s 6d on the pound, would be sufficient to carry them through, and that if it did not, it would be better to incur a small debt than increase the taxes at the present time. They contended they had a right to calculate upon some balance from the late Treasurer, if the report of the Auditors was worth anything.

MR CORBY thought it much better to pay 3s on the pound, and face the difficulty boldly, than to go on accumulating a debt under which they would ultimately groan.

On motion of Mr. McAnnany, the question of the amount to be levied, was referred back to the Finance Committee, to report by By-Law.—Council adjourned

BUFFALO, August 31.

The Washington Bank closed its doors this morning. There has been a heavy run on some other city banks, but it has resulted in no damage to them as yet.—The excitement has been intense during the forenoon, but it has now almost entirely subsided.

New Advertisements for To-Day.

Entertainment at Coleman's Hall—W. Petrie.
Fall Goods—Crawford & Co.
Notice—G. W. Meyers.
Concert—Black Swan.
Important Real Estate for sale—Ross & Bell.
Real Estate by Auction—E. Perry & Co.
Great Bargains at Penitentiary Warehouse.
Spanish Leather, and Axes for sale—M Nulty.

Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

SCHOOL PIC NIC.

On Thursday of last week, the children of the Grammar and Common Schools of the Town were entertained at a Pic Nic, got up for them by the Trustees, and other volunteers, in the Grove belonging to Harvey Fowler Esq. At 10½ o'clock A. M., the pupils of the various Schools assembled on the grounds in front of the Grammar School, where they were arranged in marching order as follows:—

First, the pupils of the Belleville Grammar School (preceded by E'Leman's Sax Horn Band) numbering 128—52 girls and 76 boys; second, Free School No. 1, numbering 41 girls and 69 boys; third, Free School No. 2, numbering 39 girls and 56 boys; fourth, Free School No. 3, numbering 78 girls and 77 boys; fifth, Free School No. 4, numbering 57 girls and 52 boys,—making a total of 597; and we believe there were quite a number joined the procession while passing through the streets.

Dr. Relyea rode on horseback and acted as Marshal on the occasion,—each of the Teachers acting as an assistant. After passing out of the Grammar School grounds, the procession proceeded up Church Street to Hotel Street, which was traversed to Front Street, thence to the Kingston Road, which was followed as far as the premises where the tables were spread. Each School was distinguished by its own peculiar banner, of which the bearers appeared particularly proud.

The Grove was finely selected, and the tables well arranged for seating the various sections when they arrived. The only bad management observable was in the distribution of the edibles. While some of the tables groaned under the profusion placed upon them, others were very scantily supplied, and we believe some of the children, as well as many adults, went away without receiving a mouthful, which was no ordinary disappointment, after sharpening the appetite by a long and laborious march, "to the sound of the fife and drum." The only explanation we have to offer for this piece of mismanagement is in the fact, that in the committee of management not a single Lady was found or consulted by them. In such matters one lady is worth a dozen men, and the wonder is that the committee, chiefly composed of married gentlemen, should have overlooked this important consideration.

Omitting this defect, everything went off remarkably well, and the Demonstration may be looked upon as a triumph, both as regards the numbers that were present, and the interest and heartfelt co-operation of all classes therewith. In the procession as well as at the tables, were to be seen the children of the poor associated with the rich,—those of the artizan with those of the Professor,—all placed harmoniously on an equality in "the republic of letters!" This feeling was also no less manifest in the contributions to the entertainment, as we believe the Trustees appealed to the liberality of none in vain. This general interest and concurrence was perhaps the most gratifying feature of the whole affair, and speaks volumes for the popularity of our public schools.

After ample justice had been done to the generous repast—which was enlivened throughout by most excellent Music from the Band,—then came "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." The speakers were quite sufficiently numerous. Among them may be mentioned His Worship the Mayor, Dr. Hope, Isaac Denike Esq., F. Warwick Esq., School Superintendent for Tyendinaga, the Revd's Johnson, Gardiner, Walker, Bleasdell, Carroll, &c. The Rev. John Grier, Chairman of the joint Board of School Trustees, Belleville, presided. The speeches, with the exception of being in some cases rather prolix, were no doubt very much to the purpose; but, situated as we were at some distance from the platform, and the wind whistling through the foliage, we were unfortunately deprived of enjoying much else than the gesticulation of the speakers, which in most instances indicated great earnestness; and the frequent bursts of applause elicited from the more contiguous portions of the audience, showed that they were well received. We heard a portion of Dr. Hope's speech, and as it contained some interesting statistics, upon application they were kindly furnished, and we make no apology in reproducing them, as well as the substance of the speech, for the benefit of our readers. A careful perusal of the same will give a better idea of the progress and present status of our Schools, than anything we have seen. After some preliminaries the Dr. said:—

"The inhabitants of the Town were called upon in the year 1851 to adopt our present system; they were told that it was economical,—that it would bring the largest number of children into our schools,—that it would provide a better class of School Teachers, &c. &c. Now I propose to examine from the statement referred to, how far it has accomplished what its advocates claimed for it. First, what was the provision made for the education of the youth of the Town at the time our present system was adopted? Although Belleville was at least half a century old, it could not boast of a single School house. I very well remember the remark of the Hon. P. S. White, that on walking round our Town he counted 27 Taverns, but that he could not discover a single School house. In the year 1849, the last year of the old rate-bill system, we had a School population of 707, and the number of children of all ages registered as attending school, was 273. The whole amount of money at the disposal of the Trustees for the payment of the salaries of four Teachers was £113, just £28 5s. each; and the schools were kept open only 6 months in the year. Now what do we find at present? The number of children of School age on the 1st of January last, was 823; this does not include the supporters of Separate Schools, which at present number 465.

The registered attendance at Grammar Sch'l for six months ending 30th June, was	129
Hospital School	175
School No. 1,	189
Do. No. 2,	175
Do. No. 3,	226
	894

Daily attendance at the Grammar and Common Schools for the same period.

Grammar School		80
Hospital	do.	93
No. 1	do.	82
No. 2	do.	78
No. 3	do.	128
		461

Now if we add the number of children attending nine private schools, principally very young children and young ladies studying Music, to the above - 172

we have - - - - 633

633 pupils out of 823, daily attending our Schools! This I believe to be as large an attendance as is to be found in any village, town, or city on this continent.

The price per pupil as per register attendance at Grammar & Common Schools, with interest on £2,500 school property added, £1 7 4
Ditto daily attendance, - 2 7 5

Now what would it cost to educate the same number of children in private schools?

The average price paid per scholar in 27 private schools in the State of New York, was $15 20c., and the average price paid per scholar at the public schools in 25 of the principal towns and cities in the Union, was $9 4 cents. This last statement will show whether our School officers have conducted our Schools with economy or not. To educate the same number of children in the same branches of education in private schools, would cost,—

Grammar School,	129 at £6	774
Common Schools,	765 at £4	3060
		£3834
Expenditure in 1856,		1093
Difference,		£2731

Or as 27s. 4d. is to 85s 9d,—or if we take the register attendance, the difference is as 47s. 5d to 166s. 4d.

If we deduct the amount received from the Grammar School fund and the Legislative School grant, £343, we have only to raise by assessment 16s. 6½d. per scholar.

To shew the prosperous condition of the Grammar School at present, he would read the following summary, handed him by Mr. Burdon:—

"Registered attendance for 6 months ending 30th June, 1857,—129. Average daily attendance during said period, about 80.

During these six months, two-thirds of the pupils studied what may be called the higher branches. 36 studied Classics; 44, Mathematics (Geometry and Algebra); 30, Book-keeping; 31, Meteorology; above 60, Natural Philosophy; 37, Agricultural Chemistry; 43, Physiology, &c. &c.

When the weather is favorable, the Grammar School pupils attend very punctually. The application of the Free principle to the School does not seem to have produced any change in regard to regularity of attendance. Since the School was re-opened (two weeks ago,) 106 pupils have joined it, and of these 100 were present on Thursday and 97 on Friday, (Aug. 20th and 21st.) Unfavorable weather, epidemics, Circus exhibitions, &c. diminish the attendance in Schools, and sometimes to a serious extent."

Dr. Hope referred to a Circular addressed by the Rev. Adam Townley to the Clergy and Lay delegates of the Diocese of Toronto, soliciting their co-operation in an attempt to break up our School system. The alleged grounds upon which he asked their assistance were, the demoralizing effects upon the pupils attending the schools, and the enormous expense as compared with the practical and intellectual results. He thought the financial statement which he had given was sufficient refutation of the latter; and with regard to the former, he was prepared to state upon the authority of the chief Magistrates of the Town, and upon official Reports, that not a single pupil attending the Grammar or Common Schools had been arraigned before them for the commission of crime since our system had been in operation, now more than eight years. He contended that our Schools had accomplished all that their warmest advocates claimed for them when established,—that the three essential requisites of good Schools had been obtained,—good School houses, efficient Teachers, and ample means to maintain them in uninterrupted operation.

Public Meeting at Toronto on the Hudson's Bay Question.

A most influential and enthusiastic meeting was held on Tuesday evening of last week, in St. Lawrence Hall, by the citizens of Toronto, on the North-west monopoly, and Mr. Draper's conduct as our Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James. The Resolutions passed at that meeting are plain and pointed, and they will meet a hearty response from an overwhelming majority of Canadians. Mr. Ogle R. Gowan attended the meeting as a "cat's paw" for the Government, and endeavored to throw cold water on the proceedings by asking an adjournment until Mr. Draper's return, but his dodge was seen through, and he received a terrible exposure from Geo. Brown Esq., which brought upon him the execrations of the whole meeting. The *Leader* and *Old Countryman*, with their usual toadyism, have endeavored to detract from the influence of the meeting, but fortunately on such subjects are received with general discredit. The *Globe* and *Colonist* are loud in their praises of the meeting, and we have no reason to doubt their statements, if the feeling in Toronto is as strong as elsewhere. We trust that other places will soon follow the noble example set by the Metropolitan city, and if our corrupt and indifferent Government will not thereby be influenced to proper action on this subject, they will be obliged to make way for more honest and active successors.

NOTICES.

The *Westminster Review* for July is on our table. The articles are thus entitled:—

1. Ancient Political Economy.
2. English Courts of Law.
3. Suicide in Life and Literature.
4. French Politics, past and present.
5. The Sonnets of Shakspeare.
6. Manifest destiny of the American Union.
7. The Testimony of the Rocks.
8. Naples and Diplomatic Intervention.
9. The Life of George Stephenson.

Contemporary Literature.

The seventh article, as its title indicates, is a review of Hugh Miller's last work, in which that celebrated author is handled rather unceremoniously. The "testimony of the Rocks," it will be remembered, is chiefly an ostensible defence of the Mosaical account of Creation, on Geological principles. The reviewer not only ridicules the deceased author as a dreamer and visionary, but endeavors to convict him of disingenuous and dishonest argumentation.

The temper of the article, we must confess, we dislike. We have no objection to see a fair refutation of false theory and false philosophy, but a man of such high scientific attainments, and one so universally esteemed and so unostentatious withal as Hugh Miller, should be treated civilly and with respect, at least. But when we consider also the painful circumstances of his death, no reviewer of proper feeling should enter upon his work without manifesting the greatest kindliness and delicacy of feeling. On this account the value of the article is lessened, as the irony is too bitter and the sarcasms too pungent. Sympathy for the deceased causes these missives to rebound with redoubled violence against the hand that hurled them.

DROWNED.—On Friday of last week, we understand that Mr. William W. Meyers, late of Belleville, was drowned while endeavoring to ford the River Trent, near the Railroad bridge. Deceased was supposed to be suffering under temporary derangement, which was the occasion of his foolish endeavor to wade across the river. He was carried down by the current, and up to the time of this writing his body had not been found.

The Atlantic Cable.

We are happy to announce that Belleville within a very short time will be placed in immediate communication with the principal cities of Europe. Our friends at Liverpool will be in closer converse with us here, than those at Cape Vincent and Kingston can be with each other. With the present progressive strides of science and enterprise, it is very likely that an Atlantic Telegraph Station will yet be seen rising above the billows, in mid ocean, where the operator in his rocking-chair, will hold converse with the old and new worlds. Commercial and political men of both continents will touch here on their passage, to consult the great magician on the passing events of either hemisphere. No mind can measure the magnitude of the work, and the results that may follow. Three gentlemen, at London, Paris and New York, and a fourth on board a vessel a thousand miles from land, yet they all converse as if sitting in one room. This is but the first Ocean Cable. From the western coast, Americans may yet present their Chinese neighbors with a new link; and thus the electric chain extends its course from land to land, till it embraces the whole universe in one grand circle; and as a language common for all nations has been proposed at the Scientific Assembly at Montreal, a meeting of Deputies representing the whole world, may in a very few years be found holding their annual or monthly meetings through the mystic medium of electricity—preliminaries having been settled, these representatives can be called together, (at least in mind) at one hour's notice. They can meet, debate, consult, pass votes of thanks to their invisible chairman, and adjourn for Dinner, Supper, or Breakfast, as the case may be. One gentleman retires, driving his cutter swiftly through a snow storm; another may be seen shading himself from the burning sun; a third with a pair of torches and two fiery steeds, dashing along at midnight, through some of the long thoroughfares of New York, and so on.

We are enabled to state that the proprietor of the extensive Dry Goods Store in this Town, "*The Commercial House,*" will have his arrangements so completed about the time the electric wires will have been opened, that any important orders left there, can be transmitted to Mr. O'NEILL, (now in England) within a few minutes: the goods so ordered may be shipped at Great Britain for Belleville that very evening, the intelligence of which may be communicated to Mr. IVERS, the manager here, within two hours from the time the order may have been received.

Announcements of the different shipments of Fall Goods, leaving the British ports for the "Commercial House," Belleville, can be received at Front Street, in a shorter time than a message would come from the other side of the Bay of Quinte.

We understand that the Electric Cable has met with an accident, some 350 miles from Ireland; but we have no doubt of the ability and energy, of the gentlemen on board the *Agamamnon*, and *Niagara*, to overcome the obstacle.—COM.

SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENT.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. W. Petrie, who will represent "twenty Scottish characters in full and complete costume," at Coleman's *Hall*, this evening. Mr. Petrie comes well recommended, and is able no doubt to furnish his audience with a rich treat.

REAL ESTATE IN CRAMAHE.—Attention is directed to the adv't of valuable real Estate in Cramahe, composed of an eligibly situated Saw-mill, with 50 acres of land, &c. advertised by Messrs. E. Perry & Co. of Cobourg, to be sold by auction in Colborne, on the 14th Oct'r.

MARKETS.—Very little grain has come forward as yet, and prices are without material change. Wheat is still 6s 3d, Rye 3s 9d, Barley 4s., Peas 3s. 9d., Oats 3s., Potatoes 2s 6d., Butter 9d *a* 10d, Eggs 8d *a* 9d, Potash 41s 3d.

THE BLACK SWAN.—Our readers will see by reference to announcement in another column, that Miss GREENFIELD is to give a Concert in this town on Wednesday Evening next; on which occasion she will present a most attractive Programme, including, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," from the Oratorio of the Messiah; "Happy Moments," from the Opera of Il Trovatore; and the most favorite English and Scotch Ballads. We understand that this is positively Miss GREENFIELD's last visit to Belleville, prior to her departure for Europe, where she has permanent engagements of the highest character. The simple announcement of this fact, that it will be the only opportunity we shall have of hearing the wonderful voice of Miss Greenfield, will ensure her a crowded house; and we hazard nothing in saying that it will be a Musical Entertainment long to be remembered with pleasure by our citizens.

Correspondence.

For the Hastings Chronicle.

Mr. Editor,—That marvellous political philosopher who writes Essays on the Tea trade and China to his constituents of the North Riding, and makes them believe—happy innocent souls—that he is the fountain of all knowledge and cheap tea, is just now, to borrow his own graphic figure, "rolling" (log-rolling for the Grand Trunk, he means) in England, and giving to the *Intelligencer* what he intends for *racy* descriptions of what he sees. Just let your readers fancy the Colossus of [County Roads] Rhodes *racing* on foot! his elegant figure, his light and graceful movements, his gay fantastic leaps, will give them an idea of his *racy* styled. He has missed his course; Billingsgate and China election addresses better suit the taste and abilities of the ex-editor of the *Intelligencer.*

But in the midst of his descriptions he indulges a little bit of political philosophy now and then,—just as his forefathers in the wilderness used to dine off quails, when cloyed with manna. One of his discoveries in this department is so profound, that he thinks it worth repeating *twice* within the space of a column and a half. I will give his own words. I could not venture to vary a single letter, lest I might mar the *dicta* of so great a philosopher:

> "The never dying spirit of hatred and revenge [towards Britain] is as deeply rooted in the people of the United States to day, as ever it was."

And again:

> "England and her statesmen may rely upon the fact, that she has trusted too much to foreign professions. I do not here allude to France. I believe that Napoleon finds that he is much strengthened by his position towards England. But let England look to other sources. I find already, mention made of the tender of services, by the Americans resident in India. England should not be too eager to accept their services, and if accepted, she should watch, lest they play the game of the sepoys, and turn upon them, after having been petted."

Horribile dictu! our peaceful quiet neighbors, the Yankees, going "to play the game of the Sepoys"! to cut and hack, and torture and burn defenceless men, to strip feeble women and drive them naked through the streets at the point of the bayonet,—to rip them open, tearing from their persons the unborn child!

Mercy! what virtues prophetic must be hidden in those gold-rimmed spectacles! how close he must have applied them to the study of national character!

"Thus have I seen a magpie in the street,
A chattering bird we often meet,
A bird for curiosity well known,
With head awry,
And cunning eye,
Peep knowingly into a marrow bone."

Rising from the contemplation he exclaims, "It is a wonderful page in England's history,—it is a CALUMNIATING point." What does the philosopher mean? that his calumny has reached a point? or that he makes it a point to calumniate people? If the latter, it is no news, for he long ago reached the "*calumniating point,*" and this letter shews that he has not left it. It may be he means something else entirely, for nobody knows what hidden meanings great statesmen conceal under ordinary language. In the mean time, Lord Palmerston and the empire at large must feel under obligations almost infinite to the discoverer of this new and startling feature in a nation's history. "A calumniating point!" Mrs. Partington is the only other living genius equal to such an achievment.

But as he is "rolling" from "grave to gay, from lively to severe," he finds and holds up to the delighted gaze of your friend of the *Intelligencer* the following delightful prospect:

> "I dare say I have said enough to you to make you declare, that you will know more about it when you see it; and trusting to chances, hope the day may not be far distant when you will do as others do, start first and talk of it afterwards."

"*Trusting to chances!*" aye, there's the dodge. It's by keeping a sharp look out for the *chances* that his Excellency of "calumniating" celebrity is now rolling round the world; and it is the chances that have kept him "rolling" this many a year. Ah, well, "time and chance happeneth to all," and who knows what may be in store for your contemporary! certainly his master can teach him all the arts of "a waiter on Providence."

One extract more, and I will leave this "Wandering Jew" to his philosophies. "If these works (Marmora Iron Works) can but do what I am sure they are capaple of doing, I shall be well paid for all the trouble I have taken with them and for them."

There! shall we call that the modesty of impudence, or the impudence of modesty! An Israelitish King has said, "let another praise thee and not thine own lips," doubtless this dutiful son of the "peculiar people" would have taken the advice of his sovereign, but, alas, another would have found it hard to discover what amazing "trouble he had taken with them and for them." He got a grant of £1,000 of somebody else's money for a survey of a road, and took good care to have it lavished on a creature of his own.

Will any body tell what share of the "preliminary survey grant" found its way into that oblivion of all accounts the pocket of "G. B!"

Yours truly,
August 31, 1857. DICK.

For the Hastings Chronicle.

Mr. Editor,—The last *Intelligenecr* has a letter signed "A Catholic," which insinuates that you are the author of my last letter. Now you know and he might know too, if he wasn't so given to "measure his neighbor's wheat in his own half bushel," that I am no more the editor of the *Chronicle* than of the *Intelligencer.* But the animus of *his* letter sufficiently marks *its* paternity. It is very plain that the editor of that precious sheet, with his usual magnanimity, (for fictitious letters concocted in his own office are his choicest weapons,) has hid himself behind the cross, thinking to stab at you the more effectually. How flippantly he talks of "our people!" A Bashaw of I don't know how many tails among the Orangemen, he and the Catholics are one people! Well, it is hard to tell whether he is more Catholic or Protestant; the latter has paid best heretofore, and hence he has been violently Orange; but should the tables turn, and the Catholics get the upper hand in this Upper Canada, as many prognosticate, it is easy to foresee what he would be then. Even now with him the Catholics are "*our people.*"

Judging from his life-long associations, and the man of his political idolatry, he is in conviction (if he has any honest convictions at all,) inclined to Judaism, but indeed it is hard to tell "if he be fish, flesh, fowl, or even decent red herring."

There is another reason for the valiant Editor hugging the Catholics under a cloak; he wrote an ''alf and 'alf' notice of the false statements in the *Citizen,*—that was to please the Orangemen,—then he slips this little letter in as a sort of *court plaster* to the wounded feelings of the Catholics. Query, how many R. C. subscribers does he expect to get by the dodge?

Yours, VERITAS.
August 29th, 1857.

SUGAR COMING DOWN.—The New York *Evening Post* of Wednesday, says the news received from Cuba per *Empire City*, produced an anxiety on the part of holders of sugar to sell, and about 2,000 hhds. sugar was sold at a decline of one-fourth cent per pound on the price current on Monday last. Present prices are about two cents below those ruling six weeks since. Still there is but little disposition to buy at the decline. The crop of Cuba, which, it was confidently predicted up to last month, would fall short of the previous crop at least twenty per cent, will equal, if not overrun, the crop of last year, and the coming crop of Louisiana now promises to be a very large one, and intelligent planters now in this city, and recently from their plantations, estimate it will, with usual good weather, reach 400,000 hhds., against 75,000 hhds. last year. This fact, with an almost double stock on hand here, and at the neighboring ports, and double prices over former years, prevents speculators and consumers from buying freely. On Wednesday morning the market was unsettled, and holders were endeavoring to effect sales at prices of the previous day without success.

☞ A Montreal paper says it is rumored in that city that the Governor General returns by the next trip of the *Anglo-Saxon;* and adds that His Excellency's stay in England, if the report be well founded, has probably been shortened by events in East India, rendering the recall of the Administrator of the Government, Sir W. Eyre, for the purpose of despatching him to the seat of war, desirable.

☞ A large contract has been made for flour, deliverable at Louisville next March, at $4¼ per barrel. New flour sells there now at $5.

☞ Leather is now becoming so dear and scarce in the United States, that it is evident some other material must be more largely used for making boots and shoes.

☞ Illinois, this season, will produce two hundred and eighty million bushels of grain—more than ten bushels for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

☞ Potatoes are selling in Washington at 25 cents a bushel, and a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says they are hard to get rid of at that.

ARRIVAL OF ONE DELEGATE.—By the *Anglo Saxon*, T. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Delegate from the City of Kingston, has returned home. He brings no news of the settlement of the Seat of Government Question. Judge Draper has also returned home.—*Whig.*

☞ The sieve through which the man strained every nerve is for sale at less than first cost.

REMEDY FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the FOREST WINE and PILLS as a remedy for ague and fever.—We have the most flattering testimony from almost every lower and agua district in the Union, of their complete success in this disorder, and where they seem to fail, it is a case indeed, as the remedies have not yet been tried, as is the case when quinine, or any other medicine containing quinine, are taken. I have known many who have lost their constitutions almost, by taking medicines containing quinine. The Forest Wine and Pills cannot harm a child, and by taking them occasionally, through the sickly seasons, they will prevent an attack from ague and fever, and other disorders which are common in new countries.

Reader, if you should be attacked by ague and fever, do not trifle with your health by taking quinine or other injurious medicines, but send directly for the Forest Wine and Pills, and we will guarantee a speedy and permanent cure.

During the prevalence of ague and fever last spring and summer, almost every day brought some new proof of their great efficacy in this disorder, and as far as we can learn, they never have failed to breaking the disorder, and restoring the patient to vigorous health.

Extract of a letter received from Rev. R. C. Thomas, Vincennes.

MESSRS. P. DAVIS & SON:—DEAR SIRS:—The Kanzas have become amazing well known for their medicine, and their demand for it is to me very surprising. I have now by me orders for more than fifty bottles, I therefore wish you to send me a quantity, and I will pay you through the Treasurer of the Missionary Society. There is no medicine which stands so high in the estimation of the Kansas and adjacent Territories as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of its worth.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON:—I find it necessary to address you again, as my most sanguine expectations have been more than realized. The call for your valuable medicine is increasing so very rapidly that I shall soon be unable to keep pace with it. My object in writing now is to beg that on receipt of this you will kindly despatch another bale as ordered in my letter of June last. I hope I will not be entirely out before your last shipment reaches me, of which, however, I have not yet heard from you.

Yours sincerely, J. L. CARRAU, Calcutta.

Once known never Forgotten.

If our readers would have a positive luxury for the Toilette, use BLODGETT'S "PERSIAN BALM." For cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Shampooing, Bathing, Beautifying the Complexion, removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun Marks, and all disagreeable appearances from the Skin, it has no equal. Sold by all Druggists. S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

TRY THIS GREAT HOME LUXURY.

For Sale in Belleville by R. Holden & Co., E. Chandler, M. Sawyer, Dr. Coleman, and C. G. LeVesconte.

Wholesale by R. Holden & Co., Belleville, and E. W. Palmer, Kingston. 51

Births.

In Belleville, on the 26th August, Mrs. Arch'd Ponton, of a daughter.

In Belleville, on the 29th August, Mrs. Robt. Richardson, of a daughter.

Died.

In Belleville, on the evening of Friday last, 28th August, GEORGE NEVILLE HARRY, F. R. C. S. Surgeon, in the 53rd year of his age. Deceased was born in Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, England, and came to this place in 1825. He was consequently a resident of Belleville for 32 years, during which time his character as a professional man, a good citizen, and a devoted Christian, was well known to all. "The memory of the just is blessed."

In Belleville, on the 27th August, WALLACE, infant son of Mr. D. PUCKRITT.

GRAND SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENT!

MR. W. PETRIE,

LATE of the "Royal Lyceum Theatre," Toronto, and "Metropolitan," Hamilton, will give a

Grand SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENT, IN COLEMAN'S HALL,

On Wednesday Evening, September 2nd

on which occasion he will represent TWENTY SCOTTISH CHARACTERS, in full and complete costume. Will read BURNS' great Poems of "TAM O'SHANTER," and "The Cotter's Saturday Night," together with SIR WALTER SCOTT'S QUARREL and COMBAT SCENE in

THE LADY OF THE LAKE!

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8.

COLEMAN'S HALL.

BLACK SWAN!

Positively but One Concert.

MISS GREENFIELD

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Belleville, that she will give a Concert at

COLEMAN'S HALL,

on Wednesday Evening, September 9th, 1857.

The Programme for this occasion, which is positively her last visit to Belleville, she trusts will be of a pleasing and meritorious character.

Prof. LAURENCE will preside at the Piano.

☞ Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1,—Which may be secured at the Concert Room, on the afternoon of Wednesday.

Doors open at a quarter before eight o'clock. Concert to commence at a quarter past eight o'clock precisely.

☞ For particulars see Programmes.

FALL GOODS.

S. CRAWFORD & Co

BEG to say to their customers and the public generally, that our Invoices are received of a most Complete and Extensive assortment of

Staple and Fancy FALL GOODS,

Now shipped on board the Canadian Ocean Steamers, and are expected to arrive here early in September.

Belleville, August 29, 1857. 2

For Sale by the Subscriber,

1,000 SIDES BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, and Ten Dozen best Cast Steel AXES.

M. NULTY.

Belleville, Sept. 1, 1857. 2

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons purchasing a note of land against G. W. Meyers, in favor of Alpheus Meyers, or bearer, to the amount of ten pounds Cy., dated the 30th June, 1857, payable in three months from date, as no value has been received for the same.

G. W. MEYERS.

Belleville, August 29, 1857. 2-3

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage made between William Wallbridge Meyers of the one part, and Arlond Carroll, of the city of Albany, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, of the other part,

Notice is hereby given, that the Lands hereinafter mentioned will be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday the twenty-fourth day of September now next, at the Court House in Belleville, in the County of Hastings, viz:

Lot number Four, in the second concession of the Township of Seymour, in the County of Northumberland, one of the United Counties of Northumberland and Peterborough, containing admeasurement two hundred acres, be the same more or less, on which are situate the Mills and Mill privileges of the said W. W. Meyers, on the River Trent in Seymour, excepting and reserving thereout not more than fifteen acres, known as the "Village plot."

On this property is the Grist mill and other improvements, with splendid privileges.

Particulars as to the Mortgage, terms, &c., may be had (if by mail, post paid) of Ross & Bell, Solicitors, Belleville, C. W.—of James Moncrieff Esq., Councillor at Law, New York, or of the undersigned.

ARLOND CARROLL and JOSIAH BRUSH,

By their Solicitors, ROSS & BELL.

Belleville, August 29, 1857. 2-4

REAL ESTATE, BY AUCTION.

THE subscriber has been instructed by Messrs. S. PERRY & Co., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Town Hall, in Colborne,

On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1857

At 12 o'clock precisely, the following properties in the Newcastle District:

A SAW MILL,

situated on the North part of Lot number 21 in the township of Cramahe (60 acres). The Mill, which is in good working order and the best situated of any in Cramahe, being in a pine region, consists of a

CIRCULAR AND MULAY SAW,

and is capable of manufacturing one and a half million feet of lumber per year.

ALSO

West ½ No. 18 in the 3rd con. Cramahe 100 acres.
East part 19 5th do do 75 do.
North half 20 6th do do 100 do.

TERMS:—One quarter down, approved note at three months, with interest; the balance of purchase in three equal annual instalments, with interest from day of sale.

CHARLES UNDERHILL, *Auctioneer.*

N. B.—Mr. James Wassin, who resides at the Saw Mill, will show the properties and give any information required by intending purchasers.

Colborne, August 24, 1857. 2-6

NOTICE.

THE Reeve of the Township of Madoc will attend at John Brown's, on the road leading from Downing's Rapids to Madoc, on Monday the 14th September, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of letting out work on said Road to the amount of twenty-five pounds, to be paid out of the Taxes of 1858.

JAS. JAMISON, *County Surveyor.*

Belleville, August 25, 1857. 1-3

HELMOUSH'S PATENT GALVANIC CEMENT FOR ROOFING.

THE Subscriber having purchased the right of using the above material for Roofing in this County, from W. F. Hortutt Esq., of Hamilton, the owner of said Patent, he is prepared to Contract for Roofing to any extent in this County, on liberal terms, either on old or new roofs. All work warranted for one year from completion of Roof. Parties wishing to obtain any information respecting said material, can do so by calling on the subscriber, his having letters of recommendation from different parties in Hamilton and Toronto, who have tested the same.

C. F. SMITH.

P. S.—All parties using or having the same used about their premises, or infringing upon the said patent in any way, in this County, will be prosecuted according to Law. C. F. S.

Belleville, July 14, 1857. 47

New GROCERY STORE.

R. WALLBRIDGE,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and the neighboring country, that since disposing of his old stock he has visited the New York and Montreal markets, where he has selected a large assortment of the best of everything required in the

Grocery and Liquor Trade,

AND WHICH HE SELLS FOR THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE FOR CASH

In the store lately occupied by SAMUEL MUNRO, opposite the Bellevue House. The Stock will be found to consist, in addition to a full assortment of Groceries, of

Brandies of the finest brands.
Booth's old Tom, (imported direct in cases.)
Schiedam Gin, do. do.
Jamaica Spirits.
Hibbert's Stout, in quarts and pints.
Dublin do do do.
Barclay & Perkins' Stout, quarts and pints.
Monoughela Whiskey.
Scotch do do.
Bourbon do do.
English Malt Vinegar, quarts and pints.
Raspberry do do.
Younger's Ale, quarts and pints.
Bass' do do do.
Jeffery's do do do.
Tennent's do do do.
Champagne, Mumm's, quarts and pints.
Sparkling Hock, do do.
Still do do do.
Sendeman's Port, in wood & bottles, Nos. 2 & 3.
Hunt's Port, No. 1, do do.
Duff, Gordon & Co.'s Sherry, wood & bottles.

ALSO,

Several cases of American and English Cheese, and ten thousand French and Havana Cigars.

☞ Hotel keepers and others are particularly invited to inspect his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find every article of the best quality and moderate in prices.

Belleville, July 22, 1857. 49

POSTPONEMENT.

THE SALE of PATRICK BENNETT'S property, is further postponed till *Monday, 7th day of September, 1857*, when it will then be sold, at the Auction Room of M. Nulty, at 12 o'clock, noon. The property consists of four Lots, in West Belleville, beautifully situated, with good buildings on three of the Lots. For particulars inquire of James Fraser Barrister, or

M. NULTY, *Auctioneer.*

By his Solicitor, JAMES FRASER Jr.

Belleville, July 25, 1857. 49-3

NOTICE.

MINISTERS of the different religious denominations in the County of Hastings requiring copies of the Marriage Act of last session, can have the same, free of charge, on applying at my office.

JOHN O'HARE, Clerk of the Peace, Co. of Hastings.

August 20, 1857. 1-3

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE having passed an Act requiring all the ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT to be kept in DOLLARS and CENTS, from the FIRST of JANUARY next, it is desirable that the same system of Accounting should be generally adopted throughout the country.

The BANKING INSTITUTIONS have, therefore, resolved to make a similar change, to take effect at the above mentioned period, and they request their Customers transacting business with them will have the amount of all Bills or Notes intended for Discount or Collection, and falling due on and after the first of January next, expressed in Dollars and Cents. It will also be necessary that all Cheques and other forms, in use for Banking purposes, be adapted to the Decimal System.

1st May, 1857.

For the Bank of Montreal—D. DAVIDSON, Cashier.
For the Bank of British North America—THOS. PATON, General Manager.
For the Commercial Bank of Canada—C. S. ROSS, Cashier.
For the Bank of Upper Canada—THOMAS G. ROGERS, Cashier.
For the City Bank—F. MACCULLOCH, Cashier.
For the Quebec Bank—C. GETHINGS, Cashier.
For the Gore Bank—A. STEVEN, President.
For La Banque du Peuple—B. H. LEMOINE, Cashier.
For Molson's Bank—WILLIAM MOLSON, President.
For the Bank of Toronto—A. CAMERON Cashier.
For the Niagara District Bank—THOMAS R. MERRITT, Vice President. 42

CONFECTIONERS.—Any quantity of 3 lbs MOTTOES for sale at this Office.

GREAT BARGAINS!

STOCK $30,000!

PENITENTIARY CABINET WAREROOMS, LAND FOR BUILDERS, KINGSTON, C. W.

THE Proprietor having enlarged this Establishment, with a view to effectually exclude Foreign Manufactures from this country, begs now to offer to the Public at large, a Stock of Furniture and House Trimmings, unsurpassed by any Establishment, embracing a large variety of the latest Fashionable Manufactures, being under the direct superintendence of select Foremen—as Cabinet Makers, Turners, Upholsters and Finishers,—working in every variety of wood, viz:

Rosewood,	Oak,	Maple,	
Mahogany,	Cedar,	Butternut,	
Walnut,	Cherry,	Satin Wood, &c., &c.	

Having always on hand a large Stock of

Sofas,	Cabinet Wood,	Working Chairs,	
Lounges,	Hall Stands,	Centre Tables,	
Divans,	Bureaus,	Dining Tables,	
Ottomans,	Wardrobes,	Sideboards,	
Vis à Vis,	Chiffoniers,	Chairs, Parlor,	
Couches,	Table Tables,	Do. Dining,	
Washstands,	Office Desks,	Do. Cane,	
Sectional do.,	Linen do.,	Work Tables,	
Marble do.,	Book Cases,	Chamber do.,	
What Nots,	&c.,	&c.,	

Upholstered in every class and style of material, consisting in part of

Brocatelles, of French Manufacture,
Satin Damask,
Alhambra Cloth, Silk and Worsted,
Saracens do., do.,
Reps, do.,
Hair Cloth, &c., &c., Union Damasks, Morocco,
Leather, &c., &c., &c.

Being imported direct from the Manufacturers, I have reason to hope that part of which the consumer receives the benefit.

Apart from the above material, the Proprietor has a beautiful assortment of Certain Material, Trimmings, &c., consisting of

Cornices, Bands, Tassels, Loops, &c.

Together with a Splendid Assortment of

CARPETS,

of all grades and descriptions, imported expressly for this Establishment, which they make up at the shortest notice. Parties desiring anything in this line would do well to visit the establishment and inspect the Stock, as the Proprietor feels assured that the utmost satisfaction will result from their purchasing here, being, in point of style and design, unequalled, and its material and manufacture equal to the best manufactures.

Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to purchase here, having much reduced his prices to the trade, so as to defy all competition in this market.

To private parties purchasing at a distance, the articles will be boxed free of charge.

A liberal credit given to purchasers over £25, on producing satisfactory paper.

* All orders left at the Penitentiary Cabinet Warerooms, Princess Street, Kingston, C. W. will receive prompt attention.

Kingston, August 27, 1857. 2 6m

LANDS FOR SALE IN MARMORA.

EAST half of No. 9, 6th Concession 100 Acres.
" part " 20, 10th do. 70 do.

TERMS:—One-third Cash; balance in five Annual Instalments with interest.

Apply to I. S. FARRELL.

Belleville, August 21, 1857. 7

AUCTION Sale of REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold by public AUCTION, at the Court House in the Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY the 22nd day of AUGUST next, at twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage from John McAfee and Eliza McAfee to John Greenshields of Montreal, the following valuable property, viz:

1. Lot number four, on sub-division of Lot number sixty-nine of Wellington Murney's plan of Lots between one, in the first concession of Thurlow and County of Hastings, known as Block A, more particularly described in said Mortgage.

2. Also, pursuant to power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage from William Jerome Northgraves and Alice Ann Northgraves to said John Greenshields,—Lots numbers five and six, on same plan as aforesaid.

3. Also, pursuant to power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage from William H. Shaw to said John Greenshields,—Lot number seventeen, on same plan as aforesaid.

4. Also, pursuant to power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage from James Geen and Elizabeth Geen to said John Greenshields,—Lot number fourteen, on same plan as aforesaid.

5. Also, pursuant to power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage from William Harrison to said John Greenshields,—Lot number thirteen, on same plan as aforesaid.

6. Also, pursuant to power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage from James S. Cadwell and Huldah H. Cadwell, to said John Greenshields,—Lot number twelve, on same plan as aforesaid.

7. Also, pursuant to power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage from William Phillips and Mary Sophia Phillips to John Greenshields,—Lot number one, on same plan as aforesaid.

8. Also, pursuant to power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage from Jacob H. Germain to John Greenshields,—Lot number sixteen, on same plan as aforesaid.

9. Also, pursuant to power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage from Martin Horan and Mary Horan to John Greenshields,—Lot number eighteen, on same plan as aforesaid.

10. Also, pursuant to power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage from James D. Ramage to John Greenshields,—Lot number two, on same plan as aforesaid.

11. Also, pursuant to power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage from Peter Finn to John Greenshields,—Lot number seven, on same plan as aforesaid.

For further information, terms, &c., apply to Michael Nulty, Auctioneer, or to

ROSS & BELL, *Agents.*

Belleville, July 3, 1857.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above SALE is Postponed till Saturday, 5th September, then to be held at the Court House, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

M. NULTY, *Auctioneer.*

Belleville, August 24, 1857. 1-3

TENDERS!

SEALED Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to the 15th September next, for making a SUMMER ROAD, commencing on BELL'S LINE, between the fifth and sixth ranges, on the Hastings Road,—thence Easterly on said Bell's Line.

Tenders to state so much per mile for chopping and clearing.

So much per mile for grubbing and leveling.

So much per rod for crosswaying and bridging.

So much per cubic yard for ditching.

So much per cubic yard for taking down hills. All to be done according to Specifications to be seen at Mr. Way's Crown Timber Office in Belleville, and at Moon's Hotel in Hastings, Madoc. Sufficient security to be given for the performance of the work.

Tenders to be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY the 15th day of September, at Moon's Hotel, in Hastings.

ROBT. BIRD, *Superintendent.*

Sidney, August 22, 1857. 1-3

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable property, 292 acres, being composed of part of Block A, and South half of No. 1, in the 6th concession of the Township of Sidney, about one mile from the village of Frankford, and 9 miles from Trenton. There is over 200 acres cleared, in good cultivation.—two large frame barns, shed, and stables on the premises.—also a frame dwelling house 24 x 30, all new. A good well is near the house, and three living springs on the farm; also a young Orchard of 200 or 300 trees, apples and cherries, some bearing. The above is a desirable property for any person wishing to purchase, as the situation is pleasant, and the land excellent.

For terms, which are liberal, apply to Mr. J. S. Huffman, 4th con. Sidney, or the proprietor, on the premises.

DAVID J. S. HUFFMAN.

Sidney, Aug. 22, 1857. 1

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Directors of the County of Hastings Agricultural Society will be held in Belleville, on SATURDAY, 5th OF SEPTEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. As the Judges for the coming Show will be appointed, and other matters of importance will come before the Meeting, a full attendance is requested.

S. D. FARLEY, *Secretary.*

Belleville, August 18, 1857. 52

NOTICE.

MR. S. M. WASHBURN, of Canifton, has this day been appointed Agent for the *Provincial Fire*, and *Albert & Tuscarora Life* Assurance Companies. Those wishing to effect an Insurance will find the Tariff greatly reduced.

Renewal receipts for Thurlow and Sidney can be obtained at S. M. Washburn's Office, Canifton.

R. NEWBERY.

Belleville, August 17, 1857. 52

EMIGRATION!

SERVANT'S REGISTRY AND General Agency Office,

A FEW Doors South of Patterson's Foundry, North Belleville.

All persons in Town and Country wanting either to hire persons or to be furnished with employment, would save Time and Money by calling on the Subscriber.

Conveyancing, Posting of Books,

COLLECTING or DEBTS, &c. also done, and at low rates.

G. McADIE.

Belleville, August 3, 1857. 51

IMPORTANT

MORTGAGE SALE!

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 26th day of SEPTEMBER now next ensuing, the property hereinafter mentioned and described in a Mortgage made by George L. P. Bull, of the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Merchant, of the first part, and Alexander H. Grant, of the City of New York, in the United States of America, Merchant, of the second part, and bearing date the 13th day of May, A. D. 1856, and registered on the same day in the Registrar's office of the County of Hastings, in Belleville, will be sold, that is to say:

All that part of the West half of Lot No. 12 in the 14th Concession of Huntingdon, and County of Hastings, containing 80 acres, more or less, and particularly described in said Mortgage.

Also the East half of Lot No. 12 in said 14th Con. of said township.

Also part of the East part of Lot No. 11, in said 14th Con. of said Township, also particularly described in said Mortgage; with the right to flow back the water of any stream flowing through said Lots.

☞ On the property in question is a *Grist Mill* and other improvements.

THE TERMS ARE CASH.

Particulars as to the Mortgage and the description of the property, may be had of Ross & Bell, Solicitors, Belleville.

The Mortgagee will only covenant against his own acts, and will leave purchasers to satisfy themselves as to title.

The Deed will be given at the seller's expense.

The sale will be made under a Power of sale contained in the said Mortgage, for default in performance of the conditions therein expressed.

☞ Sale will be held at the Court House in Belleville, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALEX. H. GRANT, by his Attorneys,
ROSS & BELL.

Belleville, June 30, 1857. 45

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto, until 12 o'clock, Noon, on Saturday, 12th day of September, for the Conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six times per week each way between Belleville and Stirling, on and from the 1st October next.

The computed distance between Belleville and Stirling is fourteen miles.

The rate of Speed to be not less than five miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The Days and Hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Postmaster General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do:

To leave Belleville daily (Sundays excepted,) at 8 a. m., and passing by way of Canifton and Smithville, to arrive at Stirling at 11 a. m. To leave Stirling daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 2 p. m., and passing over the same route, to arrive at Belleville at 5 p. m.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years: the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest, in his opinion, require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this Route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length for the Conveyance, signed by a written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract will be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded; undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of £150, for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices Belleville, Canifton, Smithville and Stirling.

M. SWEETNAM, *Post Office Inspector.*

Kingston, August 1, 1857. 51

PATENT SELF HEATING SMOOTHING IRON.

BULLEN'S IMPROVED ROTARY **SMOOTHING IRON.**

EVERY housekeeper would do well to give it a fair trial. It is cheaper than the common flat iron, and possess many real advantages.

1. These Irons are heated, Eight Hours, with one Pint of Alcohol, thus costing less than the cutting of the wood, used in the same length of time heating the ordinary iron.

2. The injurious and exhausting heat of the ironing room is abated.

3. No change of irons is required, as this iron may be kept at a regular temperature, and thus enabling a person to iron double the quantity of clothes in the same space of time; it creates a smooth and glossy finish on the linen and leaves soft clothes.

4. It can be used independent of a stove, while the most cool and comfortable place, in doors or out, up stairs or down, can always be selected.

5. No loss of time in keeping the iron clean from smut and ashes.

6. It saves all the dire troubles and sweating vexations attending an ironing with the common hot iron in warm weather.

Full directions for use enclosed in each iron.

For sale by JOSEPH BULLEN, Belleville.

Or his authorized Agents.

Belleville, August 19, 1857. (1)

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay up immediately, otherwise they will be sued. And he hereby gives further notice that after this he will endorse for NO ONE. So save yourselves a refusal.

JOHN O'HARE.

Belleville, August 25, 1857. 1-6

REMOVAL.

JAMES KENNEDY

WOULD beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country, that the Stock of Messrs. BULL BROTHER, has been removed by him to the

VICTORIA BUILDINGS,

in his old stand. The business will be carried on with a new stock of

DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, and **LIQUORS,**

which he intends to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Belleville, August 4th, 1857. (50)

FOR THE SEASON.

The Newest Styles and Fabrics of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

JUST RECEIVING AT

ROBERT MITCHELHILL'S,

Near to the Bank of Montreal,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

23rd JULY, 1857. 49

FRESH ARRIVALS

OF NEW

SUMMER DRY GOODS,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE!

BELLEVILLE.

THE Subscriber has been receiving for the past six weeks by all regular Mail Steamers from Liverpool, Glasgow and London, an

Immense Stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

Which are now ready for sale. Notwithstanding the very great advance on Manufactured goods in Europe he is enabled from his residence in the Home Markets, for the past ten months, to continue the important advantages of saving his customers

FROM 20 TO 40 PER CENT.

on the present prices of the Market, which a few moments examination of the Goods will clearly show.

This stock will be found to be the *Largest* and most *Elegantly assorted of any ever laid down in Belleville.*

Each Article Marked in Plain Figures.

NO SECOND PRICE.

(32) P. O'NEILL.

BONNETS! BONNETS!

DIRECT FROM PARIS.

The largest and most elegant assortment ever imported to this country, have just been opened for Sale at the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

BELLEVILLE, AUGUST 1857.

P. O'NEILL.

Visettes,

MANTLES AND SCARFS,

ARRIVED AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

BELLEVILLE, DIRECT FROM PARIS.

500 Rich Glacie, Moire, and Velvet, from 10s. to 80s. each.

(46)

Miss Elizabeth A. Gould,

WOULD announce to her patrons, and the public generally, that her next term of tuition, will commence on the 17th instant. And while returning thanks for the liberal support heretofore received at their hands, would still solicit, and hope to merit a continuation of their patronage.

Belleville, August 3rd, 1857. 52

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR particulars enquire of the undersigned.

JAS. JAMISON.

Belleville, July 14, 1857. 47

Hotel & Wharf Property for Sale, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THAT large and commodious frame Building on the East side of Pinnacle Street, formerly kept as a Hotel by Capt. Bonter, a large yard and out-buildings are attached.

Also—Water lot 8, in the Town of Belleville, having on it a large Storehouse and Wharf.

The property can be seen on application to Captain Bonter.

TERMS, (which will be liberal,) and other particulars may be learned on application to

JAMES JAMISON.

Belleville, June 23rd, 1857. 44

NEW DRY GOODS STORE

G. RITCHIE & CO.

ADJOINING VICTORIA BUILDINGS,

FRONT STREET,

BELLEVILLE.

June 24th, 1857. (41)

SKIRT HOOPS!

Spiral, Plain, Adjustable, Woodward's Patent Brass Spring Hoops,

just received at 51-4

CRAWFORD & CO'S.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 2, in the 3rd concession Thurlow, containing 160 acres; about 120 under cultivation, well fenced, and 40 heavy wood land. Several good wells of water on the place, also good orchards; a large proportion under hay. The buildings are superior, and terms liberal. For information apply on the premises, or to the subscriber in Belleville.

JOHN MACNIDER.

Belleville, 29th July, 1857. 49

To Let, with immediate Possession,

THE House and premises at present occupied by James Stevenson, situated in West Belleville, consisting of a commodious Dwelling House, Grocery and Provision Store (appropriately fitted up), together with a Carpenter's Shop, Stabling, Carriage House, and other conveniences. Rent moderate.

Apply on the premises.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

THE best assortment of Travelling and Dress Trunks ever before offered in Belleville, at N. McARTHUR'S Saddle & Harness Establishment. 52

Belleville, August 18, 1857.

FOR SALE,

A SPLENDID lot of BEECH and MAPLE CORD WOOD. Enquire of

N. McARTHUR, *Saddler.*

Belleville, August 13, 1857. 52-6

NEW CARPETS!

JUST OPENED AT

KELLY'S.

ALSO, a large lot of new SUMMER GOODS, which will be sold, WHOLESALE and Retail, at a small advance on Factory prices for Cash. Also, a large quantity of

Silk Fringes and Trimmings,

All colours. Rich *SILKS*, and *FANCY GOODS*, received by Express, which will be sold cheap for cash at

KELLY'S.

Belleville, 29th July, 1857. 49

EXTENSIVE SALE

OF

LANDS and TENEMENTS,

COMPRISING SOME OF THE

Most Valuable Properties in Belleville &c.

PURSUANT to a Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage from Henry Bull and Magdalene Bull his wife, to the undersigned, for the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, now the Commercial Bank of Canada, bearing date the 21st day of March, A. D. 1855. Notice is hereby given, that there will be offered for sale by Public Auction Rooms of Mr. M. NULTY, in Belleville,

Saturday, 5th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Henry Bull and Magdalene Bull, his wife, in the following properties:

1st. Lot No. 1, Wilkins' Block B, on Bridge street, in the Town of Belleville, on which is erected that large four story Brick building, formerly known as the Wholesale Store of Henry Ball & Co., and which is so constructed that with a very trifling expense it may be fitted up into two splendid and commodious Wholesale Establishments.

2nd. Part of Lot No. 3, in the first concession of the township of Ameliasburgh, in the Town of Belleville, containing about 64 feet frontage on Front street, and extending about 185 feet to the River Moira, and on which is situate the stone building well known as the "old Henry Bull Store," with fire proof Stone Store in the rear, all recently occupied by Messrs. Bull Brother; also, the frame building at present occupied by Mr. Merkshell. This property, which possesses a right of way from Bridge street, will be put up in two lots, with frontage about equally divided.

3rd. Part of Lot No. 3, aforesaid, on Front street, in the Town of Belleville, on which is erected a double house, with brick front, with large frame building in rear, formerly used as a Tannery. This property is situate a short distance south of the Hotel of Mr. John Weese.

4th. Lot No. 5, fronting on Mill street on Meyers' Common, in the Town of Belleville, containing thirty-two square rods of land, on which is erected a small frame house.

5th. Part of Lot No. 2, in the 4th concession of Thurlow, situate between the residences of the Hon Mr. Murney and Mr. Small, containing half an acre of land, more or less, and on which is erected a good frame building, &c., at present occupied by J. McLellan, Esq. As a Lot for a residence this is probably one of the most desirable in Belleville.

6th. Part of Water Lot C, } Leasehold.
7th. Parts of Water Lots F & C, }

The principal portion of these Water Lots is covered by the Wharf and Store House at present occupied by Alex. Wilson, Esq.

8th. Lot No. 59, in the broken front concession of the township of Sophiasburg, containing, exclusive of marsh, about 183 acres, formerly owned by Mr. Samuel Munro.

9th. The south halves of Lots Nos. 10 and 11 in the 1st concession of the township of Huntingdon, containing 200 acres, formerly owned by Mr. Robert Vandusen. This is said to be a good farm, is situated in a good neighborhood, and is distant only about eleven or twelve miles from Belleville.

10th. East half of Lot No. 17, in the eighth concession of Madoc, containing one hundred acres, formerly owned by the late Hugh McGowan.

11th. West half of Village Lot No. 3, on the south side of Main street in the Village of Millbrook, on which is erected a frame dwelling, lately or at present occupied by Mr. D. Rowland.

12th. Gore in rear of Lot No. 30, on Front street, in the Village of Trenton, formerly owned by Mr. P. Curley.

13th. Part of Lot No. 68, in the 1st concession of Sidney, being that part of it on which the Mill known as "Cameron's Mill" is situate.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on day of Sale.

For further information, &c., apply to Andrew Thomson, Esq., Manager Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville, or to James Fraser, Esq., Solicitor.

Belleville, August 5, 1857. 51-4

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY, &C. FOR SALE,

AT CANIFTON.

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE ON

SATURDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER next

at 12 o'clock noon,

AT the Auction Rooms of Mr. M. Nulty, in Belleville, that valuable property known as

LINGHAM'S MILLS,

In the Village of Canifton, (about three miles distant from Belleville) comprising Grist Mill with two run of Stone, Saw Mill, building formerly occupied as a Chair Factory, Paint Shop, and a comfortable Dwelling House, built within the last few years.

The water privilege is good, and will at little expense, be rendered effective at a very moderate expense, and is considered of the most valuable on the Moira.

For particulars as to terms of payment, &c., apply to Andrew Thomson, Esq., Manager Commercial Bank of Canada, here.

Belleville, August 5, 1857. 51-4

NEW

Grocery & Liquor Store,

In the Stone Building adjoining

DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

MUNRO & RALSTON,

BEG most respectfully to announce to the citizens of Belleville and surrounding country, that they are now receiving and opening out a splendid Stock of

Fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and GLASSWARE,

consisting in part as follows:—TEAS, Muscovado and crushed SUGARS, CANDLES (fresh ground daily), Tobacco and Cigars, Sauces, Catsup, Brooms, Sugarhouse Syrup, Fruits, Nuts, Spices, Pipes, Mats, Fish, Cordage, Cheese, Pepper, Belmont Candles, Soap, Wooden ware, and every article in the Grocery Trade.

GLASSWARE.

A good assortment of Decanters, Tumblers, &c.

LIQUORS and WINES.

Best Pale and dark Brandies, old Tom Gin, best Hollands Gin, Rum, Scotch Whiskey, De Kuyper's Gin (in cases), Martell's Cognac Brandy (in cases), Proof Whiskey, &c. Best Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, Bottled Cider, Ale and Porter, &c. &c.

All of which they offer for sale at the smallest profit, for cash only, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

MUNRO & RALSTON.

Belleville, May 19th, 1857. 39

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS on hand in the Store on the corner of Front and Bridge Streets, lately occupied by JOHN DONOGHUE Esq., a large Stock of

School Books,
Blank Books,
Stationery,
FANCY GOODS,
—AND—
ROOM PAPER,

which will be sold considerably CHEAPER than such Goods were ever sold in Belleville before.

It is unnecessary to state here *why* these Goods will be sold cheap, but a call will convince any one of the fact.

JOSEPH CHILVER, Jr.
Belleville, June 13th, 1857. 43

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
CANTON TEA STORE.
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

per Str. Trenton.

16 Chests Tea,
8 Catties do,
10 Doz. Brooms,
5 Boxes Coffee,
20 Boxes Soap,
10 Boxes Candles,
2 Bags Pepper,
1 Bbl. Oil,
6 Boxes Tobacco,
2 Hhds. Sugar,
10 Boxes Raisins,
2 Bales Nuts,
1 Bbl. Salmon,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
1 Cask Codfish,
2 Bags Rice,
1 Puncheon Molasses,
10 Doz. Wash Boards,
10 Baskets Champaign,
1 Bbl. Almonds,
10 Boxes Pipes,
7 Bbls. Sugar,
2 Bbls. Oat Meal,
3 Boxes Saleratus,
10 do Blue,
1 Bbl. Sundries,
1 Case Sundries,
5 Box G. Pepper.
May 13, 1857.

per Bay of Quinte.

15 Doz. Pails,
5 Doz. Brooms,
2 Bags Coffee,
1 Bbl. Whiting,
7 Hhds. Sugar,
1 Case Sardines,
2 Bbls. Barley,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
10 Boxes Soap,
1 Box Corn Starch,
5 Bags Coffee,
12 Boxes Tobacco,
50 Boxes Stearine Candles,
1 Cask Pickles,
8 Bbls. Ale,
2 Cases Tea,
1 Case Ketchup,
15 Chests Tea,
1 Quarter Cask Brandy,
4 Baskets Champaign,
3 Boxes Raisins,
2 Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
2 " " Port Wine.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.
Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 42

REMOVAL!

C. E. TURNBULL,
Grocer, Wine & Spirit MERCHANT,

HAS removed to the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. SCOVILL & Co., one door north of the Penitentiary Shoe Store.

Belleville, July 8th, 1857. 47

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract:

The south 75 acres of Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Thurlow.

ALSO,

Nine acres and a perch on Montreal and Charlotte Streets, being a portion of Wellington Murney's survey.

ALSO,

Five acres in the same survey, adjoining the allowance for road between Thurlow and Sidney in the town of Belleville.

ALSO,

228 feet on Coleman Street, between Easton's Mills, and the lower Bridge, running back to the River Moira.

ALSO,

231 feet lying to the east of Robert Coleman's lot, on the street leading to Bleecker's Mills.

ALSO,

A strip of land lying between William Street and Grand Trunk Railway.

ALSO,

Lot No. 18 in third concession and Lot No. 19 in fourth concession of Marmora, 20 acres of latter being improved, with dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

The north end of Lot No. 2 in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 50 acres, 20 acres improved with dwelling house thereon, with a never failing spring running through the lot.

For terms and particulars apply to

SHELDON HAWLEY,
Trenton.
February, 28th, 1857. (29)

W. RENNY, Auctioneer & Valuator,

HAS REMOVED opposite to the Commercial Buildings. Auction Sales will be held at noon on THURSDAYS, and on SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock in the evening,—consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c.

OUT SALES

by Auction in either Town or Country, will also be attended to on Commission.

46 WM. RENNY, *Auctioneer.*

FOR SALE.
ON TWO YEARS' CREDIT,
PAYABLE IN FOUR INSTALMENTS, THE STOCK OF A COUNTRY DRY GOODS AND
HARDWARE STORE.

VALUE about £1000. This Store, which is about 15 miles from Belleville, can be had with the Stock, if necessary.

Satisfactory security required.

Apply to P. O'NEILL,
Commercial House.
Belleville, June 2nd, 1857. 46

JOB-WORK of all kinds, printing in colors &c, neatly executed at the *Chronicle* office.

HASTINGS HOUSE,
MADOC.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor, would notify persons visiting Madoc, or passing thro' the village of Hastings on their way to the 'Hastings Road' settlement, that he has made

EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS

to his Premises, and hopes, by furnishing the best accommodation, to please the travelling public, and secure their liberal patronage.

N. B.—Three lines of Stages (one daily,) run between Belleville and Madoc, arriving at and departing from the HASTINGS HOUSE.

Madoc, April 6, 1857. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Charles R. Finkle and George Finkle the younger, at the suit of John Barnum, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title, and interest of Charles R. Finkle, of, in, and to the East half of Lot Number Eighteen, in the fourth concession of the Township of Hungerford and County of Hastings, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less,—all of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the seventeenth day of October A. D. 1857, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
SHERIFF Co. Hastings,
Per D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, July 10, 1857. } 47

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit. }

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of ROBERT POTTS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Charlotte Potts, Administratrix, of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Potts deceased at the time of his death, who died intestate, at the suit of Donald Campbell I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands and tenements, viz:—Eighty-one acres, be the same more or less, being composed of the North half of Lot number twenty four, in the ninth concession of Sidney and County of Hastings, patented to Robert Potts; also a Village Lot containing three-tenths of an acre, being composed of part of the south east corner of Lot number thirteen, in the first concession of the Township of Rawdon, and which is more fully described in a Deed from William Wiss and Margaret Wiss to Robert Potts. All of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the tenth day of October A.D. 1857, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff C. H.
PER D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, July 4th, 1857. } 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Hastings, To Wit. }

ORLANDO CARROLL Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM W. MEYERS, Def't } B. R. Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa Residue.
JAMES ROSS, Plaintiff, vs. Adam Henry Meyers, Defen't. } C. P. Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa Residue.
JOSEPH BRUSH, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM W. MEYERS and Adam Henry Meyers, Defen's. } B. R. Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa Residue.
PILLANO SCARTH STEVENSON, Plaintiff, vs. Adam Henry Meyers and John Macara, Deft's, C. C. Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa Residue.

BY virtue of a Wirt of Fieri Facias in the above causes, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, which I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the third day of October 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, under Writs of Venditione Exponas and Fi Fa Residue in the said causes, viz:—

All the right, title and interest of the said Defendant of, in or to Lot number seventeen, in the second concession of the Township of Thurlow and County of Hastings; Lots 11, 12, 18, 19, 26, and 27, as shown by the Commercial Bank Plan of part of Lot number two in the first concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, as laid out by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S.; also, lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, on Willard's Block, Township of Thurlow, according to a plan by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S.; also part of lot number one in the first concession of the Township of Murray, on the East side of the river Trent, more fully described by a Deed of Bargain and Sale from Sheldon Hawley to Abraham W. Meyers, dated 23rd April, 1846; also lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton; also the village lot in Trenton, devised by Will of A. H. Meyers, deceased, to Justice Holloway Meyers, with the appurtenances; also another village lot in Trenton, purchased by said Adam H. Meyers, deceased, from John McAulay, at the mouth of the river Trent, and devised by the Will of the deceased A. H. Meyers to Justice Holloway Meyers; also in lots 1 and 6 in the first concession of the Township of Murray, now in Trenton, and the East half of lot 3 in broken concession A., devised by said A. H. Meyers, deceased, to his seven children as tenants in common; also lots numbers two and three in the Easterly part of lot number one, in the broken front in front of the first concession of the Township of Sidney, more particularly described in the grant thereof from the Crown to one James Young; also lot number eight in the first concession of Sidney, and the broken front in front thereof; also the Plot of Hanover, being composed of a broken fragment, of lot number two in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton, granted by the Crown to Eliakim Weller, and by him conveyed to A. H. Meyers, deceased; also lot number 16 first concession Elzevir; also W. ½ of lot nnmber 20, 8th concession Marmora; also lot number 4, 1st concession Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also lot number 6, 5th concession Hungerford; also lot number 3, 3rd concession of Thurlow; also lot number 6, 1st concession Huntingdon; also W. ½ 11 in the broken front of Thurlow; also N ½ 3, 2nd concession Thurlow; also lot number 31, 8th concession Thurlow; also lot number 5, 1st concession Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also the following lots in the village of Annwood, in the County of Hastings, viz:—138, 139, 140, on the North side of King street, lot number 142 in rear of lot number 138, lot number 141 in the rear of said lot 139, and broken lot in rear of 140, the said last three lots being on the South West of Heber street; also lot number 18 in the 2nd concession of Hungerford; also the rear halves of lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff C. H.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, June 24th, 1857. } 45 13w

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Hastings, To Wit. }

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Royal Munro deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Christina Munro, Executrix, of the last will and testament of the said Royal Munro deceased, at the suit of Benjamin Smith, I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands and tenements, viz:—All that certain tract or parcel of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings and Province of Canada, being composed of a part of Lot number Twenty, on the East side of Front Street, in the said Town of Belleville, and which said tract or parcel of land is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say:—Commencing on the East side of Front Street aforesaid, where a post has been planted at the north-west angle of the said Lot, then north seventy-four degrees East two chains sixty-one links more or less to the centre line of the block, then South sixteen degrees East forty-nine feet, then South seventy-four degrees West two chains sixty-one links more or less to Front street aforesaid, then North sixteen degrees west forty-nine feet more or less, to the place of beginning. All of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Town of Belleville, on Saturday the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at twelve o'clock noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
SHERIFF Co. HASTINGS,
per D. OCKERMAN, *Dep'y Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 10th June, 1857. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the County of Hastings, and to me directed, dated the 11th day of August 1857, for the collection of the arrears of Taxes due upon the following Lands in the said County,—I shall proceed to the sale of the said Lands, for such arrears of Taxes, on

Tuesday, the 1st day of December

next, at the COURT HOUSE in the Town of Belleville, at 12 o'clock noon,—unless the same with the interest thereon, together with the expense of advertising, be sooner paid.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff County of Hastings.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 18th August, 1857. }

Concession, & parts.	No. of Lot.	No of Acres.	Amount of Taxes. £	s.	D.
RAWDON.					
I. S. E. ¼	2	50	1	10	10
N. E. part	13	40	2	2	4
II. E. ½	5	100	6	17	10
E. ½	11	50	1	18	4
S. ½	23	100	7	9	7
III.	7	200	4	15	7
IV. N. part	14	40	2	12	9
V. S. ½ & N E ¼	15	150	13	4	2
VI.	11	200	8	14	0
VII. E. ½	3	100	5	7	2
VIII.	6	200	2	13	6
E. ½	7	100	1	7	3
E ½	11	100	1	1	8
IX. E. ½	7	100	2	1	5
W. ½	17	100	3	6	0
X. S. ½	1	100	5	5	4
	4	200	4	16	0
S. ½ & N W. ¼	16	150	7	11	6
S. part	18	140	5	14	0
N. W. part	24	100	1	14	9
XI.	3	200	6	15	6
	17	200	3	12	2
S. ½	22	100	2	11	8
XII. W. ½	16	100	5	1	3
XIII. S. part	1	150	3	14	0
	15	200	9	8	6
HUNTINGDON.					
II. con. N. W. part	12	14	1	10	3
	20	200	7	4	10
III.	18	200	8	14	0
V. S. ½	15	100	2	1	7
VIII. N. part	12	65	1	11	6
IX. W. ½	12	100	1	14	0
X. W. ½	12	100	2	2	2
XI. E. ½	12	100	3	10	0
XII. E. ½	12	100	2	3	6
	14	200	4	6	4
XIII.	5	200	1	16	10
	15	200	1	16	0
XIV.	1	200	4	1	4
HUNGERFORD.					
I. W. ½	5	100	2	10	4
	31	200	2	9	6
II. N. ½	12	100	2	6	8
	24	200	3	15	0
N. ½	28	100	2	16	0
N. ½	35	100	2	7	3
III.	6	200	3	14	7
	7	200	1	12	6
	18	200	3	14	7
	19	200	3	1	10
E. ½	25	100	2	0	0
	27	200	3	14	7
S. ½	36	100	2	10	7
IV.	13	200	3	9	2
N. ½	31	100	1	6	7
W. ½	35	100	2	7	9
V. W. ½	7	100	1	15	9
N. ½	15	100	1	5	4
N. ½	19	100	2	7	10
	24	200	2	10	9
W ½	25	100	2	19	9
E. ½	27	100	2	14	4
	37	200	2	0	0
VI. N. ½	12	100	2	15	0
W ½	25	100	1	17	6
	28	200	3	13	6
VII. N. ½	18	100	2	17	0
S. ½	26	100	2	7	10
	30	200	3	8	10
VIII. N. ½	21	100	2	17	0
S. ½	23	100	1	15	9
IX.	22	200	2	17	1
W ½	29	100	3	1	0
X.	18	200	3	5	0
N. ½	28	100	3	0	0
N. ½	31	100	2	5	4
XI.	5	200	1	13	3
	24	200	3	15	8
	25	200	3	15	8
XII. E. ½	8	100	2	14	8
N. ½	14	100	2	5	5
	23	200	3	15	8
W ½ & N E ¼	26	150	2	0	0
XIII. N. ½	6	100	3	0	0
	7	200	3	15	0
	8	200	2	0	7
XIV.	8	200	3	15	6
	13	200	3	15	8
MARMORA.					
II.	13	200	5	16	3
	18	200	5	16	3
	25	200	6	10	8
S part	26	135	4	10	0
III. E. ½	12	100	3	4	6
IV.	31	200	5	18	3
V.	1	160	4	15	4
	12	200	3	17	8
N. ½	18	100	3	9	6
	22	200	5	16	7
VI.	22	200	6	1	0
	25	200	7	4	4
VIII.	18	200	5	6	7
N ½	19	100	4	2	3
IX.	26	200	5	3	7
	29	200	5	3	7
X. W ½ of E ½	1	50	3	2	10
W ½	17	100	3	14	7
ELZEVIR.					
I. W. ½	4	100	1	12	0
E. ½	4	100	2	5	0
W. ½	13	100	1	14	10
III. W. ½	3	100	3	5	0
MADOC.					
I.	12	200	4	5	0
II. E ½	18	100	2	15	0
III.	1	200	6	15	3
N. ½	7	100	1	5	8
W. ½	18	100	2	5	6
IV. S. ½	2	100	4	7	0
W. ½	8	100	4	9	6
W. ½	15	100	2	15	3
E. ½	19	100	3	13	1
V. W. ½	14	100	4	2	0
E. ½	17	100	4	10	0
VI. E. ½	15	100	2	4	5
VII. E. ½	12	100	6	18	0
N. E. ¼	17	50	1	19	8
W. ½	26	100	4	7	0
	29	200	5	4	10
VIII.	28	200	5	0	0
IX. W. ½	25	100	1	9	8
X.	10	200	4	6	8
E. ½	12	100	2	11	8
XI. W. ½	3	60	1	17	9
	4	120	3	16	0
E. ½	14	60	1	19	7
E. part	18	60	3	14	6
XI.	20	120	2	13	10
	30	120	2	8	4

N. B.—All the above mentioned Lands have been Patented. 1.13

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Venditione Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Herman Simmons, at the suit of Stewart Wilson and Charles Wilson, I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands and tenements, viz: The East half of Lot number 18, in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings, together with the broken front thereof, consisting of one hundred acres, more or less. All of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in Belleville, on Saturday the 24th day of October, A.D. 1857, at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff County Hastings,
Per D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, July 18, 1857. } 48

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., of James Harrison, will continue the business in all its Branches, and will in a few days be prepared to offer a well assorted stock at unusually low prices.

E. HARRISON.
Belleville, 10th July, 1857. 48

J. & J. BOOTH.

1857. SPRING GOODS! 1857.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their Customers and the Public, that they have just received per RAILWAY, A CHOICE

ASSORTMENT OF NEWLY IMPORTED SPRING GOODS,

suitable for the *MERCHANT TAILORING* Department of their Trade, which they are now prepared to **Make up to Order**, or to *SELL in the CLOTH*, as may be required. Those who wish to purchase Cloths in the *Material or Garment*, will find an *extensive assortment to select from.* They have also on hand a

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,

consisting of *Business and Dress Coats, Pantaloons, and Vests*, in great variety of material, *suitable for the Spring Trade.*

TO MERCHANTS IN THE COUNTRY

Who require to keep READY-MADE CLOTHING, they can offer an *advantage*, as their *stock is larger than heretofore*, and *adapted in sizes and material to suit this Market.* ☞ **A Liberal Discount will be made to the Trade.** ☜

☞ They have also on hand a great variety of *Hats, Caps, Shirt Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Neckties, Umbrellas, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Carpet Bags, &c.*

J. & J. BOOTH.
Belleville, Front Street, next door to Messrs. Holton & Co.
March 16th, 1857. (30)

Bay of Quinte and River St. Lawrence.

THROUGH FREIGHT & PASSAGE BOAT.

THE STEAMER
1857. 1857.

"ST. HELEN,"
C. B. CRYSLER, MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, make regular Weekly Trips from the Head of the Bay and Belleville to Montreal, as follows, namely:—

—DOWNWARD—
WILL LEAVE

Trenton every Monday at 7 o'clock, A. M.
Belleville " do at 12 " noon.
Kingston " do at 9 " P. M.

for Montreal and intermediate Ports, arriving at Montreal on Tuesday evening.

—UPWARD—
WILL LEAVE

Montreal every Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.
Kingston every Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M.

for Belleville, Trenton, and intermediate Ports, arriving at Trenton on Saturday evening.

The ST. HELEN has an Upper Cabin, and excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to Henry Pretty, Belleville; J. A. Glassford, Montreal; or the Captain on board.

Kingston, April, 1857. 38

The Upper Cabin Steamer

18 57.

TRENTON,
JOHN D. TALBOT, MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, run between the head of the Bay of Quinte and Montreal, as follows, viz:

DOWNWARDS.

Will leave Trenton every Friday at 7 A. M.
" Belleville " 11 A. M.
arriving in Kingston at 7 P. M., the same day,
" " Montreal on Saturday afternoon.

UPWARDS.

Will leave Montreal every Tuesday at 2 P. M.
" " Kingston, Thursdays at 7 A. M.
arriving at Trenton on Thursday evening.

FARE through—Cabin Passage 15s. 0d.
Deck " 10s. 0d.

For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. E. C. Flint, Belleville; Nelson M. Bockus, Montreal, or to the Captain on board.

Belleville, June 12, 1857. 43

BOOTS AND SHOES.
G. G. GERMAN

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE J. H. GERMAN,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, that the BOOT & SHOE TRADE is being carried on as usual, in the premises well known as the

PENITENTIARY STORE.

A complete assortment of Ladies', Gent's, and Children's wear will be kept constantly on hand, supplied from the best

Canadian and American Markets.

Of the work manufactured at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, and which will always occupy a prominent place, he feels that he need say nothing, as it has been thoroughly proved, both in Town and Country, and has given general satisfaction.

His general stock, which has been selected with great care, will be found to comprise every variety and style known to the TRADE, and will be *WARRANTED* as represented. *TERMS CASH.*

Belleville, May 27th, 1857. 42

THE
Railroad Celebration
—IN—
Belleville, will take place on the
ANNIVERSARY OF THE
QUEEN'S VISIT TO THIS TOWN.

IT will be conducted on a most magnificent scale. It is calculated to eclipse that of the City of Montreal, and thereby place the Capitol of Lower Canada in the shade.

HER MAJESTY

is expected to arrive in Belleville, by a Special Train from Quebec, in thirteen hours. Therefore, under these auspicious circumstances, the

VARIETY AND ABUNDANCE OF HARDWARE

which will be required for the occasion, must be very considerable; and in consideration thereof, the committee of the BELLEVILLE RAILROAD CELEBRATION and the public Generally, are most respectfully invited to call at the

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
—OF—
M. GILLEN,
where they will find a genuine and complete assortment of

Hardware,

if not superior, certainly not surpassed by any other in Town, comprising every article in the trade.

M. G. flatters himself with the idea that, from his knowledge and experience in the above line of business, and the *large and peculiar* selection of goods JUST ARRIVED, that he occupies a position which will enable him to please the fastidious, in point of style and quality, not excepting Her Majesty, should she feel graciously pleased to favor him with a call, during her sojourn here.

"There's no Time to be Lost."

☞ Look into his Store in the Victoria Buildings, as you are passing by, and Judge for Yourselves.

"God Save the Queen."

ALL persons Indebted to the above named M. G., are respectfully requested to settle their accounts for the years 1855 6.

Belleville, Dec. 13, 1856. (17)

Oils, Oils, Oils.

OLIVE, Solar Sperm, Masonic Sperm, Machine, Cod, Tanners, Lard, Boiled Linseed, Raw Linseed, Kerosene, Bleached Whale, Pale Seal, &c., &c., for sale by the Cask, Barrel, or Gallon, at

HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE,
15 Front Street, Belleville

EXPRESS DAILY LINE.

PICTON, BELLEVILLE, &c.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER
1857. 1857.

"BAY OF QUINTE."
F. A. CARRELL, MASTER.

LEAVES (Sundays excepted,) Belleville for Kingston, Picton, and intermediate ports, every Morning at SEVEN o'clock, Grand Trunk Railroad time.

RETURNING,

Leaves Kingston every Afternoon at half-past THREE o'clock.

Connects at Kingston with the Grand Trunk East and West Express Trains; the Rome and Watertown Railroad; the Lake and River Royal Mail Line; and the American, Cape Vincent and Rideau Steamers.

☞ Cabs and Omnibusses in waiting to convey Passengers to and from the Cars, Steamboats and Hotels.

The Bay of Quinte, generally known as the Garden of Canada, ranks in scenery amongst the most beautiful in America, and is a favorite resort of the tourist and invalid.

The above swift and elegant Steamer has been built expressly for the route after which she has been named.

Passengers from Belleville, should they so desire, will be permitted to sleep on board prior to the morning of departure.

☞ Berths and State Rooms Free.

Kingston, May 1st, 1857. 39

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY
IN FOREST PLANTS.

DR. HALSEY, (of New York,) has discovered medicinal properties in certain plants found growing wild in the forests and fields, from which he has produced Two remedies which cure the worst forms of Disease. These popular remedies are

DR. HALSEY'S
FOREST WINE AND FOREST PILLS.

THE FOREST PILLS.—There are three things peculiar to these Pills alone—

1st. They neither gripe nor weaken the system. This is because they contain no *Drugs* or *Minerals*, but that they are the pure virtues of Plants which are as wholesome as the food we eat.

2nd. They purge most when the stomach and bowels are most bilious and foul, after this their efficacy enters the blood, and the process of purifying goes on until all humor and disease are expelled from the system.

3rd. A cure is certain in all cases for which they are recommended, and they cure without affecting the bowels but slightly.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

It is remarkable that although the Press have at all times studiously avoided speaking in favor of Patent Medicines, yet the Medical qualities of the "FOREST WINE AND PILLS," have attracted its attention, and we find it setting foth the merits of these Remedies in unqualified terms in every part of our country.

From the Editorial Department of the Wellsville (Ohio) Patriot, of July 3rd, 1855.

"HALSEY'S FOREST WINE."—So universally is this Medicine approved of in this locality, and so rapidly has been its sale within the past three months, it being a never failing remedy for nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, that Mr. Baker, (druggist of this town,) was compelled to re-order in a much shorter time than is usual in the case of many other patent medicines. The FOREST WINE is destined from its excellent medical qualities, to become more popular than was ever any other Medicine.

From the same paper of January 29th, 1856.

In another column of to-day's paper the reader will find the advertisement of Dr. G. W. Halsey's Forest Wine.

We seldom give editorial notices of patent medicines, but when they sustain their reputation, we see no reason why we should not communicate the fact to the public.

Mr. Baker, the Agent for Wellsville and vicinity, informs us that he sold twelve bottles to one man, who afterwards said it was the best patent medicine he had ever made use of, and that it gave him much relief. Temperance men need have no scruples. The Forest Wine never intoxicates, but makes a man feel like himself.

From the Steubenville (O.) American Union of May 3rd, 1856.

We are indebted to Mr. L. Miller, druggist, of this city, for a bottle of Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine, which we have used for a very bad cold and cough, with good results. It is more particularly adapted to fever and ague, and diseases of that character, and is earning a reputation in that class of diseases for Dr. Halsey, its gentlemanly proprietor, that will ultimately make him a splendid fortune. It is a pleasant medicine to take.

Extract of a letter from Dr. J. A. Stanley, a celebrated Physician of Houston, Texas, dated Princeton, N. J., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. G. W. HALSEY.—*Dear Sir*—I take the liberty to address you a few lines concerning your very valuable medicines. I am a perfect stranger to you, but I cannot help writing. I have been practising medicine in Texas and Arkansas for nearly ten years, and in all my experience I have never seen anything to compare to your Forest Wine and Pills.

You are at liberty to make use of my name as reference. I am well known at the South, and have no doubt your excellent medicines would sell well there. Yours respectfully,

J. A. STANLEY, M. D., *of Houston, Texas.*

From the Havana (N. Y.) Journal, of March 24, 1855.

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.—This Wine is manufactured entirely from Medical Plants, and while it is quite equal in flavor to any imported, it is one of the best Medical formulas known.

From the Clyde (N. Y.) Times of Oct. 15th, 1855.

DR. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.—This Wine is an article which by experience we can recommend in the highest terms.

Extract of a Letter from the Editor of the Niagara River Pilot.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., June 7th, 1855.

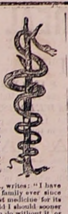
Dr. G. W. HALSEY.—Mr. Stanley, druggist, of this place, has sold a great deal of "Forest Wine and Pills," and I am pleased to learn that they are universally commended for our most common disease, Ague and Fever.

S. S. PACKARD, Editor of the Pilot.

My Forest Wine is in large square bottles. One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Forest Pills, Twenty-five Cents per Box.

General Depot, No. 64 Walker Street, N. Y.

AGENTS in Belleville—E. Chandler, R. Holden, Druggists; Stirling—G. H. Boulter, Geo. E. Bull; Frankford—Scott Marshall; Madoc—A. F. Wood; Thomasburgh—Jones & Vandervoort; Tweed—G. A. Munro; Shannonville—F. Warwick; Consecon—Wm. B. Whittier; Hillier—Philip Flagler; Wellington—J. Cummings; Demorestville—Jas. Hart; Bloomfield—P. Clark; Ameliasburgh—R. C. H. Cotter; Rednersville—Jas. Redner, and kept by one or more respectable druggists in almost every city and village in the Union and British Colonies. 12



AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of those complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your PECTORAL myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your PECTORAL is the best remedy we possess for the cure of *Whooping Cough, Croup*, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PECTORAL by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your CHERRY PECTORAL is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M.D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your CHERRY PECTORAL for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass
PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.
SOLD BY

R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer, C. G. Levesconte, Belleville; W. Deans, Trenton; R. Baker, Brighton; and by all Druggists everywhere. Tuttle, Moses & Northrup, General Agents for Canada. 10

IMPORTANT to EVERYBODY.

FOR the last three years, I have been engaged in a business known only to myself, and, comparatively, few others, whom I have instructed for the sum of $200 each, which has averaged me at the rate of $2,000 to $3,000 per annum; and having made arrangements to go to Europe in the Spring of 1858 to engage in the same business, I am willing to give full instructions in the art to any person in the United States or Canadas, who will remit the sum of $1. I am induced, from the success I have been favored with, and the many thankful acknowledgments I have received from those whom I have instructed, and who are making from $5 to $15 per day at it, to give any person an opportunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant, and very profitable, at a small cost. There is positively NO HUMBUG in the matter. References of the best class can be given as regards its character, and I can refer to persons whom I have instructed, who will testify that they are making from $5 to $15 per day at the same. It is a business in which either ladies or gentlemen can engage, and with perfect ease make a very handsome income.—Several ladies in various parts of New York State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, whom I have instructed, are now making from $3 to $6 per day at it. It is a genteel business, and but a few shillings is required to start it. Upon receipt of $1, I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular containing full instructions in the art which can be perfectly understood at once.

All letters must be addressed (post paid) to ALLAN T. PARSONS, 335 Broadway, New York (44-3m.)

BELLEVILLE AND MARMORA RAILROAD AT LAST!!!

W. J. NORTHGRAVES

HAS received the most fashionable and complete assortment of Watches and fine Jewelry ever offered in this town.

His stock consists in part of

Gold and Silver Watches, Brooches,
Ear-rings, Rings,
Bracelets, Necklaces,
Guard and Albert Chains, Pins,
Shirt Studs, Lockets,
Pencils, Watch
Keys, Wedding & Stone Rings,
Cuff Pins, Sleeve
Buttons, Pens, Charms,
Spectacles & Cases, Clocks,
Black Brooches & Bracelets,
Walking Sticks, Electro-Plate in

great variety, and almost every thing usually kept in Jewelry Stores.

All of which will be sold much cheaper than ever or before offered in this Town.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired as usual.

W. J. NORTHGRAVES.
Hambly's Block, Corner of Front and Bridge Sts., next to the Railroad House.
Belleville, July 3, 1857. 46

INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND PACKING, for sale by

JOHN LEWIS.
Belleville, July 9, 1856. 46

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Clairvoyant consultations, and advice given daily, Sundays excepted. Magneto-Electricity applied for the cure of Diseases. It is an infallible cure for Weakness, Debility, Indiscretions of youth, and all nervous complaints.

Clairvoyance enables us to see more clearly the cause of all our sufferings and infirmities.—It enables us to give the best advice, and to recommend the most proper remedies. It enables us to recommend and advice those means that will effect a perfect and certain cure, when all other remedies have failed. It also enables us to see the most innocent, safe, and certain means to be employed. All who are in trouble, all who have been unfortunate, deceived and trifled with, all whose fond hopes have been crushed and blasted, all whose minds and health are suffering and declining; go to the never-failing

CLAIRVOYANT AND PHRENOLOGIST,

for advice and guidance. All laboring under melancholy thoughts and depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, from whatever cause, all laboring under bad and delicate health; go to him for relief and comfort. All Ladies who have suffered under those complaints and diseases incident to females, consult him with the greatest confidence. Previous to marriage, all in delicate health should consult him. All those who have suffered from the secret follies and bad habits of youth, consult him privately and confidentially. All who have had bad luck, all who have tried their best to get on in the world, and cannot; go to him for advice how to improve their circumstances. Parents should get his opinion what trade or Profession is best calculated to ensure their children's success in life. In love affairs, the principles of the above Science guide you to a happy Marriage, and Domestic Felicity. He shows the

Likeness of Future Husband or Wife.

Call, consult him, and judge for yourselves how truly he can tell you. Further particulars sent GRATIS.

☞ **AFFLICTED, READ** ☜

DR. RAPHAEL'S MARRIAGE ALMANAC.

It is a work of startling, yet very instructive interest. It is designed to show the fearful consequences of excessive sexual indulgence and unnatural solitary habits. It is written in a chaste style, and may be read without detriment to the morals of innocence and youth. It is the very book so long needed as a warning to those guilty of all manner of secret and criminal indulgence. The unerring laws of nature are plainly revealed, and the road to purity and peace pointed out.

Let no young man enter the secret obligations of married like without reading every page of Dr. Raphael's Marriage Almanac.

It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. It contains a number of extraordinary cures, and the treatment of secret and delicate diseases, Self-abuse, &c; and shows that cases which were pronounced incurable have been radically cured, and the parties are now married and happy.

Every one, especially young persons and those contemplating marriage, should read the Doctor's Marriage Almanac. It contains practical observations on the cause of premature decay, weakness, debility, nervous complaints, and loss of health. It contains a Father's advice on the indiscretions and follies of youth, of both sexes, and points out clearly its remedies and certain cure. Enclose three Postage Stamps, and it will be sent to any Name or Address.

☞ A liberal allowance given to all travelling Booksellers, Book Agents and Pedlars.

All Letters, Communications, and Interviews, strictly Private and Confidential. In order to claim attention, the postage of all Letters must be prepaid, and have Postage Stamps enclosed for the answer. Address, W RAPHAEL, Box 568, Post Office Hours of Consultation, from 9 to 11½, A. M., and from 2 to 8 P. M., at the CORNER OF NELSON AND DUCHESS STREETS, TORONTO.

Toronto, June 10, 1857. 42

NEW TREATMENT.

BUFFALO
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

DYSPEPSIA, General Debility, Syphilis, Seminal weakness and the Secret infirmities of Youth and Maturity, by Dr. AMOS & SON, Buffalo, N. Y. Office corner of Main and Quay streets, up stairs.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

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take great pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York; it has been declared to be the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

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Dr. AMOS & SON have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures is fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent patients, and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of consultation, while their exertions have been crowned with the most signal advantages; yet from what they have experienced in inquiring into the causes of these complaints, from their most simple condition to that of the most dangerous and inveterate, they have always entertained the possibility of their prevention and removal, and likewise invariably found that the most horrible and malignant forms of disease could almost always be traced to one of the following causes:—Ignorance, neglect, or the ill effects of unskilful and improper treatment; therefore Dr. AMOS & SON have succeeded in discovering, in the selection of their remedies, a safe, effectual and cautious course; omitting all combination of remedies which bear an equivocal character, as well as those whose premature or injudicious applications might be productive of bad consequences in the hands of private individuals. In short, the laudable end of their remedies is the lessening of a great mass of human misery by the alleviation, relief and prevention of those grievous afflictions that are in reality the secret foes of life, and which while they so extensively surround us, call aloud for our skill and interference for their extermination.

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Address Dr. AMOS & SON, corner Main and Quay street, Buffalo, N. Y. 13

CASH FOR HIDES.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price for any quantity of HIDES, delivered at his Shop. S. B. SMITH.

Belleville, Sept'r, 1856. 4

Hastings Chronicle.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1857. NO. 3.

The Hastings Chronicle.

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Business Directory.

Poet's Corner.

"If You're Coming, Why Don't You Come Along."

'Twas in a field—by an old field school,
Where the boys were romping wild,
I noted one, with a shining face,
And he was but a child;
And as he romped upon the green,
With jocund and muscle strong,
Anon he'd cry to the lagging boys;
"Why don't you come along!"

So said the boy, but when he spoke,
The man was in that boy;
And now his voice round Christendom,
Rings like a bell of joy;
For the world has taken up his cry,
And joined him in the song.
Now sung by nations in their march:
"Why don't you come along!"

Come on! pause not! tis death to stop,
The tide is at its flood;
For men and things are on their march—
Halt never, if you would.
That cry is in the hearts of men,
They watch word right or wrong;
And nations cry in every tongue:
"Why don't you come along!"

The engine and the telegraph
Proclaimed it to the man—
The man takes up the cheering cry,
Which with the boy began.
O'er wood and plain—o'er sea and earth,
It rings in startling song;
Tis written on the firmament,
"Why don't you come along!"

But yesterday it took six men
To make a pin: but now
That little boy will do the work;
When done he'll scarce know how.
Thought follows action—then we pause
To think; no longer strong;
But still keep up the school boy's cry—
"Why don't you come along."

But yesterday the reaper's hook
Moved slowly through the grain;
McCormick now, with a storm of hooks
The harvest sweeps amain;
And as he cuts, and cleans, and bags,
He joins the world wide song;
Old fogie reapers! tarry not—
"Why don't you come along!"

Front! march! halt not! is now the word
To the regiment of man;
Say what you have to say at once—
Go! do it if you can—
Birds sing it—the engines shriek it;
It's sung the stars among—
All nature breathes the world's great cry:
"Why don't you come along."

[Lexington Gazette.

THE COUNTRY STORE.

The following graphic picture of a "Country Store" we find in a Canadian newspaper, although evidently written in and for the meridian of the United States. But, notwithstanding the difference of our Governmental institutions from those of Uncle Sam, the similarity of the social habits of Canadians to those of Americans—among the rural population especially—brings the subject "home" to every Canadian who has had any experience of the peculiar characteristics of a "Country Store." We have in our mind's eye a place not more than a hundred miles distant, where the "Country Merchant" is also the Postmaster of the village and where daily congregate, for business or pastime, the *quidnuncs* and ignorami of the rural vicinage. Often have we wondered at the patience and forbearance of the postmaster and merchant, in suffering so many loiterers—some of them idlers—about his counters, usually smoking, and gossipping with every fresh addition to the gaping coterie. We have subsequently discovered that "customers" must be indulged, and that it won't do to be too particular with the honest-hearted, hardfisted yeoman, when they go a shopping.

An institution in itself is the Country Store. It stands out as distinct and vivid in the social landscape of the rural districts as the monument does at Bunker Hill. All parties resort to it. All the loungers, all the idlers, and all the village gossips, as well as those who go to buy molasses, keg nails, tobacco and raisins, congregate and loiter, and gossip and listen, in the convenient resting place in the country store. And, if it furthermore happened to be the Post Office, then follows a patronage from the sovereigns, far and near, which it would be idle for me to attempt to describe. Besides those for sugar, nails, codfish, and brooms, there lie all the letters that belong to the men, women, and children of the town.—The sum total of their correspondence with parties resident abroad is to be found just there and nowhere else. Therefore all the men collect about this swarming focus. Therefore they come and sit evening after evening, alternately discussing the news, seeing who carries off each and every letter. Therefore they stand up and crowd up around the Postmaster as soon as the village mail bag is brought in, assisting him to sort the meagre little pile that he empties out of it upon the counter; offering advice whenever it is, and isn't needed; and submitting highly original comments upon matters and things in general, faster than anybody can pretend to keep up in their digestion.

Look in on the store in a country town at any time of the day or evening, unless, perhaps it is just planting or haying time, and you will find character, incidents, and amusing detail enough to please you as long as your recollection consents to give back the scenes to you. They lounge and loaf, boys and men, making a serious business of it. They perch on the smooth, worn counters, swinging off their feet. They occupy the heads of kegs, and the narrow ends of soap and candle boxes. They stand around the stove-pipe, as if it is winter, and touch it on this side and then on that with their hands. They lean back in rows in the dark corners of the store, exchanging their dull colored yarns with one another, and ripping out their usual snickers at what precious bits of scandal happen to fall in their way. They bandy coarse and heavy jokes with boys, giving them thorough lessons in their own peculiar art, gratis. They read all over the posters and handbills for the thousandth time, and laugh and comment at comment and laugh at the very same place they did three weary years ago.

On winter nights the iron box stove is filled 'cram full' with solid wood, and the draught roars like a young lion in the desert. Its raging sound drowns the howl of the January winds without. The men and boys huddle close, holding up their hands before their toasted faces, laugh harder at their stale jokes than ever, and fall again over the reputations of their friends and neighbors in a pleasantly scandalous way. When the old mail driver comes in from his coach on these evenings, they all begin to address him by his Christian name, and ask him minutely about the weather and make their calculations how much longer he will be likely to be on the road; then there is a new whirl in the social scene, and new characteristics are developed to the eye of the observer at every turn.

The village store without is a very useful place, and therefore is worthy of a number all by itself, in the list of our institutions. There the farmers go to buy their new spring seeds and their agricultural implements. There the boys go to perform their errands for mothers, sisters and themselves. There the farmers' wives arrive early in the forenoons in the summer time and barter away their eggs and butter for cotton cloth, or calico, or new shoes. There the girls resort, with burning blushes on their faces, to learn if they have any letters for themselves in the office, or to exchange a few sly remarks with the spruce young clerk, whose hair hangs so heavy with oil and perfumery, or perhaps to study the very latest styles in prints, bareges and muslin de laines.—You can see a caravan of old family nags, bob-tailed and long-tailed, standing drowsily before the door, almost any hour of the day. You can see half-grown Canadian boys in and out of their high wagons, having made or being about to make the purchases they have dreamed of, and talked about, and made all sorts of calculations on, for at least a week or a month before hand. They will present you, too, many a study, if you will be but patient and listen; their ready resources, their shrewdness in getting a bargain, their bold way of telling the storekeeper how much they know themselves about what he is trying to talk into them, and their triumphant expression when they discover that they have finally carried their original points against his. We have seen—all these things catch the eye of a quick observer, and furnish him with plenty of food for consideration afterward.

They talk politics pretty well in the public meeting in the large city, where they have a distinguished speaker from abroad to wake up their ideas; but they don't begin to know how to do it so thoroughly as they go through with it in a country store. There a man corners a man. He gets him right where he cant get away. As soon as Esq. Riggs opens the talk, or Deacon Blondgett makes a sally, or Capt. Muggs starts a new train, they are all in for it, every one. They are the very people for whom political newspapers are printed, and no others. For them were originally published the 'debates in Congress,' which they are as ready to quote as any eager deacon ever was to hurl texts from the scriptures at the head of his opponent or questioner. The Hon. Mr. Fazbuz does not suffer in their hands at all; or else he does suffer immensely, though not so badly as to be damaged beyond recovery. What the ex-member of Congress for their district said in his speech delivered before the Young men's Club on Friday evening last, they were satisfied to talk about it all the evening. All the Candidate's claims for favor are fully discussed. All the prospects of his final election are freely remarked upon in one corner of the store and another. The minister's hints upon political topics don't suit some, while the others profess to like him better on that account. It is not a little caucus there in the country store; it is a little Congress and every man a member. The assembled wit and wisdom of the town discuss all the great affairs of the nation, settle the claims of the church and the ministers, and dispose of the reputation of all, the great and little men, in an evening. Wars and rumors of wars, they talk up by the horns with both hands. Elections are their particular hobby. They really believe they make and unmake our public men, and the belief is a source of inordinate satisfaction to them.

In the autumn time it is good to run your eyes over the crooked-neck squashes, and the yellow, round pumpkins, and the nice white beans, and the blood-red beets, that garnish the walls and ceiling. Here is the autumn of agriculture. Here the farmers hold their shows. Here they flock in afternoons as well as evenings, and tell over the finished work of the season just drawing to a close. They make up their estimates of their corn and potatoes. They begin to calculate how many cows they are going to winter, and what amount of wool the women folks mean to get carded for winter spinning. They talk on crops, on fruit, on horses, and on sheep. The store keeper becomes a sort of confidante to every one pertaining to business. He listens to all their tales, and offers advice wherever it is sought, and sometimes where it is not. No man can furnish more facts than he, whether they pertain to farm, field, politics, or the wonders and mysteries of a country trade.

At the country store, then, farmers enjoy their regular re-unions. It is as much a place of amusement as it is of business. It furnishes relaxation to the overtaxed man, and—I was going to say *boys*—just as much as do the meetings on Sundays and funerals through the week. In it and about it the rustics unbend. They swap horses and cattle before the door, and sprawl over the counters inside to figure up their profits or losses in the way of trade. All the local news centres there as a focus. The country storekeeper could well afford to publish a bulletin every day, and he would not fail either, to find his own account in it, as the saying is. He collects continually the fund of gossip and scandal, of quarrels and horse trades, of deaths, births and marriages, and of losses, gains, misfortunes and family feuds. He calls every other man by his Christian name, and can tell you the age and circumstances of nearly all of them from one end of the town to the other.

If you happen to be driving through one of these back towns any day, it will pay you well to buy half a peck of oats for your animal to eat under the shed, while you go into the village store yourself and look around and study character. A new phase of life will present itself to you.—You will see, perhaps, what you never saw before, and learn some things that you had not been told enjoyed a real existence.—The storekeeper will treat you with all possible civility; the men standing and sitting around will question you perseveringly of your name and occupation; and all the boys that roost on the boxes, kegs and barrels, will stare and whisper, and snicker, till you declare to yourself that no man has really completed his education unless he has been out for a time and studied human nature in a country store.

The Fiendish Brutality of the Mutineers.

We take the following from the commercial letter of Messrs. Mackay & Co., dated Calcutta 28th June.—The past fortnight has been one of alarm, anxiety, and almost total cessation of business. Citizens arriving for the protection of their families, and women and children flocking on board ship for safety during the night, so widespread has been the terror caused by the mutiny of the Sepoys, and by the abominable revolting atrocities committed upon the christian inhabitants, so sudden and terrible, whenever they have had the opportunity. Death to the victims has been welcomed, releasing them from tortures far more appaling. Imagine the father of a family bound hand and foot, compelled to witness the dishonor of his wife by, we are afraid to say how many of these fiendish crew; and then, when the poor creature was almost dead from the effects of their brutal assault, they cut her across the abdomen and drew forth the unborn babe, dashed it against the ground and then hung the lifeless remains over the neck of the manacled and distracted father; the villains still thinking something wanting to aggravate his misery, for horror and dismay, severed the head from the body of the mother, and bound this also around his neck; and not yet satisfied with their dreadful work, they seized the poor man's two remaining children, infants of three or four years old, killed them, cut off their heads, and strung them around his neck, taunting him with all the obscene language the native dialect so readily furnishes, until they thought he was dying, and when fearing they might lose the opportunity of torturing a man, a dagger was plunged into his heart, and he died, with the heads of all those he held most dear on this earth resting lifeless on his breast. We relate but one instance only among the many that have come to our knowledge—whereas almost every act of those villains has been marked by something equally horrible.

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.

On Wednesday evening of last week, as a boy named Wm. Pawson, belonging to Montreal, aged about 12 years, was amusing himself with one or two companions on the river side, he lost his balance while reaching for a stick to drive a duck in the river, and fell in. His companions being unable to render him any assistance, gave the alarm, but before aid was procured, the unfortunate lad had sunk. His body, which could be distinctly seen at the bottom of the river, was recovered with the least possible delay, and conveyed to the residence of G. W. Arnold, Esq., hard by where every effort was made to resuscitate the body, but in vain—the boy slept the sleep of death.

The boy's mother, Mrs. Pawson, had only been in town a few days, on a visit to her daughter, Wm. Sherwood. How to break the sad tidings of the loss of an only son to a widow mother, was a painful task—to tell her that her noble boy, who had parted from her only a brief space before in all the buoyancy of youth and health, was now a cold inanimate form, was a duty; but how to perform the duty, was a matter requiring judgement. But the tale of woe had to be told, and how that mother received the tidings, and how she loved her boy, the sequel will show.

When the news of her son was communicated to Mrs. Pawson, it almost appeared as if she did not fully comprehend her loss. She shed no tears—it would have been well if she had. If the fountain of her heart could have been opened, perhaps. Tears might have eased and cooled the inward anguish of a bursting heart. She had no husband to lean upon, on whose breast she could lay her aching head and seek sympathy. There was only one to whom she could apply,—He who has promised to be the "husband of the widow." From him consolation was drawn, but in imparting consolation, he taught us a lesson of the truth of his fiat, "dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."—The shock inflicted by an Almighty hand in the removal of the son, was a summons also to the mother to "prepare to meet her God." In a-bout twenty-four hours from the death of the boy, the mother also yielded up her spirit to God who gave it. She sank calmly into the sleep of death—the silver chord was loosed, the golden bowl was broken. The mother's love—the mother's sympathy—could not be subdued. She fondly loved her noble boy on earth—she followed speedily after to be with him in heaven. On Saturday last they were laid side by side in the same grave, in the new Cemetery.—How true is the text "in the midst of life we are in death."—*Brockville Rec.* 27.

☞ A reward of £50 is offered by the Warden of the Penitentiary for the arrest and delivery at the Penitentiary of a convict who escaped therefrom on Wednesday afternoon.

MONEY CRISIS.

NEW YORK, Sept'r 1.—To-day is the most exciting one in Wall street yet. The Mechanics' Banking Association has closed its doors in consequence of the defalcation of one of its officers to the amount of $70,000. Beebee & Co., Bankers, suspended payment to-day.

J. H. Prentiss & Co., extensive hat manufacturers, have failed, and Adams & Breckinridge, bankers and dealers in flour, are reported failed. The Erie Railroad Company is paying its interest to-day.

Money is very stringent. There are heavy runs on several Banks.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN THE STATES.—The failure of the Ohio Trust Company for about $7,000,000, has given a shock to banking and monetary business in the States, of the most serious character. Banks after Banks are tumbling. The Rochester *Union* collects the following which have failed:—

Messrs. Benedict & Co., and Fisher & Co., stock brokers; Canhawba Bank of Va.; Farmers' Bank of Wickford, R. I.; Tiverton Bank, R. I.; Rhode Island Central Bank; Farmers' Bank of Saratoga, N. Y.; Wooster Bank of Connecticut; Warren Co. Bank, Pa.; Hancock Bank, Me.; Arcade Bank, Providence; Bank of Middletown, Penn.; Farmers and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburgh, Penn.; Bank of Holmesville do., Penn.; North American Bank, Seymour, Conn.; Ontario Bank, Fort Plain.

The Detroit papers announce the failure of Lyell's Banking House. Atwood & Comp'y, Bankers, Nassau St., N. Y., have failed. The Washington Bank of Buffalo has gone down, and so have many in other cities of the Union, which, as the school boy says, *enumerare longum est.* It is our conviction that these failures, although their influence must be felt here in some degree, will not produce any disastrous effect on Canadian business. Our Banks have little, if anything, to do with the American Stocks, transactions in which, and not legitimate banking business, have caused the crash over the border.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

SANDY HOOK, September 2.

The *Vanderbilt* Steamer arrived at Southampton, brings important advices from India.

General Barnard and Sir Henry Laurence are dead. The Europeans at Cawnpore had been massacred, and that place re-captured.

More English troops had arrived at Calcutta. The rebels had been defeated in 3 engagements.

The steamer *Transit* had been lost in the Straits of Sunda. Her crew were saved.

The new constitution for the Danish Duchies was prepared.

The Sultan was constructing a new ministry. The master and two mates of a British ship have been sentenced to death at Liverpool for the murder of a seaman.

A postal communication with India via Asiatic Turkey is proposed.

A military attack had been made on the Jews at Tunis.

The official confirmation of the murder of the African travellers Drs. Vogel and Corporal MacGuire, had been received.

Schamyl had again defeated the Russians, and captured some important posts.

Mr. Murray had commanded the immediate evacuation of Herat by the Persians.

OSWEGO, Aug. 31.—The schooner *Iethero*, from Cleveland, for Kingston, loaded with coal, is supposed to be lost on Lake Ontario. She was built at Kingston, by Dr. Rae, who intended to go with her next Spring in search of Sir John Franklin.

SPECULATION IN GRAIN.—The New York *Courier* states that great competition is going on in that city in buying up the new crop of Southern wheat, which has resulted in prices being paid higher in proportion than present prices of flour; and as the general expectation on change is that there will be a decline when the new crop begins to come in, this movement excited much comment, for it is felt that no effort of speculators can sustain prices in the absence of a foreign demand, and with a full crop.

☞ The Detroit *Tribune* says, that in one or two towns in the interior of Michigan, Dysentery has assumed an epidemic form, and committed great havoc among the young children—the "babies" of the household. A lady from Lower Saginaw informed one of our citizens on Saturday that every infant child in that place had died save one, and that one was sick! In Jackson the disease seems to be doing a fearful extinction.

THE TANSY AND ITS VALUE.—M. De Moroques of France, announces that this plant dried is excellent sheep food, and that, when fresh, it makes capital litter for domestic animals. Its peculiar balsamic odor most effectually drives away fleas. A lapdog sleeping on a bed of fresh tansy is immediately freed from those vermin. It should be renewed when the leaves are quite dry. This seems a better application of the plant than following the example of our grandmothers and making it into cakes.

LATE DISCOVERIES IN PATHOLOGY show that very many of the diseases which afflict mankind arise from impurity of the blood. This has long been suspected, but is only lately known. In consumption, tubercles are found to be a sedimentary deposite from the blood. Dropsy, Gout, Cancer, Ulcers and eruptions, all arise in disordered deposites from the blood. Billious diseases and fevers are caused solely by its derranged unhealthy state. Even the decline of life follows a want of vitality in the blood. In view of these facts Dr. Ayer designed his *Cherry Pectoral* especially to purify and invigorate the blood, and hence we believe to arise its unparalelled success in controling and curing disease.—*Medical Journal.*

☞ The Grand Trunk Railroad, says the Cornwall *Freeholder*, have reduced the fares between Toronto and Montreal to $8 first class, and $3 second class.

THE LATEST NOVELTY.—Crinoline sleeves have made their appearance in Paris. What will we have next? Crinoline unmentionables, we suppose.

☞ Some poet, so modest of his own merits as not to reveal his identity, has been running "his machine" upon the inspiring theme of the late

CHANGEABLE WEATHER.

First we have a gentle shower;
Then the clouds begin to lower;
Then the lightnings flash and glower;
Then the drops are put in train
For another soaking rain;
Then the heavens grow mad and black
And we have a thunder crack;
Then the winds with might and main
Surge along the well soaked plain
And we have a "hurricane;"
Then the clouds begin to form
For a real Summer storm;
Then we see the sun again,
And have a few scintillations of light and heat,
closing up with another rain.

WHALES.

Ho! whales, that sail the briny deep,
Rejoice not at your fate;
Your flesh illuminates the world—
Your bones make washed gleam!

The British Colonial Empire.

British India of which Hindostan contains a population of 140,000,000 of human being—90,000,000 of these being subjects of Great Britain, 40,000,000 the subjects of Allies, and 10,000,000 the subjects of independent States—this region, the seat of the present insurrection extends from the 8th to the 34th degree of north latitude, and from the 69th to the 92nd degree of east longitude, reaching from north to south in length 1,900 miles, and from east to west 1,900 miles. Next in importance to the East India possessions are those of West India—comprising Jamaica, Trinidad, Granada, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Dominica, the islands of Antigua, Nevis, Monserat, St. Christopher or (St. Kitts), Tortola, Anguilla, the Bahamas, and the Bermudas.—Then comes South America, with British Guinea: Central America, with Honduras; then the Falkland islands. Next comes British North America, Lower Canada, Upper Canada, New Scotia, Cape Breton, the sable Islands, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, the Labrador Coast, and the Hodson Bay Company's territories. Turning to the east again, we find the large island of Ceylon, the Prince of Wales Island, Malacca, Sirapore, Australasia, beginning with New South Wales and including the vast island of New Holland; then Western Australia, South Australia, and Van Diemen's Land.

In Southern Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, in the Isle of France, St. Helena, Ascension, in Western Africa, Sierra Leone, and Gambia; and we must not forget the Colony of New Zealand and the settlements of Hong Kong. Finally there are the British Colonies of Rock, Gibraltar, Rome, and the Ionian Isles, besides the Colony of Heligoland in the North Sea, Fernando Poe and Aden in the Red Sea, and the Island of Scotia.

This brief summary of the British Colonial Empire may be interesting to our readers, and at a moment when the attention of the whole world is directed to the efforts of the British army and navy, now engaged in work of aggression and bloodshed upon the unoffending millions inhabiting the Chinese dominions.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

An article in the *Daily News* thus explains the breaking of the cable:—

"On Monday evening (August 10,) a heavy swell set in, and a powerful under-current was experienced. This increased through the night of Monday, and the early morning of Tuesday. At about half-past 3 on Tuesday morning, it was found that though the vessel was only making some three or four knots an hour, the cable was paying out five, six, and sometimes even seven knots. At this rate it was obvious that the quantity of wire on board would be exhausted before the Newfoundland shore was reached. It became necessary to tighten the strain on the cable, and this was accordingly done till the pressure reached 3,000 lbs.; this was at a quarter to four on Tuesday morning. There was a heavy swell running at the moment that the full increased power was thus put on the break; the stern of the *Niagara* was low down in the trough of the sea. As she rose on the back of the heavy wave, the extra strain thus occasioned was more than the strength of the cable could bear. It gave way under the pressure, and, parting at some distance from the ship's stern, it sank down like lead through the mighty waters on that portion of the telegraphic plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland, where the Atlantic reaches its maximum depth of more less than 2,000 fathoms. At the time of the severance, the *Niagara* had made from 260 to 380 miles in a direct course from Valentia harbor, and the length of cable which had been let go was about 280 miles. * * * * The general opinion among those most qualified to form a judgment appears to be, that we have learned enough in this first essay to hope for the success of the next attempt morally certain. Two important points have been decisively set at rest by what has already been achieved. The unparalleled length of the cable and the well depth to which it was sunk, have presented no obstacles to its telegraphic working. Until the final disaster occurred, messages were flashed with the most perfect success along the 2,500 miles of wire; a portion of which was submerged to the depth of very nearly two miles in the ocean. Another point relates to the rate at which the cable can be paid out. It has been conclusively proved that there is no obstacle to laying down at the rate of five miles per hour in the greatest depth of water that exists on the proposed line of submarine. The principal difficulty appears to be in the "paying-out gear," the machinery by which the cable is delivered from the ship's deck into the ocean. Great difficulty to be overcome in sinking a cable of such length to a depth so great—a difficulty which has probably been more fully demonstrated by the results of this experiment than it could have been by previous calculation—is the great force of the under current. While the direct course of the *Niagara* was only about 280 miles, the expenditure of cable was about 380—a difference which *a priori* could scarcely have been calculated upon. In the next venture, every circumstance of this kind will be taken fully into calculation. The medium for passing the cable into the water will no doubt receive all those improvements of which it is susceptible, and, if the time be so fortunately chosen as to secure three weeks of favorable weather—a circumstance by no means immaterial—there can be no reason whatever for despairing of ultimate success."

WHEAT—TO PREVENT SPOILING IN RICK.—Attilia Burlingame, a farmer of Cortland County, N. Y. who writes us that he is 77 years old, and of course has had some experience, says that if farmers will put one *dry* brick to every five bushels of grain put up in bins, or into the centre of a large rick of wheat, the meal, it will not grow mouldy or sour. We have never tried bricks for this purpose, but have used and often recommended ashes, which is a stone of a few pounds weight in the centre of a barrel of corn meal, with the assurance of its being beneficial, and we have no doubt the one of a clean dry brick would be more so, as it is better calculated to absorb moisture than stone.

THE POTATOE PEST—A REMEDY.—In many places the potatoes are infected with ravenous bugs. Mr. J. Myers writes from Whitehall, N. Y. July 24, a remedy, as follows:

"On the 16th inst. I discovered my potatoes affected in the same manner, and immediately caused them to be thoroughly dusted with slacked lime and plaster, which was repeated two or three times while the dew was on, which has effectually cleared them, and the tops are now looking as fresh and green as ever. Ashes do not will answer a good purpose in absence of lime. Plaster I consider of less importance. I have great faith in this experiment, and advise every one to test it immediately who have potatoe affected."

A SORRY PICTURE.

The Inspector General has been visiting his constituents—for what purpose does not very clearly appear. The local papers report the incidents of his journey, which are meagre enough, and also speeches, which are even less edifying. One would have thought that Mr Cayley, having met his constituents face to face, would have made some attempt to defend the extraordinary financial operations of the last session—that he would have instanced the benefits his constituents are to derive from the millions of debt he has fastened upon their shoulders. It might also be expected that he would make use of the occasion, as Ministers usually do, to foreshadow the policy of the Government on the important questions now occupying public attention. But he was dumb upon all these interesting topics. Instead of felicitating the people of Huron and Bruce upon magnificent results flowing, and to flow, from the enormous debts he has created, he tells them at Kincardine, "that on travelling through Canada on his way hither, he was sorry to observe *so many places going backwards*, while others, with difficulty, were only maintaining their position!" The country is going "backwards," and, he might have added, has been going backwards ever since he and his corruptionist colleagues were foisted into office. But Mr. Cayley is sorry!—He sees the ruin he has wrought; he admits the fact; but he comforts the people by assuring them that he is "sorry." The Kincardinites are, however, an exception. "He congratulated them as being in the most prosperous condition of any place he had yet visited."—Thank you for nothing, they might have answered. If their prosperity is only a little better than that of places going "backwards," and others standing still "with difficulty," the less that is said about it the better. But if the people of Kincardine have not much to boast of, or to thank Mr. Cayley for, *as yet*, they are evidently living in expectation of good things to come. It seems they prepared a public dinner "to Hon. H. H. Killaly." The last name explains the milk in that cocoa nut. The rosy, juicy, free-handed Assistant Commissioner is always redolent of fat things. Public works and swinging contracts, new harbors and new jobs, are synonymous terms. Mr. Killaly must pronounce the "open sesame," and therefore his presence was anxiously looked for.

The dinner was ready; an address was prepared, thanking Mr. Cayley for past services—what may they be? and hoping that he and Mr. Killaly would coincide in the project of making them a "safe and commodious harbor." But Mr. Killaly came not, some unfortunate accident had detained him, and nothing was said about the harbor! Mr. Cayley having received the dinner, dismissed that interesting question by assuring his auditors that "he felt it his duty to do all that lay in his power to advance their interests in so far as was compatible with the general good of the country."—We hope the good people are satisfied.—Mr. Killaly may pay them a visit ere long—probably just before the next election.

At Goderich, Mr. Cayley was entertained at a dinner also. About seventy persons—according to the *Leader*, sat down to dinner. The Government Commissioner, Dr. Hamilton, presided at one end of the table, and the Government Treasurer, Mr. Brown, at the other. The County Judge and other civil officials filled up, as well as they could, the space between. The proceedings were evidently vapid and heavy. Mr. Cayley was prudently silent upon questions involving the past or future policy of his Government. He did attempt to extort a little praise for the agility he displayed in jumping Jim Crow on the Reserve question.—Mr. George Brown, he said, had predicted that the country would never see the Reserve money, while the £20,800 awarded to Huron and Bruce, had triumphantly falsified that prediction. This was the only point in the whole speech,—the sum and substance of this Cabinet Minister's explanation to his constituents! But the fact is Mr. Brown made no such prediction. He expressed his apprehension that by the distribution of the proceeds of Reserves among the townships for any purpose, the money would be frittered away, and in great measure lost to the country; and the apprehension has, we fear, been too fully realized. And we would like to ask one question, how much of the £20,000 would ever have been seen by the people of Huron and Bruce, if Mr. Brown and those associated with him had trusted to Mr. Cayley and his colleagues to fight the battle of secularization? These gentlemen may boast now—since they have nothing else to boast of—that they secularized the Reserves; that they placed this money at the disposal of the people, &c , &c., but few will be deceived by such gammon. Every man who heard Mr. Cayley's boast knew that the Reserves were preserved from the grasp of the Church, not by his aid, but in spite of his opposition; that to obtain office he meanly surrendered his principles, and stipulated to support a partial measure of secularization. An Episcopal priest, who was among Mr. Cayley's admirers at Goderich, hit the nail on the head as follows:—

"With regard to the settlement of the Clergy Reserves, he did feel, at one time, misgivings as to the manner in which Mr. Cayley and his colleagues were about to settle that vexed question; but on mature consideration, and after consulting with his brethren, he was led to change his views, for he felt with others, that it was better that the pruning knife should be in the hands of friends rather than in those of enemies."

The "pruning knife" was in the hands of friends, and the careful manner in which it was used fully justified the confidence of Mr. Cayley's clerical supporters. The *trunk* was uninjured. It will put forth new branches, more vigorous than ever.—*Globe*.

Prepay your Newspaper Postage.—In the early part of the week there was some half-dozen bushels of newspapers lying in the Post Office here which could not be sent off, the postage of one copper not having been prepaid in accordance with the new law. By this time "the pile" has probably accumulated to a cart load. People must bear in mind that no newspapers except from the publishing offices are sent off from the Post Office unless they have the copper postage stamp, and if this is omitted, they are sent to the waste-paper department. Those sending papers regularly to their friends at a distance, ought to subscribe for them and get them sent direct from the publishing office, by which arrangement they will save the postage, which amounts in the course of the year to one half the cost of the paper.—*Exchange*.

☞ The Detroit *Tribune* says that the Michigan harvest of 1857 is the most bountiful and satisfactory crop ever gathered in that State.

Dissolution of Parliament.

It is more than probable that we may soon be called upon to record the dissolution of the present Parliament. However reluctant Ministers may be to meet the country with so wretched an account to render of their stewardship, there are several questions which are likely to cause so much embarrassment to them in the future, that they will probably be compelled, though reluctantly, to make a speedy appeal to their constituencies.

The most formidable of these is undoubtedly the seat of Government question, the decision of which must be soon made known to the country; now whatever may be the result of the Imperial deliberations, one thing is certain, that it will be sure to create dissatisfaction among a large majority of the constituencies. Suppose for example that according to the latest rumor, Quebec should be selected, on account forsooth of its fortified position, with what prospect of success would the Government, who carried the question to Downing street for decision, appeal to Upper Canada for approval? Or let Toronto be chosen, what chance would Cartier have of another feed in Missisquoi, or his supporters in the Lower Province, of re-election? Or even if Montreal or Ottawa be the favored spot, their case will be just as desperate in the eastern and western extremities of the province. Their course is clear therefore; the influence of the Government will be exerted to its utmost to persuade the Imperial Cabinet to defer the announcement of its decision, and a general election will be held in the meantime, while the people are being fed with rumors, and induced to support the Administration by promises, of which they have always been more prodigal than of performance. The Attorney General is now lobbying in England for some such stratagem as this, and it is likely that on his return, we shall be favored with the announcement of an immediate dissolution.

The position of the Hudson's Bay question also is very awkward; for if the Government face Parliament before a general election, they will not be permitted to be as indefinite as to their intentions as their organs are pleased to be; the House will require to understand what is to be done to regain the ground that has been lost during the recess, and how they propose to re-affirm the claims of Canada in England. A dissolution before the House of Commons takes action on the report of the select committee might enable the Ministerial party to slip in quietly while the question is still unsettled, and the fruits of their blundering not fully developed. The disagreeable position of the Government in regard to these and other important questions, therefore, leads us to infer that they will soon make an appeal to the people, which they cannot much longer procrastinate; already some of them have commenced to prowl ominously about the country, scattering alluring baits in every direction, and before long we expect to see wire-pulling and corruption in full blast all over the country.

It is time, therefore, that the people were alive to this contingency; it will be the policy of the Government to force through the elections while they are unprepared and unorganized; we desire, therefore, to point out the necessity of immediate preparation for what may speedily take place, and certainly cannot be long deferred; in spite of the unpopularity of the Administration, corruption and prompt action may seriously endanger the success of the Reform party. It is only in thorough and vigilant organization that the safety even of a popular cause can be secured when it is forced to contend with the political agencies a corrupt Government always has at its disposal.—*Banner*.

Arrival of the ARAGO.

St. John's, September 5.

The United States mail steamship "Arago," Captain Lines, from Havre and Southampton 26th August, passed Cape Race at about noon of this day, the 5th inst. Her advices, which are four days later than those received by the *Vanderbilt* at New York, were obtained by a fishing smack, and brought to this port. Commercial news is of considerable importance. This is the first successful attempt to gain news from Europe from steamers passing Cape Race. This is in itself highly important. The achievement demonstrating as it does the practicability of obtaining news, were a steamer employed, in about seven or eight days from Europe.

The *Arago* had about 220 passengers and $100,000 in specie.

Great Britain.—Parliament had been prorogued.

Spollen, who was acquitted of the murder of Mr. Little, of Dublin, had been re-arrested for the robbery, and would soon be tried therefor.

It was reported that Lord John Russell was about to be elevated to the peerage.

Several failures among commercial men at Liverpool are reported—the names are not however, given in the dispatch.

France.—French ships of war are ordered to render every necessary aid in their power to the English vessels proceeding to India with troops.

The news from Algeria is favorable.

Italy.—The difference between the Cabinets of Turin and Naples are unsettled, and matters look decidedly unmovable in that quarter.

Russia.—The cholera was abating at St. Petersbugh.

Turkey.—The harvest had turned out highly successful.

Persia.—The Shah of Persia is increasing his army.

Commercial Intelligence.—Liverpool Cotton Market closed with an advancing tendency, at prices ¼d per lb over previous prices. The market had been quite active, the sales of Monday, 24th ult., reaching 20,000 bales, and Tuesday, 25th, 12,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market was generally dull, with a declining tendency. Buyers demanded a reduction before effecting purchases.

In the Liverpool market sugar was quiet, at 6d advance.

☞ I am at some loss in my own mind what to say in relation to Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It really seems to be possessed of the power of magic beyond the comprehension of the human mind. The increased sales in this State are truly astonishing.

A. W. HATCH, Druggist, Milwaukie.

☞ The astonishing success of the Oxygenated Bitters in the worst cases of Dyspepsia, is owing to its peculiar tonic properties, and being entirely free from alcoholic stimulants it produces no reaction or unpleasant sensations.

Arrival of the NORTH AMERICAN.

Quebec, Sept. 7th.

The *North American*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 26th August, arrived here about six o'clock yesterday evening, bringing four days later news.

Further telegraphic news from India was hourly expected.

Respecting Indian mails, London advices of Tuesday night inform us that 11 days had elapsed since the mail steamer *Nubia* arrived by Suez, from Calcutta, with news to 1st June; and if the steamer from Bombay had reached Marseilles, in time for letters to have been delivered in London on Monday, it was probable that the Bombay mail had even arrived on the 16th. Two days after, Nubia dispatches from Bombay will bring news from Delhi, later than received from Calcutta, to July 31st, as communication is less interrupted. The arrival of both the Calcutta and Bombay mails at Marseilles was hourly expected.

The *Times'* city article, after discussing details of telegraph dispatch from India, says that, supposing the later news which may be expected from Bombay, together with corrected details of Calcutta dispatch, should contain nothing to impart a worse aspect to that just brought; there will, consequently, be no reason for increased apprehension for the final result, however much the state of suspense may be prolonged.

A telegraph to India will soon be laid down, and Malta, Vienna and London will be in communication in a few days by electric wires.

☞ The Directors of the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company have resolved to renew, in October, the attempt to submerge the cable.

MARKETS.

Richardson, Spence, & Co.'s Circular of the 25th August says:

At to-day's market there was but a moderate attendance, and the sales were made at a decline of 6d. per bushel on the nominal quotations of Friday. The best wheat was no cheaper, owing to scarcity; Flour 6d. to 1s. per bbl. lower, without leading the business. Indian Corn dragging—sales at 35s. *a* 35s. 6d. for Mediterranean, and 6d. decline on American.—Wheat—red 8s. *a* 8s. 4d., white 9s. *a* 9s. *a* 9d. per 70 lbs. Flour—Western, 30s. *a* 30s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s. *a* 31s.; Ohio, 32s. *a* 32s. 6d. per bbl. Indian Corn—Yellow and mixed 36s. *a* 36s. 6d.; white, 44s. *a* 45s. per 480 lbs. Beef and Pork.—Scarcely anything doing: inferior Beef is offered at a decline of 10s. to 15s. per tierce, without leading to business. Consols, 90¾ to 90⅞.

The Task before us in India.

The Edinburgh *Herald* uses the following forcible language respecting the acts of the Sepoys:

It is not a mutiny in the ordinary sense—it is an outbreak of fiends, of devils incarnate. The mutineers, spread all over the country, are wreaking their vengeance upon every European, male and female, who comes in their way, and perpetrating cruelties at which the frame shudders and the blood runs cold. Our countrymen are hacked to pieces or burnt alive. Our tender countrywomen are violated, their breasts and their limbs cut off while yet alive, and finally are cut to atoms. Little children are tossed up in the air to be caught on the points of bayonets, or hashed with sabres as they fall. Oh, it is horrible, heartrending! and ought to rouse the whole manhood of England and cause a cry of vengeance to ascend up from one end of the country to the other. Away with all the silly cant we have heard about our interference with the supersuitions and prejudices of the natives! What is there in the righteous law declaring that a man shall not lose his property if he turn Christian to justify barbarities like these? What in the law repressing infanticide? What in that permitting the marriage of Hindoo Widows? What in the Government system of education, or in missionary enterprise? We have been too tender with the Hindoo and his prejudices. We have tried to teach him humanity and justice by law, and have failed; and the lesson must now be sent home by sterner means. We have besought when we should have commanded. We have bowed our national pride, and outraged our noble faith, to disarm and gratify heathen prejudices, and the result is before us. It was enough to draw down at once the contempt of the Hindoo and the wrath of Heaven to set Christian soldiers to mount guard over the deformed idols of a Bengalee regiment, as was recently done at Calcutta, to show our respect for the native faith, forsooth! Well, we are having our reward: and the end is not yet. With the most vigorous measures that this country can possibly adopt, we have a long and dreary prospect before us ere order is once again restored on the wide plains of Bengal. Not till we have washed out the traces of our folly in an ocean of blood and tears need we look for peace and security in India. For what guarantee have we that this revolt may not spread further? Who vouches for the Bombay or Madras armies continuing faithful? Who will come forward to assure us that to depend on them is not to lean on a reed which may break and pierce our hand? We have a dark misgiving on this point. Even if the armies of the two Presidencies of Bombay and Madras remain as loyal as the confident believe and the doubting wish, we have still a hard task before us. If Bengal is not in flames, the fire brands are scattered far and wide; and every separate spark and ember must be crushed out before we can reckon ourselves secure.

The Military.—It is stated in well informed quarters, that the whole of the regular troops now in this Province, will be shortly withdrawn for service in India, and that orders from Head Quarters to that purport are expected to arrive by next mail. Should this be so, there is every probability that the active force will be required to do permanent duty, or that, failing this, immediate steps will be taken to raise and equip one or more Provincial regiments.

Cosmetics.—A lady in Philadelphia used one day a cosmetic that had been strongly recommended to her for improving the complexion. Attending a party that evening where the rooms were lighted with gas, her face turned a perfect lead color—the action of the carburetted hydrogen upon the ingredients of the cosmetic she had used.

If our ladies really wish to improve their complexion, use Dr. Blodgett's Persian Balm. This beautiful preparation softens and augments the whiteness of the skin, restores it when harsh and wrinkled, and imparts to it a delightful freshness. Its use will efface those disagreeable appearances upon the skin known as "morphew," to which ladies in delicate situations are liable. Try this splendid article.

☞ The Perth *Standard* of Wednesday says that John A. Snow, Esq., Provincial Surveyor, with a staff of men, passed through town last week, on his way to immediately commence the survey of the road westward from Perth, to its intersection with the Hastings road. The survey will commence at the High Falls on the Mississippi.

New Advertisements for To-Day.

Lecture on Tuesday Evening—Lola Montez.
New Rifle Factory—J. H. Rector.
Farm for Sale—Charles Marsh.
Dr. Sewell of Toronto.
Provincial Insurance Comp'y—F. McAnnany.
Change of Hour—Str. *Bay of Quinte*.
Life Assurance and Annuities.
List of Letters—J. H. Meacham.
Auction Sale—M. Nulty.
Postponed sale of Bennett's Property.
Postponed Sale—Ross & Bell.

Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1857.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Macaulay, in one of his Essays, speaks of the time which may arrive "when some traveller from New Zealand shall in the midst of a vast solitude take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." That such an event is in the list of possible contingencies, no one who has read the world's history, and marked the rise and fall of its proudest empires, can for a moment question. Where was Greece when Egypt gave birth to science, and nursed the arts of civilization?—where Rome when Solon and Lycurgus gave laws for the world, and Homer sung the siege of Troy? and where England and the sister European powers when Rome was mistress of the world, and when the eagles of the Cæsars "stooped only to conquer"? What was the fate of these great empires of antiquity is well known. Egypt was overthrown by the Persians, who in turn were conquered by the Greeks and merged into the Macedonian, to be afterwards swallowed up by the Roman empire,—and this the last but the greatest of ancient nations, destined speedily to be dismembered and overrun by the barbarians of the north, and from its splendid ruins to have reconstructed the elements of a new civilization, and the thrones of the modern world!

Taking this view of the question, the fanciful prediction of the Essayist has about it something more than mere poetry. Nations, like individuals, have their seasons of infancy, adolescence, virility, and senility. Like men they are born weak and helpless, struggle on through youth to vigorous age; then decline, go down to second childhood,—die, and give place to others, who must inevitably follow in like manner. Can it be denied that Great Britain—our own beloved ancestral mother—is governed by the same determined laws? It would not seem more preposterous now to predict her downfall, than it would have been in the days of Augustus Cæsar to have foretold the dissolution of his mighty empire.

The present crisis in India is suggestive of thoughts like these. But we would not carry our speculations so far as to assert that it is indicative of national decline and downfall.—An able writer observes that "a crisis is not a catastrophe," and if this crisis is successfully overcome, it will establish British dominion only more firmly in the East, and shew that England has not yet reached that point in her history, whence it will be the painful duty of her historians to date her decadence. On the other hand, should the Indian mutiny prove successful, it is doubtful whether England would long survive so great a catastrophe; her decline might be gradual, but no less inevitable. On this account the insurrection in India, aside from all its concomitant bloody horrors and commercial disasters, is invested with the most momentous interests.

The importance of British India may be understood from the fact that it covers an area *of one and a half millions of square miles, and contains a population of from one hundred and fifty to two hunred millions!* This is as large as all Europe, exclusive of Russia, and nearly seven times more populous than the U. States. The Presidency of Bengal, where the mutiny has broken out, is of itself a kingdom, containing more subjects than any European ruler possesses, viz. nearly one half million of square miles of territory, and seventy-six millions population. The question then is, shall this vast country with its teeming millions pass from the hands of English rulers, and go back to anarchy and barbarism? This question time will speedily determine. However, there are many considerations that would induce us to expect a favorable solution, and few that would lead us to despond.

This is not the first time that English power has met with a check or passed through a crisis in India. In 1757, Calcutta, the only possession of the English at that time in Bengal, was taken and plundered by Surajoo-Dowlah, and the British residents taken and confined in the "black hole," where they ignominiously perished. Yet this instead of annihilating, was the means, through the brilliant achievments of Lord Clive, of establishing the Company's power in that quarter. The victories of a Hastings and a Wellesley were also preceded by days of darkness and discouragement.

The nearest parallel to the present, however, is that of the mutiny of 1806 in the Presidency of Madras. Instead of a "greased cartridge," an alteration in the cut of the dress, and fashion of the turban, was the avowed cause of dissatisfaction. Have defenceless men and women in Delhi and other places been lately butchered on account of the glazed appearance of cartridge paper? So were they in Vellare for the contraction of a turban. Did British courage and determination in 1806 triumph over the treacherous malevolence of the rebels? So will it probably in 1857.

As in the Madras mutiny, the disaffection was the work of political agents, who understood the secret springs of Hindoo prejudices, and how to work them,—so it is more than probable that similar causes have conspired to bring about the present insurrection. Whether they are the pampered descendants of Mahometan princes, as then, or the emissaries of Russia—who looks with covetous eyes upon the East Indian possessions—remains yet to be discovered.

It is true that some, anti-British in feeling, eagerly urge as the cause of the outbreak, the wrongs and misrule of the Company towards the natives,—that peculation, fraud, and oppression has driven the Sepoys to a deadly resistance. The answer to this is, that the Sepoys are the best fed, best clothed, and best paid of any native troops in India. So far are they privileged, that one half their officers are native. It is true that there may be individual cases of robbery and oppression by the agents of the Company, but upon the whole the Government administered is wise and humane, and the country is daily increasing in intelligence, happiness, and substantial prosperity. This statement will be more manifest if a comparison be drawn between the present times, and when the country was under the sway of Mohammedan rulers. Then every man's life was at the will and caprice of Nabobs or petty chiefs, who continually robbed and murdered their subjects. The police, and tax-gatherers, plundered the people, and the princes protected them, on condition of sharing the spoils.—The Pariahs, and Sudras, numbering millions, were in the most abject slavery, and no classes but the rich or powerful could obtain justice, as the Courts were fountains of corruption instead of justice, and no confidence existed between the rulers and the ruled. Infanticide and parricide, Thuggism and Sutteeism, human sacrificing, and self-immolation, prevailed, and formed the ground-work of religious sentiment and priestly ordinances.

Now, as a writer observes, every man's life is secure from arbitrary authority. The courts have been purged from corruption, and the poorest individual can sue the Company, with the certainty of having justice done him. The acquisition of wealth involves no danger. It is no longer necessary to fortify the villages to protect property. Marauding chiefs and internal wars are unknown. Thuggism is destroyed, and the other barbarous rites are in a great measure suppressed; and freedom of conscience, of person, of association, of the press, and of labor, have everywhere been established; while the conquered princes have been liberally pensioned simultaneously with their subjugation.

Besides these, the Company have dug stupendous canals, established excellent roads, erected lines of telegraph, founded schools, colleges, and Universities,—distributed books and periodicals in the native tongue, sent abroad Missionaries and teachers, enlightening and elevating the people to a higher state of civilization. If these changes and reformations wrought by the British rule in India are taken into consideration, not only will they be a sufficient set-off to all charges of misgovernment, but they will prove incontestibly that that rule has been to an incalculable extent a boon to the country, and a blessing to the world.

To thoroughly understand the peril in which the Company is placed, the composition of their armed force must be considered. From the latest and most reliable sources of information, the total of this force before the outbreak was about 312,000 men. Of these, 40,000 were European; one half belonging to the Company, the other to the Queen; 240,000 were natives, and 32,000 a contingent force, also native. It will be seen that only *one-sixth* of the regular army (independent of officers) are English, and fully reliable.

The mutiny at present is confined to the Presidency of Bengal. Out of 74 Regiments stationed there, all have proved disaffected or have been disbanded except 16; so that it may be safely estimated that the effective force in India has been diminished by about 50,000 men,—and not only this, but that these same soldiers, disciplined by British officers, are to a great extent in arms against the Europeans. Should the armies of Bombay and Madras prove loyal (and there is little reason to suspect them yet,) there will still be 250,000 or more soldiers in the field. As many of these are required where they are stationed, and as it would be imprudent to depend to any great extent upon the natives in a battle against those of their own country and religion, (although the Sikhs and Madras militia have fought nobly,) the suppression of the revolt must rest chiefly on troops of European origin. Forty or fifty thousand of a reinforcement will reach the scene of strife from England before the season closes, and then, if not before, a terrible retribution will be visited upon the heads of the rebellious and bloodthirsty Sepoys.

The latest accounts state that Delhi has not yet fallen, although this event is daily expected. The sorties of the besieged are less frequent and determined, showing that their spirits are sinking and their bravery cooling. The besieged city is built on two rocky eminences, and surrounded with a fortified wall thirty feet high, and from three to five thick. The wall is constructed of red sand-stone, and encompassed by a moat 20 feet broad. There are also seven colossal arched gates, defended by bulwarks, which serve as entrances to this magnificent city. It is therefore no easy task, without proper appliances, to reduce the place.

This is the strong-hold of the rebels, and when it falls, as fall it must before British guns, the war will be in a great measure decided.—If the force now before Delhi be insufficient for its reduction, it may be some time before it happens. The distance from Calcutta to Delhi is 790 miles, and from Bombay 700. The difficulties of overland transportation are great, and some time must necessarily elapse before the besiegers can be reinforced from either place. The public must wait the progress of events.

The Grand Trunk Railway.

It will be remembered that during the present season, the Grand Trunk Company, fearing that Mr. A. M. Ross' predilections for the contractors were too strong for the interests of the stockholders, sent out Mr. Charles Hutton Gregory to inspect and report upon the state of the road, and see whether it had been constructed in a proper manner, and in accordance with the original specifications. Mr. Gregory was represented as an Engineer of the most eminent qualifications, and the most unsullied integrity. It was therefore supposed that his report would be a severe exposure of the short-comings of the contractors. We expected to hear a manly condemnation of unnecessary curves and abominable grades—insufficient Station conveniences—poor rolling stock—remoteness of the track from the Towns and Cities along the route, &c. These and other glaring faults, we expected to hear some censure upon, but to our surprise not one word of dispraise escapes his pen throughout a long and elaborate Report. Where he cannot laud he palliates, and appears more in the light of a paid advocate than an impartial umpire and scrutineer.

This conduct is to be deeply regretted, as it destroys all confidence in the integrity of public men. How much better would it have appeared, and much more praiseworthy on the part of Mr. Gregory, to have been at least critical and searching in his investigations—to have given praise where praise was due, and censure where censure, than to have given a general and unqualified acquittance. We have no objections that his report upon the whole should have been favorable to the Contractors, but a "cooked up report" like the present, every Canadian knows to be untrue and absurd, both to the Company and Contractors; to the Company because the whole thing is suspicious, and to the Contractors, because the whitewashing is so transparent that it can be seen thro' by everybody.

Steamer "Bay of Quinte."—This steamer, it will be seen by announcement elsewhere, has changed her time of leaving Belleville and Picton for Kingston, and also reduced the price of passage,—thus considerately adapting the route and the fare to the requirements of the times.

☞ We find among the "Patents of Inventions" recently granted for a period of 14 years by the Administrator of the Government in Canada, the following:—

James Hartis Headley, of the township of Walpole, in the County of Haldimand, Lumber Merchant, for "A new Improved Rotary Press for pressing Marbleized Granite."—[Dated 20th June, 1857.]

Benjamin J. Allison, of the township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings, Yeoman, for "A new and improved Washing Machine."—[Dated 20th June, 1857.]

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

A short piece of this celebrated cable was last week shown us by a gentleman of this town, to whom it had been forwarded by a friend abroad. In circumference it is about the size of an English sixpence, and it is thus composed:—The copper wire for conveying messages is made up of seven separate strands, pressed so firmly together as practically to make but one strong wire about 1-16th of an inch in thickness. This is imbedded in a compact mass of gutta percha, extending probably 3-16ths of an inch in every direction. This again is strongly bound in a preparation of hemp saturated with tar, or something of similar properties. The whole is firmly pressed and held together by 20 rods, coiled spirally round so as to cover every portion of it. Each of these rods is composed of seven distinct steel wires twisted lightly together; they are either galvanized, or in some way specially prepared for resisting the action of the salt water. From the foregoing description, it will be seen that the fracture which occurred in laying it down can scarcely have been owing to any flaw in its structure; containing as it does 147 distinct wires, it is not probable that any great number of these would be defective at any one given point.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Flour.—$6½ to $7 per bbl. for local consumption.

Wheat.—The supplies are not more than sufficient for the requirements of local Millers for home consumption, the prices varying from 4s 6d. to 6s 3d, according to sample; the highest price is paid for a prime article. With a downward tendency in Europe and America, market prices must go lower.

Rye has been bought at 3s. 9d, and 3s. 3d. to 3s 6d are now the ruling prices. It is worth 4s. to 4s 6d. in New York, and is expected to be lower.

Barley has been coming in sparingly, and 4s. has been paid by the Brewers. The crop is very large all over the continent of America, and the price must decline as soon as brewers are supplied. It is worth 3s. 9d. in Toronto.

No Oats or Peas offering. 2s. 6d. has been paid for the former, and 3s 6d may be obtained for good white Peas.

Potatoes are still held at 2s. 6d, Butter 10d., Eggs 7½d. *a* 8d, Apples 3s. Potash, 40s.

County Agricultural Society.

A Meeting of the Directors of this Society was held in Belleville on Saturday last, 5th inst, B. F. Davy Esq., President, in the chair. Directors present:—A. Thompson, T. D. Farley, J. S. Huffman, P. R. Palmer, P. F. Canniff, E. Ketcheson, and R. Patterson.

On motion of P. F. Canniff, seconded by A. Thompson, the Election of Judges for the forthcoming Fair and Cattle Show was proceeded with. The following is the result:—

Class A.—George Addison, T. T. Fralick, Wm. Woods.

Class B.—David Marshall, Jacob Denyes, Thos. Lingham.

Class C.—Martin Derby, Jacob Jones, Wm. Haight, John Canniff, J. J. Farley, Jas. Canniff.

Class D. E. F. G.—Levi Anderson, Wm. Britton, S. Wheadon.

Class H.—Sam'l T. Casey, R. Grass, Henry Vandewaters.

Class I.—Delu Ham, Chas. Herchmer, Peter Daly.

Class J.—George Phillips, Henry Vermilyea, E. Vandewaters.

Class K.—T. S. Wood, Jas. Walker, Sylvester Ostrom. Mrs. P. F. Canniff, Mrs. B. F. Davy, Mrs. S. D. Farley.

Class L.—G. Fanning, Sam'l Stevens, Fr's Hicks.

Class M.—James Sisk, S. M. Washburn, P. F. Canniff.

Class N.—J. W. Morden, J. B. Steele, John Brown.

Class O.—E. Ketcheson, R. Patterson, John Eno.

Discretionary.—Wm. Elmore, Dr. Relyea, Dr. Walton. Mrs. Moodie, Mrs. Jas. Canniff, Mrs. Q. Macnider.

Moved and carried, that A. Thompson have the sale of Tickets for the Exhibition, and that James Osborn be door-keeper.

Moved and carried, that B. F. Davy and S. D. Farley be Delegates to the Provincial Fair.

Members will get their admission Tickets from P. F. Canniff Esq., Treasurer.

The Secretary will be at the Railroad House, Belleville, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 6th and 7th of October next, for the purpose of giving out Exhibition tickets.

If any of the persons selected as Judges cannot act, they will please notify the Secretary.

Intelligencer please copy.

Promotion.—Robert Richardson Esq. has been appointed Agent of a Branch of the Montreal Bank in Port Hope. He has been some time connected in a more subordinate capacity with the Branch of the above Bank in Belleville. While we rejoice always in the promotion of merit, we regret the loss of a good and useful citizen.

☞ J. H. Perry, Esq. of Whitby, who was a passenger in the *North American*, just arrived at Quebec, will please accept our thanks for the package of English papers received from him. Coming as they do in advance of the English mail, they are especially acceptable. We regret that our columns are too full to admit extracts this week.

☞ Our Music loving citizens will please remember that the "Black Swan" sings this evening at Coleman's Hall.

☞ We have received a Prospectus with specimen illustrations of a new work published in Toronto by T. Maclear & Co., entitled "The Geography and History of British America, and of the other Colonies of the Empire; to which is added a sketch of the various Indian Tribes of Canada; brief Biographical Notices of eminent persons connected with the history of Canada, and a Chronology of British America." By J. George Hodgins. Illustrated with 74 Engravings. 128 pages; price 50c. The work may be obtained through any bookseller, and should find a place in every family.

☞ **Squire Bowell** is raving mad because we did not print his *speech*, and thereby "cheat oblivion of its certain prey." His displeasure and his speech are both beneath notice. None would be worse off by losing the latter or incurring the former.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 2, 1857.

Present:—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Clarke, Shanks, Wills, Elmer, Neilson and Dr. Hope.

Mr. Neilson moved, seconded by Mr. Shanks, That in consequence of the bereavement of Mr. R. M. Roy, Clerk of the Council, the Council adjourn until Friday Evening next.—*Carried*.

LOLA MONTEZ.

It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper that the world renowned Lola Montez, Countess of Landsfeld, is to pay us a visit in Belleville, with her famous lecture on Beautiful Women. She comes here from Montreal and Quebec, where the daily press unanimously agree in bestowing upon her performance the highest commendation, and where she drew immensely from the most intelligent and fashionable circles of society. So great was the pressure to hear her in Montreal, that her Lecture on Beautiful Women was *repeated* to a full and fashionable house. In announcing the fact the Montreal *Transcript* says:

"It will be seen by advertisement that this fascinating, lovely and accomplished woman has consented, on her return from Quebec, to repeat her lecture on "Beautiful Women." As this is intended for the special benefit of her own sex, it is to be presumed she will have a large audience. The lecture is one which all may profit by. Her specifics for enduring beauty are very simple. If she has practised as she preaches—and we have no reason to doubt the fact—her own personal appearance bears ample testimony to the efficacy of her prescriptions. She is one of the loveliest women we ever saw; and as fascinating and graceful in her manner as she is lovely."

For the Hastings Chronicle.

SCHOOL DEMONSTRATION.

The following represents an account of the Receipts and Disbursements in connection with the late School Demonstration and Pic Nic, and which is published in accordance with a Resolution passed by the Committee:

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Collected in Coleman Ward,......	£12	8	9
" Samson Ward,......	10	11	3
" Ketcheson Ward....	3	16	10½
" Baldwin Ward,.....	3	10	10½
" by Mr. Burdon,.........		19	4½
	£31	7	1½
Disbursements.			
Paid for Lumber & Teaming do.,	6	16	6
" Carpenter work & nails,	4	16	6
" Provisions,..........	2	11	4½
" Banners,...........	2	6	8½
" Printing,.............	1	0	0
" Horse for Marshal,....		15	0
" Teaming Water and Provisions,..........		11	3
" Sundry small expenses,		16	9
" Repairing Instrument,		7	6
	£20	1	7

	£	s.	d.
Total Receipts, ...	£31	7	1½
" Disbursements,	20	1	7
Balance on hand,....	£11	5	6½

At a meeting of the Committee, held on Monday evening, 31st ult., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That the balance of the fund collected to defray the expenses of the late School Demonstration, be deposited in one of the Banks in Town, to the credit of the Boards of School Trustees, to be applied *only* for a future School Demonstration and Pic Nic."

JOHN GRIER,
Chairman.

Wm. Tilly, *Secretary*.

For the Hastings Chronicle.

SIDE WALKS!

To the Sidewalk Inspector for Samson Ward.

I wish to call your immediate attention to the dangerous state of a portion of the board walk leading from Bridge street, opposite the Rev. John Grier's residence, to the Kingston Road.

On strolling down the side walk in question with two friends last evening, suddenly we came to a full stop, in consequence of a loose board flying up and nearly causing an overthrow to one of the party. Loose boards, however, are not the only cause of complaint, as in several places in that short distance are gaps from two to four feet wide; the boards having entirely disappeared. Unless this state of affairs is immediately remedied, some serious accident will undoubtedly happen to some one. By seeing that the necessary repairs are made forthwith you will be doing a favor to the community at large.

Yours, N. A. M.
September 8th, 1857.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Monday, Sept. 7th, 1857.

About 300 bushels of wheat was bought to-day at 5s a 6s 6d per bushel. The purchasers were mainly for local mills, and as the demand is urgent, loads moved off readily. These prices are, however, no indication of the value of wheat, should the supply increase.

Flour is becoming plentiful. We quote superfine at $6 a $6 25; Fancy, $6 75 a $7; Extra, $7 25 a $7 50; Double Extra, $7 75 a $8 per barrel.—[Globe.

Seat of Government.—A correspondent of the Toronto *Colonist* writing from London, informs us that Her Majesty's ministers are heartily sick of the task of nominating the Seat of Government for Canada; and it seems not at all improbable that they may after all recommend the continuance of the alternate system for some years to come.

☞ The N. Y. *Herald* makes the following allusion to a very peculiar incident which occurred in the laying of the Atlantic cable:—

Another extraordinary event in the history of this expedition has also been passed over without any attempt at explanation. It will be remembered that the day before the cable parted the continuity was interrupted for two hours and a half. During that interval the electric current refused to pass to the coast of Ireland or back to the Niagara. The scientific men on board took counsel, and decided that the gutta percha had worn off a portion of the wire, and that the insulation was hopelessly destroyed. It was actually agreed upon to cut the cable and return to England; when suddenly, as if by magic, the continuity was restored, and messages began to flash along the wire. Among the wise heads which surrounded the machine that day are there none who can furnish a theory upon which to account for this phenomenon? If a submarine line is subject to such eccentricities as this, its value will be materially decreased.

Sugar in Cuba.—The Bangor Union says that Captain Stubbs, of the brig *Ocean Spray*, recently arrived at Frankfort from Cuba with a load of sugar, states that immense quantities of sugar are held in store in Cuba, awaiting the result of the sugar crops in Louisiana, in the hope that frost will impair it and still enable the Cuban speculators to keep up the price. If the Louisiana crop turns out well, as there is good reason to believe, the holders have got to let go both sugar and the exorbitant prices, which they have hitherto controlled by combination till the article has accumulated on their hands. The Cubans have been wild in their speculation.

The Ninth Regiment.—This Regiment does leave us after all. The delay was occasioned by the state of the Barracks in Montreal, and probably by some other cause. The Regiment will go down the River early next week.

Sorry are we to add, that as soon as the Route became known to the men, the Desertion became quite awful. Twenty six men were absent on Wednesday Night, and eighteen more on Thursday Night. But the Guns of the Fort were not fired for Deserters last night.—*Whig*.

Farming on an Extensive Scale.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says:

Jacob Strawn, the celebrated cattle dealer and land holder of Morgan county, has recently sold off the corner of his Indian Creek farm in that county, being 3,300 acres, at $30 per acre, amounting to the paltry sum of $99,000. Eli Vergin was the purchaser. He has made several other sales of land lately, and yet has ground sufficient to raise enough upon to feed the State of Illinois.

A Disgrace.—Mrs. Cunningham says she don't care a fig for the decision of the Surrogate, as far as it affects her claim to the Burdell estate; she don't mind the property, but the decision affects her character, it disgraces her, and that she won't stand!

PREPARATION OF THE HAIR.

In all ages and among almost all tribes of men, a beautiful head of hair has been, and still is, regarded as the fairest ornament of the fairest works of the Creator. The patrician dames and damsels of ancient and modern Rome bestowed that attention upon the hair which has added the crowning beauty to the *chef d œuvre* of the sculptor and the painter, and no lady, and indeed no gentleman of modern times is unmindful of this exquisite shield and lovely ornament of the race. To maiden beauty it is the finishing touch; to manhood it is the symbol and warrant of strength and nobility, to-day as in the days of the patriarchs; indeed, such it always has been and always will be.

But unable as we are to withstand the ills of time and life, it often happens that through disease and misfortune we become gray in early life, and bald before we reach the full grace of womanhood or the full stature of manhood.—Then it is that however much we may venerate the gray locks and reverence the wisdom of bald heads among the honored remnants of the generation of three score and ten, we know that our gray hairs are no more venerable than beautiful; while our bald heads are neither the one nor the other, but on the contrary, are quite the reverse of both, and impose upon us many social and sanitary disadvantages and discomforts.

Then it is that the man who can relieve us of the misfortune, and restore the fleecy locks to their original color and growth becomes a real friend and benefactor, by the force of this single exhibition of his genius and skill. And much as we are opposed to empiricism, and empiric, as we instinctively regard the pretentions of every one proposing to accomplish such a miraculous work, until we have seen the triumph of his undertaking: we nevertheless esteem it a pleasure, resting upon our absolute knowledge of its merits, to recommend Professor Wood's Hair Restorative as the best article of the kind with which we are acquainted, and one which has done, under our own observation, all that it claims—and it claims everything implied in its name

This article, in short, will restore gray hair to its original color, and add to its growth and beauty wherever any blight or disease has checked that growth, or marred that beauty.—This has been proven, in our own family within a few weeks, and in numerous other cases related to us, without the knowledge of the proprietor. We have only to add, that this most valuable article is for sale by the proprietor, at No. 312 Broadway.—*New York News.*

For sale in Belleville by E. Chandler, and R. Holden & Co. 3-2

TO REGULATE THE LIVER is one of the physician's principal aims in all cases of debility or weakness of the system, for when this is done health naturally follows.

To find a remedy to do this has been the aim of Dr. Sanford during years of practice, where the LIVER INVIGORATOR was used with the greatest success, and fully experimented with confidence and truth, and in no case has it been recommended for the cure of any disease until it has been fully tried, and known to be beneficial in the treatment of such diseases.

Nearly all the diseases which we are subject to originates from a diseased Liver, which shows itself in the form of jaundice, dyspepsia, sick headache, sour stomach, billiousness, weakness of the back or spine, stomach and bowel derangement, and many others too numerous to mention, all of which may be benefited by the use of the Invigorator, curing the Liver and removing the cause.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

To all who are troubled with bowel, stomach and summer complaint, we would recommend Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, as an article that can be relied on as a speedy, sure and efficacious cure. Its action is to remove the cause of the disease in place of checking it without giving a permanent benefit. The Invigorator, though a gentle cathartic, will instantly check the most violent Diarrhœa until some eighteen hours afterwards, when the cause of the complaint is carried away, and no more discharges follow.

Dysentery in its worst form rarely ever fails to yield to treatment of the Invigorator, when taken often till the discharges are checked, and rarely ever will there be any further discharges, after taking a regular dose, till the operation of the medicine, which almost invariably checks the disease, and cures the patient. Should one dose not give relief, there will be no danger of taking a second or third till relief is found.

R. Holden & Co., Agents for Belleville. 3-2

A Perfect Cure and no Mistake.

From the Editor of the New York Mirror, Aug. 9.

About four weeks since, one of the compositors of this office was suffering so badly from a cough that he was unable to sleep nights, and too weak to stand at his case. He became very pale and thin, and gave symptoms of falling a victim to quick consumption.—We recommended to him various medicines, which had no effect. Finally, we gave him one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It afforded him immediate relief, and he is now a well man, and not the slightest symptom of a cough. These are facts, and further particulars may be learned at this office. We should add that the cough in the above case was accompanied by profuse spitting of blood. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper

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Once known never Forgotten.

If our readers would have a positive luxury for the Toilette, use BLODGETT'S "PERSIAN BALM." For cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Shampooing, Bathing, Beautifying the Complexion, removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun Marks, and all disagreeable appearances from the Skin, it has no equal. Sold by all Druggists. S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

TRY THIS GREAT HOME LUXURY.

For Sale in Belleville by R. Holden & Co., E. Chandler, M. Sawyer, Dr. Coleman, and C. G. LeVesconte.

Wholesale by R. Holden & Co., Belleville, and E. W. Palmer, Kingston. 51

Died,

In Belleville, on the evening of the 5th inst., Mrs. MARY URQUHART, aged 59 years.

In Belleville, on Monday, August 31st, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, youngest son of R. M. Roy, Esq., aged 13 years.

After a brief illness, of inflammation on the lungs, at his residence in Montreal, on the morning of the 31st ultimo, Mr. GEORGE W. PERKIS, Superintendent Telegraph Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, aged 35 years.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

MADAME

LOLA MONTEZ,

COUNTESS OF LANDSFELD,

Will give her Celebrated Lecture on

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN,

AT

COLEMAN'S HALL, BELLEVILLE,

ON

Tuesday Evening, September 15th, 1857.

Admission, - - - - - - - 50 cents.

Tickets admitting a Lady & Gentleman, 75 cts.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

Belleville, September 9, 1857.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE SALE of Property under Mortgage to J. Greenshields, announced to take place on Monday last, is Postponed to Tuesday, 22nd September, inst., then to take place at the Court House in Belleville, at 12 o'clock, noon,

ROSS & BELL, *Agents.*

M. NULTY, *Auctioneer.*

Belleville, Sept. 7, 1857. 3-2

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 29, in the Village of Trenton, known as MARSH'S CORNER, on which are two good houses. The premises are situated at the intersection of four streets, and precisely opposite the new Bridge now in process of erection, and will shortly be the best stand for business in the Village.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises.

CHARLES MARSH.

September 1st, 1857. 3

DR. SEWELL, OF TORONTO,

WILL visit Belleville, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst. He may be consulted for Chronic Diseases on that and the two following days, from 10 A. M., to 4 P. M., at Dr. Holden's residence. 3-2

COLEMAN'S HALL.

BLACK SWAN!

Positively but One Concert.

MISS GREENFIELD

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Belleville, that she will give a Concert at

COLEMAN'S HALL,

on Wednesday Evening, September 9th, 1857.

The Programme for this occasion, which is positively her last visit to Belleville, she trusts will be of a pleasing and entertaining character.

Prof. LAURENCE will preside at the Piano.

☞ Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.—Which may be secured at the Concert Room, on the afternoon of Wednesday.

Doors open at a quarter before eight o'clock. Concert to commence at a quarter past eight o'clock precisely.

☞ For particulars see Programmes.

AUCTION SALE

OF

MAHOGANY FURNITURE.

SOFAS, Chairs, Tables, Couches, Stands, Bedsteads, and Mattrasses.

—ALSO,—

Buggies, Carriages and Waggons,

at M. Nulty's Auction Room, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1857.

—ALSO,—

A lot of Dry Goods belonging to a Bankrupt Estate. Sale at 11 o'clock.

M. NULTY, *Auctioneer*

Belleville, Sept. 3, 1857. 3

POSTPONEMENT.

THE SALE of PATRICK BENNETT'S property, is further postponed till *SATURDAY next, 12th September*, when it will then be sold, at the Auction Room of M. Nulty, at 12 o'clock, noon. The property consists of four Lots, in West Belleville, beautifully situated, with good buildings on three of the Lots. For particulars inquire of James Fraser Barrister, or

M. NULTY, *Auctioneer.*

By his Solicitor, JAMES FRASER JR.

Belleville, September, 5th, 1857.

Life Assurance and Annuities.

ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY is now ready to receive applications for Life Assurance in all its branches, and for the granting of Annuities.

Capital - - - - £100,000

Paid up - - - - 11,500

Tables of Rates, and other information may be obtained at the Office,

54, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

or at any of the Agencies.

W. H. SMITH,

Managing Director.

F. McANNANY, Agent at Belleville; THOS. HOOKEY, General Agent. 3-2

NEW RIFLE FACTORY

IN BELLEVILLE!

J. H. RECTOR,

THE well known Rifle maker of Syracuse, N. Y., is now opening a Branch Gun Store and Rifle Factory opposite the Commercial Buildings, on the West side of Front Street, Belleville, C. W., where he will be happy to receive orders for

Target and Hunting Rifles

of all descriptions. He now has and intends to keep the best of Workmen in his employ, which will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

All kinds of Repairing done on Short notice, at reasonable prices, in a style of neatness and durability.

All orders sent by Mail shall receive prompt attention, and answered immediately if requested. All work manufactured by him, or under his inspection, may be

CONSIDERED AS WARRANTED!

He will also keep constantly on hand for sale a general assortment of

Rifles, Double & Single Barrel Guns, Pistols, *Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Game Bags, Cone Keys, Wad-Cutters, Percussion Caps, Powder, Shot, Lead,* and in fact a general assortment of articles kept in the Sporting Line, &c., &c., which will be sold as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

The Sportsmen of Belleville and vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves, from whom a share of patronage is solicited, and of the public in general.

J. H. RECTOR.

Belleville, September 2, 1857. (3)

CHANGE OF HOUR

AND

REDUCTION OF FARE.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

'BAY OF QUINTE,"

F. A. CARRELL, MASTER.

WILL, on and after Monday, 7th September instant, leave Kingston EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at Three o'clock, for Picton, Belleville, and intermediate ports, arriving at Belleville between 9 and 10 o'clock P.M.

RETURNING.

Will leave Belleville EVERY EVENING at 10½ o'clock, run to Picton, there remain until EIGHT A. M., at which hour she will leave for Kingston, arriving at 11½ o'clock.

Cabin passage, from Belleville to Kingston and back, same trip, 8s. 9d., Berth or Stateroom included. Single passage, 6s. 3d.

September 1st, 1857. 3

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, £496,620—Paid up Capital, £96,714 1s.

PRESIDENT—J. S. HOWARD, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT—HON J H CAMERON, M P.

Directors:

G. CRAWFORD Esq, M P.

Hon. J H. CAMERON M.P.

A.M. CLARK, Esq. M.D.

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq.

J. S. HOWARD, Esq.

E. F. WHITTEMORE, Esq.

GEO. DUGGAN, JR., Esq.

CAPT. P. WALLACE.

Hon W B ROBINSON MP.

JOHN CAMERON, Esq.

DUNCAN MACDONELL Esq

Manager—EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq.

Inspector of Agencies—E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.

BANKERS:—TORONTO—City Bank of Montreal.

NEW YORK—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Duggan & Burns.

Head Office, Toronto St. Toronto.

FARM RATES.

The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm risks, to which they would draw the attention of Farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this Company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

George A. Boulter, M.D., Agent, Stirling; Wm. E. D. Eadus, Agent, Shannonville; Rob't Newbery, Belleville, Travelling Agent, County of Hastings.

F. McANNANY,

Agent, Belleville.

Toronto, 29th August, 1857. 8

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Belleville Post Office, September 1st, 1857.

Annger Wm

Austin Dr. (2)

Appleby Levi A

Anthony John

Aikins Mrs Peter D

Acker Mrs Jacob

Bartlett Nancy M

Barris Miss Sarah

Ballentyne Simon

Banker John

Ball Thos H

Bales Edwin

Brodie Mungo

Brown John

Bower John

Boswell William

Beausley Louis

Bonstele Mary

Bleecker Wm R

Blair Archa

Blakeng Mr

Billings Ira

Bilton Joseph

Billhouse Miss Wm

Bargerr Jacob

Beckett Joseph

Byrne Thos

Bush Henry

Burrows Louis

Burr Mrs Wm

Burgess S A

Brichwood Samuel

Briggs F J

Berin John

Connell Thomas

Costely Robt

Cook John

Connor Thos

Coulter John

Clark Paul

Christy Robt

Chapman John

Carscallen D

Canfield John

Caskey John

Campbell John J

Dunlop Miss Jenette

Dedicoat Samuel

Dempsey Andrew

Deely Ellen

Danfort Miss Lydia

Davison Henry

Duggan James

Emerson John

Emerson W H

Ellis James

Farmer Patrick

Fay Thomas

Fowler Dr J C

Flood Mrs

Grear Wm

Grippin Ann

Grass Henry

Gilbert Samuel B

Gilbert Stephen

Gibson Wm

Giles Thomas

Garrison Mrs Lydia

Hicks George

Hart Samuel S

Hagerman Henry

Hambilton Miss Mary

Halstead Samuel

Harry Robt

Hull Elizabeth

Hazelwood Wm

Humphrey Otis W (2)

Huffman John R

Hopkins W

Howard Reuben

Ireland James

Judge M

Judd O B

Jones Miss Sabia

Johnston Miss Mary

Kenny Miss Polly

Kelley Hanora (2

Ketcheson David

Long Edward

Lukes Miss Mary

Letten Noah

Lewis Mrs L

Lewis Miss Mary Ann 3

Lawrance Ridley

Lambie John

Lawrance Miss Emeline

Munn John

Meyers George

Mooney Mrs James

Mott Adam H

Mott Mrs Nancy

Mott John K

Marshall Dr

McMaster Capt

McKewin Wm

McHugh Thomas

McHugh Domnich

McGinnis Miss Elizab'h

McElrath S

McCormick Mr

McCabe James

Nagle Patrick

O'Shee P

O'Shee Mr

O'Keeffe Thos

O'Connor John

O'Connel Thomas

Pain Ira

Patterson John

Pellitt Mr

Pellitte Silow

Perry Charles

Phillips Wm

Phillips Nicholas

Prindle Stephen

Quackenbush Miss Alice

Ryan Michael

Rankins Miss Marinda

Reddick Margaret J

Ready Michael

Reddick Miss Nancy

Reynolds John

Reeves George

Roblin Miss Marinda

Stone Miss Anna

Stallows Peter

Spence James

Smith Lewis

Smith George

Slevan J

Simmons Wm

Simson George

Simmons Mrs Harriet

Sherow Joseph

Sheffield James

Shepard Winthrope Jr

Sharp Dr Orland E

Shearen Patrick

Sharp Jacob

Tupman H

Tichner Jonathan B

Totton Thos

Toner Bernard

Theeban Thos

Theseat Mrs George

Thompson Elizabeth A

Vandervoort John

Vandervohrt Wm

VanMorman Manesos

Vaughan Sophia

Vanallen Peter

White Malissa

Wharraw Charle

Wheeler Edward P

White Charles

Waller Wm

Wallace John

Walker Wm

Wannacott G B

Willson Miss Mary

Wickett John

Williams John

Wright Arthur (5)

FRENCH LETTERS.

Brasseau Thomas

Besot Picton

Barbane Catharine

Cournoyer Paul 3

Duguet Lexi

Dehane Peter

Francisse F Cois

Goulo E W

Houle Joseph

Junean Pheodon

Lafure Mrs A

Larose Sevire

Magnan Pierre

Nault Onesinn

Onilcote Andre

Prinbvost Uubain

Pitre Pierre

Raymond Belomie

GERMAN LETTERS.

Schwerdfeger Richard

Cutler Roberson Eugene

J. H. MEACHAM, *Postmaster.*

FALL GOODS.

S. CRAWFORD & Co.

BEG to say to their customers and the public generally, that our Invoices are received of a most Complete and Extensive assortment of

Staple and Fancy FALL GOODS,

Now shipped on board the Canadian Ocean Steamers, and are expected to arrive here early in September.

Belleville, August 29, 1857. 2

For Sale by the Subscriber,

1,000 SIDES BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, and Ten Dozen best Cast Steel AXES.

M. NULTY.

Belleville, Sept. 1, 1857. 2

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons purchasing a note of hand against G. W. Meyers, in favor of Alpheus Meservey or bearer, to the amount of ten pounds Cy., dated the 30th June, 1857, payable in three months from date, as no value has been received for the same.

G. W. MEYERS.

Belleville, August 29, 1857. 2-3

NOTICE,

MINISTERS of the different religious denominations in the County of Hastings requiring copies of the Marriage Act of last session, can have the same, free of charge, on applying at my office.

JOHN O'HARE,

Clerk of the Peace,

Co. of Hastings.

August 20, 1857. 1-3

LANDS FOR SALE

IN MARMORA.

EAST half of No. 9, 6th Conces'n 100 Acres

" part " 20, 10th do. 70 do.

TERMS:—One-third Cash; balance in five Annual Instalments with interest.

Apply to I. S. FARRELL.

Belleville, August 21, 1857. 1-3

NOTICE.

THE Reeve of the Township of Madoc will attend at John Nixon's, on the road leading from Downing's Rapids to Madoc, on Monday the 14th September, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of letting out work on said Road to the amount of twenty-five pounds, to be paid out of the Taxes of 1858.

JAS. JAMISON,

County Surveyor.

Belleville, August 25, 1857. 1.3

TENDERS!

SEALED Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th SEPTEMBER next, for making a SUMMER ROAD, commencing on BELL'S LINE, between the fifth and sixth ranges, on the Hastings Road,—thence Easterly on said Bell's Line.

Tenders to state so much per mile for chopping and clearing,

So much per mile for grubbing and leveling,

So much per rod for crosswaying and bridging,

So much per cubic yard for ditching,

So much per cubic yard for taking down hills.

All to be done according to Specifications to be seen at Mr. Way's Crown Timber Office in Belleville, and at Moon's Hotel in Hastings, Madoc. Sufficient security to be given for the performance of the work.

Tenders to be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY the 15th day of September, at Moon's Hotel, in Hastings.

ROBT. BIRD,

Superintendent.

Sidney, August 22, 1857. 1.3

REAL ESTATE,

BY AUCTION.

THE subscriber has been instructed by Messrs. E. PERRY & Co., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Town Hall, in Colborne,

On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1857

At 12 o'clock precisely, the following properties in the Newcastle District:

A SAW MILL,

situated on the North part of Lot number 21 in the 5th concession Cramahe (50 acres). The Mill, which is in good working order and the best situated of any in Cramahe, being in a pine region, consists of a

CIRCULAR AND MULAY SAW,

and is capable of manufacturing one and a half million feet of lumber per year.

ALSO,

West ½ No. 18 in the 5th con. Cramahe 100 acres.

East part 19 5th do do 75 do.

North half 20 6th do do 100 do.

TERMS:—One quarter down, or approved note at three months, with interest; the balance of purchase in three equal annual instalments, with interest from day of sale.

CHARLES UNDERHILL,

Auctioneer.

N. B.—Mr. James Wassin, who resides at the Saw Mill, will show the properties and give any information required by intending purchasers.

Colborne, August 24, 1857. 2-6

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage made between William Wallbridge Meyers of the one part, and Arlond Carroll, of the city of Albany, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, of the other part,

Notice is hereby given, that the Lands hereinafter mentioned will be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday the twenty-fourth day of September now next, at the Court House in Belleville, in the County of Hastings, viz:

Lot number Four, in the second concession of the Township of Seymour, in the County of Northumberland, one of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres, be the same more or less, on which are situate the Mills and Mill privileges of the said W. W. Meyers, on the River Trent in said Township, excepting and reserving thereout not more than fifteen acres, known as the "Village plot."

On this property is a Saw mill and other improvements, with splendid privileges.

Particulars as to the Mortgage, terms, &c., may be had (if by mail, post paid) of Ross & Bell, Solicitors, Belleville, C. W.,—of James Moncrieff Esq., Councillor at Law, New York, or of the undersigned.

ARLOND CARROLL and

JOSIAH BRUSH,

By their Solicitors, ROSS & BELL.

Belleville August 29, 1857. 2.4

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable property, 292 acres, being composed of part of Block A, and South half of No. 1, in the 6th concession of the Township of Sidney, about one mile from the village of Frankford, and 9 miles from Trenton. There is over 200 acres cleared and under good fence,—two large frame barns, shed, and stables on the premises,—also a frame dwelling house 24 × 30, all new. A good well is near the house, and three living springs on the farm; also a young Orchard of 200 or 300 trees, apples and cherries, some bearing. The above is a desirable property for any person wishing to purchase, as the situation is pleasant, and the land excellent.

For terms, which are liberal, apply to Mr. J. S. Huffman, 5th con'n Sidney, or the proprietor, on the premises.

DAVID J. S. HUFFMAN.

Sidney, Aug. 22, 1857. 1

NOTICE.

MR. S. M. WASHBURN, of Canifton, has this day been appointed Agent for the *Provincial Fire*, and *Albert & Times Life* Assurance Companies. Those wishing to effect an Insurance will find the Tariff greatly reduced.

Renewal receipts for Thurlow and Sidney can be obtained at S. M. Washburn's Office, Canifton.

R. NEWBERY.

Belleville, August 17, 1857. 52

EMIGRATION!

SERVANT'S REGISTRY

AND

General Agency Office,

A FEW Doors South of Patterson's Foundry, North Belleville.

All parties in Town and Country wanting either to hire persons or to be furnished with employment, would save Time and Money by calling at once at said Office.

Conveyancing, Posting of Books,

COLLECTION OF DEBTS, &c. also done, and at low rates.

G. McADIE.

Belleville, August, 1857. 51

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 2, in the 3rd concession Thurlow, containing 160 acres; about 120 under cultivation, well fenced, and 40 heavy wood land. Several good wells of water on the place, also good orchards; a large proportion under hay. The buildings are superior, and terms liberal. For information apply on the premises, or to the subscriber in Belleville.

JOHN MACNIDER.

Belleville, 29th July, 1857. 49

PATENT SELF HEATING SMOOTHING IRON.

BULLEN'S IMPROVED ROTARY

SMOOTHING IRON.

EVERY housekeeper would do well to give it a fair trial; they are cheaper than the common flat iron, and possess many real advantages.

1. These Irons are heated, Eight Hours, with one Pint of Alcohol, thus costing less than the cutting of the wood, used in the same length of time heating the ordinary iron.

2. The excessive and exhausting heat of the ironing room is abated.

3. No change of irons is required, as this iron may be kept at the same temperature for hours, thus enabling a person to iron double the quantity of clothes in the same space of time; it creates a smooth and glossy finish on the linen and never soils clothes.

4. It can be used independent of a stove, while the most cool and comfortable place, indoors or out, up stairs or down, can always be selected.

5. No loss of time in keeping the iron clean from smut and ashes.

6. It saves all the dire troubles and sweating vexations attending an ironing with the common flats in warm weather.

Full directions for use enclosed in each iron.

For sale by JOSEPH BULLEN,

Belleville.

Or his authorized Agents.

Belleville, August 19, 1857. (1)

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay up immediately, otherwise they will be sued. And he hereby gives further notice that after this he will endorse for NO ONE. So save yourself a refusal.

JOHN O'HARE.

Belleville, August 25, 1857. 1-6

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

THE best assortment of Travelling and Dress Trunks ever before offered in Belleville, at N. McARTHUR'S Saddle & Harness Establishment.

Belleville, August 18, 1857. 52

REMOVAL.

JAMES KENNEDY

WOULD beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country, that the Stock of Messrs. BULL BROTHER, has been removed by him to the

VICTORIA BUILDINGS,

in his old stand. The business will be carried on with a new stock of

DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, and LIQUORS,

which he intends to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Belleville, August 4th, 1857. (50)

FOR THE SEASON.

The Newest Styles and Fabrics of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

JUST RECEIVING AT

ROBERT MITCHELHILL'S,

Near to the Bank of Montreal,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

23rd JULY, 1857. 49

FRESH ARRIVALS

OF NEW

SUMMER DRY GOODS,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE!

BELLEVILLE.

THE Subscriber has been receiving for the past six weeks by all regular Mail Steamers from Liverpool, Glasgow and London, an

Immense Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Which are now ready for sale. Notwithstanding the very great advance on Manufactured goods in Europe he is enabled from his residence in the Home Markets, for the past ten months, to continue the important advantages of saving his customers

FROM 20 TO 40 PER CENT.

on the present prices of the Market, which a few moments examination of the Goods will clearly shew.

This stock will be found to be the *Largest* and most *Elegantly assorted of any ever laid down in Belleville.*

Each Article Marked in Plain Figures.

NO SECOND PRICE.

(32) P. O'NEILL.

BONNETS! BONNETS!

DIRECT FROM PARIS.

The largest and most elegant assortment ever imported to this country, have just been opened for Sale at the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

BELLEVILLE,

AUGUST 1857.

P. O'NEILL.

Visettes,

MANTLES AND SCARFS,

ARRIVED AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

BELLEVILLE, DIRECT FROM PARIS.

500 Rich Glacie, Moire, and Velvet, from 10s. to 80s. each.

(46)

GREAT BARGAINS!

STOCK $30,000!

PENITENTIARY CABINET WAREHOUSE, LAMB TON BUILDINGS, KINGSTON, C. W.

THE Proprietor having enlarged this Establishment, with a view to effectually exclude Foreign Manufacturers from this country, begs now to offer to the Public at large, a Stock of Furniture and House Trimmings, unsurpassed by any Establishment; embracing a large variety of the latest Fashionable Manufactures, being under the direct superintendence of select Foremen—as Cabinet Makers, Carvers, Upholsters and Finishers—working in every variety of wood, viz:

Rosewood, Oak, Maple,

Mahogany, Cedar, Butternut,

Walnut, Satin Wood, &c., &c.

Having always on hand a large Stock of

Sofas, Chairs, Wood, Rocking Chairs,

Couches, Rocking Chairs, Centre Tables,

Divans, Bureaus, Dining Tables,

Ottomans, Wardrobes, Sideboards,

Vis a Vis, Cheffoniers, Chairs, Parlor,

Lockers, Toilet Tables, Do. Dining,

Washstands, Office Desks, Do. Cane,

Enclosed do., Library do., Work Tables,

Marble do., Book Cases, Canterburys,

What Nots, &c., &c.

Upholstered in every class and style of material, consisting in part of

Brocatelles, of French Manufacture,

Satin Damask, do.,

Alhambra Cloth, Silk and Worsted,

Saracena do., do.,

Reps, Union Damasks,

Hair Cloth, &c., &c., Morocco,

Leather, &c., &c., &c.

Being imported direct from the Manufacturers; a large item is thus saved, of which the consumer receives the benefit.

Apart from the above material, the Proprietor has a beautiful assortment of Curtain Material, Trimmings, &c., consisting of

Cornices, Bands, Tassels, Loops, &c.

Together with a Splendid Assortment of

CARPETS,

Of all grades and descriptions, imported expressly for this Establishment, which they make up at the shortest notice. Parties desiring anything in this line would do well to visit the establishment and inspect the Stock, as the Proprietor feels assured that the utmost satisfaction will result from their purchasing here, being, in point of style and design, unequalled, and its material and manufacture equal to the best manufactures.

Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to purchase here, having much reduced his prices to the trade, so as to defy all competition in this market.

To private parties purchasing at a distance, the articles will be boxed free of charge.

A liberal credit given to purchasers over £25, on producing satisfactory paper.

All orders left at the Penitentiary Cabinet Ware-Rooms, Princess Street, Kingston, C. W. will receive prompt attention.

Kingston, August 27, 1857. 2.6m

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID lot of BEECH and MAPLE CORD WOOD. Enquire of

N. McARTHUR, *Saddler.*

Belleville, August 13, 1857. 52-6

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto, until 12 o'clock, Noon, on Saturday, the 12th day fo September, for the Conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six times per week each way between Belleville and Stirling, on and from the 1st October next.

The computed distance between Belleville and Stirling is fourteen miles.

The rate of Travel to be not less than five miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The Days and Hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Postmaster General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do:

To leave Belleville daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 a. m., and passing by way of Canifton and Smithville, to arrive at Stirling at 11 a. m. To leave Stirling daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 2 p. m., and passing over the same route, to arrive at Belleville at 5 p. m.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years: the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest, in his opinion, require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this Route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded:—undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of £150, for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices Belleville, Canifton, Smithville and Stirling.

M. SWEETNAM,

Post Office Inspector.

Kingston, August 1, 1857. 51

Hotel & Wharf Property for Sale,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THAT large and commodious frame Building on the East side of Pinnacle Street, formerly kept as a Hotel by Capt. Bonter, a large yard and out-buildings are attached.

Also—Water lot B, in the Town of Belleville, having on it a large Storehouse and Wharf.

The property can be seen on application to Captain Bonter.

TERMS, (which will be liberal,) and other particulars may be learned on application to

JAMES JAMISON.

Belleville, June 23rd, 1857. 41

NEW CARPETS!

JUST OPENED AT

KELLY'S.

ALSO, a large lot of new SUMMER GOODS, which will be sold, WHOLESALE and Retail, at a small advance on Factory prices for Cash. Also, a large quantity of

Silk Fringes and Trimmings,

All colours. Rich *SILKS*, and *FANCY GOODS*, received by Express, which will be sold cheap for cash at

KELLY'S.

Belleville, 29th July, 1857. 4

IMPORTANT

MORTGAGE SALE!

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 26th day of SEPTEMBER now next ensuing, the property hereinafter mentioned and described in a Mortgage made by George L. P. Bull, of the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Merchant, of the first part, and Alexander H. Grant, of the City of New York, in the United States of America, Merchant, of the second part, and bearing date the 13th day of May, A. D. 1856, and registered on the same day in the Registrar's office of the County of Hastings, in Belleville, will be sold, that is to say:

All that part of the West half of Lot No. 12 in the 14th Concession of Huntingdon, and County of Hastings, containing 80 acres, more or less, and particularly described in said Mortgage.

ALSO the East half of Lot No. 12 in said 14th Con. of said township.

ALSO part of the East part of Lot No. 11, in said 14th Con. of said Township, also particularly described in said Mortgage; with the right to flow back the water of any stream flowing through said Lots.

☞ On the property in question is a *Grist Mill* and other improvements.

THE TERMS ARE CASH.

Particulars as to the Mortgage and the description of the property, may be had of Ross & Bell, Solicitors, Belleville.

The Mortgagee will only covenant against his own acts, and will leave purchasers to satisfy themselves as to title.

The Deed will be given at the seller's expense.

The sale will be made under a Power of sale contained in the said Mortgage, for default in performance of the conditions therein expressed.

☞ Sale will be held at the Court House in Belleville, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALEX. H. GRANT.

by his Attorneys,

ROSS & BELL.

Belleville, June 30, 1857. 45

New GROCERY STORE.

R. WALLBRIDGE,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and the neighboring country, that since disposing of his old stock he has visited the New York and Montreal markets, where he has selected a large assortment of the best of everything required in the

Grocery and Liquor Trade,

AND WHICH HE SELLS FOR THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE FOR CASH

In the store lately occupied by SAMUEL MUNRO, opposite the Roilroad House. The Stock will be found to consist in addition to a full assortment of Groceries, of

Brandies of the finest brands.

Booth's old Tom, (imported direct in cases.)

Schiedam Gin, do. do.

Jamaica Spirits.

Hibbert's Stout, in quarts and pints.

Dublin do do do.

Barclay & Perkins' Stout, quarts and pints.

Monongahela Whiskey.

Scotch do.

Bourbon do.

English Mall Vinegar, quarts and pints.

Raspbery do.

Younger's Ale, quarts and pints.

Bass' do do do.

Jeffery's do do do.

Tennent's do do do.

Champagne, Mumm's, quarts and pints.

Sparkling Hock, do do.

do Moselle, do do.

Sendeman's Port, in wood & bottles, Nos. 2 & 3.

Hunt's Port, No. 1, do do.

Duff, Gordon & Co.'s Sherry, wood & bottles.

ALSO,

Several cases of American and English Cheese, and ten thousand French and Havana Cigars.

☞ Hotel keepers and others are particularly invited to inspect his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find every article of the best quality and moderate in prices.

Belleville, July 22, 1857. 49

McINTOSH'S PATENT GALVANIC CEMENT,

FOR ROOFING.

THE Subscriber having purchased the right of using the above material for Roofing in this County, from W. F. Horcutt Esq., of Hamilton, the owner of said Patent, he is prepared to Contract for Roofing to any extent in this County, on liberal terms, either on old or new roofs. All work warranted for one year from completion of Roof. Parties wishing to obtain any information respecting said material, can do so by calling on the subscriber, he having letters of recommendation from different parties in Hamilton and Toronto, who have tested the same.

C. F. SMITH.

P. S.—All parties using or having the same used about their premises, or infringing upon the said patent in any way, in this County, will be prosecuted according to Law.

C. F. S.

Belleville, July 14, 1857. 47

NEW

Grocery & Liquor Store,

In the Stone Building adjoining

DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

MUNRO & RALSTON,

BEG most respectfully to announce to the citizens of Belleville and surrounding country, that they are now receiving and opening out a splendid Stock of

Fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and GLASSWARE.

consisting in part as follows:—TEAS, Muscovado and crushed SUGARS, COFFEES, (fresh ground daily,) Tobaccos, Pickles, Sauces, Catsup, Brooms, Sugar-house Syrup, Fruits, Nuts, Spices, Pipes, Mats, Fish, Cordage, Cheese, Pepper, Belmont Candles, Soap, Wooden ware, and every article in the Grocery Trade.

GLASSWARE.

A good assortment of Decanters, Tumblers, &c.

LIQUORS and WINES.

Best Pale and dark Brandies, old Tom Gin, best Hollands Gin, Rum, Scotch Whiskey, De Kuyper's Gin (in cases), Martell's Cognac Brandy (in cases), Proof Whiskey, &c. Best Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, Bottled Cider, Ale and Porter, &c. &c.,

All of which they offer for sale at the smallest profit, for *cash* only, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

MUNRO & RALSTON.

Belleville, May 19th, 1857. 39

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR particulars enquire of the undersigned.

JAS. JAMISON,

Belleville, July 14, 1857. 47

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS on hand in the Store on the corner of Front and Bridge Streets, lately occupied by JOHN DONOGHUE Esq., a large Stock of

School Books,
Blank Books,
Stationery,
FANCY GOODS,
—AND—
ROOM PAPER,

which will be sold considerably CHEAPER than such Goods were ever sold in Belleville before.

It is unnecessary to state here *why* these Goods will be sold cheap, but a call will convince any one of the fact.

JOSEPH CHILVER, Jr.
Belleville, June 13th, 1857. 43

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
CANTON TEA STORE.
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

per Str. Trenton.

16 Chests Tea,
8 Catties do,
10 Doz. Brooms,
5 Boxes Coffee,
20 Boxes Soap,
10 Boxes Candles,
2 Bags Pepper,
1 Bbl. Oil,
6 Boxes Tobacco,
2 Hhds. Sugar,
10 Boxes Raisins,
2 Bales Nuts,
1 Bbl. Salmon,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
1 Cask Codfish,
2 Bags Rice,
1 Puncheon Molasses,
10 Doz. Wash Boards,
10 Baskets Champaign,
1 Bbl. Almonds,
10 Boxes Pipes,
7 Bbls. Sugar,
2 Bbls. Oat Meal,
3 Boxes Saleratus,
10 do Blue,
1 Bbl. Sundries,
1 Case Sundries,
5 Box G. Pepper.
May 13, 1857.

per Bay of Quinte.

15 Doz. Pails.
5 Doz. Brooms.
2 Bags Coffee,
1 Bbl. Whiting,
7 Hhds. Sugar,
1 Case Sardines,
2 Bbls. Barley,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
10 Boxes Soap,
1 Box Corn Starch,
5 Bags Coffee,
12 Boxes Tobacco,
50 Boxes Stearine Candles,
1 Cask Pickles,
8 Bbls. Ale,
2 Cases Tea,
1 Case Ketchup,
15 Chests Tea,
1 Quarter Cask Brandy,
4 Baskets Champaign,
3 Boxes Raisins,
2 Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
2 " " Port Wine.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.
Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 42

REMOVAL!
C. E. TURNBULL,
Grocer, Wine & Spirit MERCHANT.

HAS removed to the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. SCOVILL & Co., one door north of the Penitentiary Shoe Store.

Belleville, July 8th, 1857. 47

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract:

The south 75 acres of Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Thurlow.

ALSO,

Nine acres and a perch on Montreal and Charlotte Streets, being a portion of Wellington Murney's survey.

ALSO,

Five acres in the same survey, adjoining the allowance for road between Thurlow and Sidney in the town of Belleville.

ALSO,

228 feet on Coleman Street, between Easton's Mills, and the lower Bridge, running back to the River Moira.

ALSO,

231 feet lying to the east of Robert Coleman's lot, on the street leading to Bleeker's Mills.

ALSO,

A strip of land lying between William Street and Grand Trunk Railway.

ALSO,

Lot No. 18 in third concession and Lot No. 19 in fourth concession of Marmora, 20 acres of latter being improved, with dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

The north end of Lot No. 2 in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 50 acres, 20 acres improved with dwelling house thereon, with a never failing spring running through the lot.

For terms and particulars apply to
SHELDON HAWLEY,
Trenton.
February, 28th, 1857. (29)

W. RENNY, Auctioneer & Valuator.

HAS REMOVED opposite to the Commercial Buildings. Auction Sales will be held at noon on THURSDAYS, and on SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock in the evening,—consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c.

OUT SALES

by Auction in either Town or Country, will also be attended to on Commission.

46 WM. RENNY, *Auctioneer.*

FOR SALE.
ON TWO YEARS' CREDIT,
PAYABLE IN FOUR INSTALMENTS, THE STOCK OF A COUNTRY DRY GOODS AND
HARDWARE STORE.

VALUE about £1000. This Store, which is about 15 miles from Belleville, can be had with the Stock, if necessary.

Satisfactory security required.

Apply to P. O'NEILL,
Commercial House.
Belleville, June 2nd, 1857. 46

CONFECTIONERS.—Any quantity of 4 line MOTTOES for sale at this Office.

HASTINGS HOUSE,
MADOC.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor, would notify persons visiting Madoc, or passing thro' the village of Hastings on their way to the 'Hastings Road' settlement, that he has made

EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS

to his Premises, and hopes, by furnishing the best accommodation, to please the travelling public, and secure their liberal patronage.

N. B.—Three lines of Stages (one daily,) run between Belleville and Madoc, arriving at and departing from the HASTINGS HOUSE.

Madoc, April 6, 1857. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Charles R. Finkle and George Finkle the younger, at the suit of John Barnum, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title, and interest of Charles R. Finkle, of, in, and to the East half of Lot Number Eighteen, in the fourth concession of the Township of Hungerford and County of Hastings, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less,—all of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the seventeenth day of October A. D. 1857, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
SHERIFF Co. Hastings,
Per D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, July 10, 1857. } 47

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit. }

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of ROBERT POTTS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Charlotte Potts, Administratrix, of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Potts deceased at the time of his death, who died intestate, at the suit of Donald Campbell I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands and tenements, viz:—Eighty-one acres, be the same more or less, being composed of the North half of Lot number twenty four, in the ninth concession of Sidney and County of Hastings, patented to Robert Potts; also a Village Lot containing three-tenths of an acre, being composed of part of the south-east corner of Lot number thirteen, in the first concession of the Township of Rawdon, and which is more fully described in a Deed from William Wiss and Margaret Wiss to Robert Potts. All of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the tenth day of October A.D. 1857, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff C. H.
PER D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, July 4th, 1857. } 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Hastings. To Wit. }

ORLANDO CARROLL Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM W. MEYERS, Def't } B. R. Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa Residue.
JAMES ROSS, Plaintiff, vs. Adam Henry Meyers, Defen't. } C. P. Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa Residue.
JOSEPH BRUSH, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM W. MEYERS and Adam Henry Meyers, Defen's. } B. R. Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa Residue.
PILLANO SCARTH STEVENSON, Plaintiff, vs. Adam Henry Meyers and John Macara, Def't's, C. C. Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa Residue.

BY virtue of a Wirt of Fieri Facias in the above causes, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, which I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the third day of October 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, under Writs of Venditione Exponas and Fi Fa Residue in the said causes, viz:—

All the right, title and interest of the said Defendant of, in or to Lot number seventeen, in the second concession of the Township of Thurlow and County of Hastings; Lots 11, 12, 18, 19, 26, and 27, as shown by the Commercial Bank Plan of part of Lot number two in the first concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, as laid out by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S.; also, lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, on Willard's Block, Township of Thurlow, according to a plan by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S.; also part of lot number one in the first concession of the Township of Murray, on the East side of the river Trent, more fully described by a Deed of Bargain and Sale from Sheldon Hawley to Abraham W. Meyers, dated 23rd April, 1846; also lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton; also the village lot in Trenton, devised by Will of A. H. Meyers, deceased, to Justice Holloway Meyers, with the appurtenances; also another village lot in Trenton, purchased by said Adam H. Meyers, deceased, from John McAulay, at the mouth of the river Trent, and devised by the Will of the deceased A. H. Meyers to Justice Holloway Meyers; also in lots 1 and 6 in the first concession of the Township of Murray, now in Trenton, and the East half of lot 3 in broken concession A., devised by said A. H. Meyers, deceased, to his seven children as tenants in common; also lots numbers two and three in the Easterly part of lot number one, in the broken front in front of the first concession of the Township of Sidney, more particularly described in the grant thereof from the Crown to one James Young; also lot number eight in the first concession of Sidney, and the broken front in front thereof; also the Plot of Hanover, being composed of a broken fragment, of lot number two in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton, granted by the Crown to Eliakim Weller, and by him conveyed to A. H. Meyers, deceased; also lot number 16 first concession Elzevir; also W. ½ of lot number 20, 8th concession Marmora; also lot number 4, 1st concession Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also lot number 6, 5th concession Hungerford; also lot number 3, 3rd concession of Thurlow; also lot number 6, 1st concession Huntingdon; also W. ½ 11 in the broken front of Thurlow; also N ½ 3, 2nd concession Thurlow; also lot number 31, 8th concession Thurlow; also lot number 5, 1st concession Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also the following lots in the village of Annwood, in the County of Hastings, viz:—138, 139, 140, on the North side of King street, lot number 142 in rear of lot number 138, lot number 141 in the rear of said lot 139, and broken lot in rear of 140, the said last three lots being on the South West of Heber street; also lot number 18 in the 2nd concession of Hungerford; also the rear halves of lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff C. H.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, June 24th, 1857. } 45 13w

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Hastings, To Wit. }

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Royal Munro deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Christina Munro, Executrix, of the last will and testament of the said Royal Munro deceased, at the suit of Benjamin Smith, I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands and tenements, viz:—All that certain tract or parcel of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings and Province of Canada, being composed of a part of Lot number Twenty, on the East side of Front Street, in the said Town of Belleville, and which said tract or parcel of land is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say:—Commencing on the East side of Front Street aforesaid, where a post has been planted at the north-west angle of the said Lot, then north seventy-four degrees East two chains sixty-one links more or less to the centre line of the block, then South sixteen degrees East forty nine feet, then South seventy-four degrees West two chains sixty-one links more or less to Front street aforesaid, then North sixteen degrees west forty nine feet more or less, to the place of beginning. All of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Town of Belleville, on Saturday the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at twelve o'clock noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
SHERIFF Co. HASTINGS,
per D. OCKERMAN, *Dep'y Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 10th June, 1857. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the County of Hastings, and to me directed, dated the 11th day of August 1857, for the collection of the arrears of Taxes due upon the following Lands in the said County,—I shall proceed to the sale of the said Lands, for such arrears of Taxes, on

Tuesday, the 1st day of December next, at the COURT HOUSE in the Town of Belleville, at 12 o'clock noon,—unless the same with the interest thereon, together with the expense of advertising, be sooner paid.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff County of Hastings.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 18th August, 1857. }

Concession, & parts.	No. of Lot.	No of Acres.	Amount of Taxes. £	s.	d.
RAWDON.					
I. S. E. ½	2	50	1	10	10
N. E. part	13	40	2	2	4
II. E. ½	5	100	6	17	10
E. ½	14	50	1	18	4
S. ½	23	100	7	9	7
III.	7	200	4	15	7
IV. N. part	14	40	2	12	9
V. S. ½ & N E ½	15	150	13	4	2
VI.	11	200	8	14	0
VII. E. ½	3	100	5	7	2
VIII.	6	200	2	13	6
E. ½	7	100	1	7	3
E. ½	11	100	1	1	8
IX. E. ½	7	100	2	1	5
W. ½	17	100	3	6	0
X. S. ½	1	100	5	5	4
	4	200	4	16	0
S. ½ & N W. ½	16	150	7	11	6
S. part	18	140	5	14	0
N. W. part	24	100	1	14	9
XI.	3	200	6	15	6
	17	200	3	12	2
S. ½	22	100	2	11	8
XII. W. ½	16	100	5	1	3
XIII. S. part	1	150	3	14	0
	15	200	9	8	6
HUNTINGDON.					
II. con. N. W. part	12	14	1	10	3
	20	200	7	4	10
III.	18	200	8	14	0
V. S. ½	15	100	2	1	7
VIII. N. part	12	65	1	11	6
IX. W. ½	12	100	1	14	0
X. W. ½	12	100	2	2	2
XI. E. ½	12	100	3	10	0
XII. E. ½	12	100	2	3	6
	14	200	4	6	4
XIII.	5	200	1	16	10
	15	200	1	16	0
XIV.	1	200	4	1	4
HUNGERFORD.					
I. W. ½	5	100	2	10	4
	31	200	2	9	6
II. N. ½	12	100	2	6	8
	24	200	3	15	0
N. ½	28	100	2	16	0
N. ½	35	100	2	7	3
III.	6	200	3	14	7
	7	200	1	12	6
	18	200	3	14	7
	19	200	3	1	10
E. ½	25	100	2	0	0
	27	200	3	14	7
S. ½	36	100	2	10	7
IV.	13	200	3	9	2
N. ½	31	100	1	6	7
W. ½	35	100	2	7	9
V. W. ½	7	100	1	15	9
N. ½	15	100	1	5	4
N. ½	19	100	2	7	10
	24	200	2	10	9
W ½	25	100	2	19	9
E. ½	27	100	2	14	4
	37	200	2	0	0
VI. N. ½	12	100	2	15	0
W ½	25	100	1	17	6
	28	200	3	13	6
VII. N. ½	18	100	2	17	0
S. ½	26	100	2	7	10
	30	200	3	8	10
VIII. N. ½	21	100	2	17	0
S. ½	23	100	1	15	9
IX.	22	200	2	17	1
W ½	29	100	3	1	0
X.	18	200	3	5	0
N. ½	28	100	3	0	0
N. ½	31	100	2	5	4
XI.	5	200	1	13	3
	24	200	3	15	8
	25	200	3	15	8
XII. E. ½	8	100	2	14	8
N. ½	14	100	2	5	5
	23	200	3	15	8
W ½ & N E ½	26	150	2	0	0
XIII. N. ½	6	100	3	0	0
	7	200	3	15	0
	8	200	2	0	7
XIV.	8	200	3	15	6
	13	200	3	15	8
MARMORA.					
II.	13	200	5	16	3
	18	200	5	16	3
	25	200	6	10	8
S part	26	135	4	10	0
III. E. ½	12	100	3	4	6
IV.	31	200	5	18	3
V.	1	160	4	15	4
	12	200	3	17	8
N. ½	18	100	3	9	6
	22	200	5	16	7
VI.	22	200	6	1	0
	25	200	7	4	4
VIII.	18	200	5	6	7
N ½	19	100	4	2	3
IX.	26	200	5	3	7
	29	200	5	3	7
X. W ½ of E ½	1	50	3	2	10
W ½	17	100	3	14	7
ELZEVIR.					
I. W. ½	4	100	1	12	0
E. ½	4	100	2	5	0
W. ½	13	100	1	14	10
III. W. ½	3	100	3	5	0
MADOC.					
I.	12	200	4	5	0
II. E ½	18	100	2	15	0
III.	1	200	6	15	3
N. ½	7	100	1	5	8
W. ½	18	100	2	5	6
IV. S. ½	2	100	4	7	0
W. ½	8	100	4	9	6
W. ½	15	100	2	15	3
E. ½	19	100	3	13	1
V. W. ½	14	100	4	2	0
E. ½	17	100	4	10	0
VI. E. ½	15	100	2	4	5
VII. E. ½	12	100	6	18	0
N. E. ¼	17	50	1	19	8
W. ½	26	100	4	7	0
	29	200	5	4	10
VIII.	28	200	5	0	0
IX. W ½	25	100	1	9	8
X.	10	200	4	6	8
E. ½	12	100	2	11	8
XI. W. ½	3	60	1	17	9
	4	120	3	16	0
E. ½	14	60	1	19	7
E. part	18	60	3	14	6
XI.	20	120	2	13	10
	30	120	2	8	4

N. B.—All the above mentioned Lands have been Patented. 1.13

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Venditione Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Herman Simmons, at the suit of Stewart Wilson and Charles Wilson, I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands and tenements, viz: The East half of Lot number 18, in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings, together with the broken front thereof, consisting of one hundred acres, more or less. All of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in Belleville, on Saturday the 24th day of October, A.D. 1857, at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff County Hastings,
Per D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, July 18, 1857. } 48

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., of James Harrison, will continue the business in all its Branches, and will in a few days be prepared to offer a well assorted stock at unusually low prices.

E. HARRISON.
Belleville, 10th July, 1857. 48

J. & J. BOOTH.
1857. SPRING GOODS! 1857.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their Customers and the Public, that they have just received per RAILWAY, A CHOICE

ASSORTMENT OF NEWLY IMPORTED SPRING GOODS,

suitable for the *MERCHANT TAILORING* Department of their Trade, which they are now prepared to **Make up to Order**, or to *SELL in the CLOTH*, as may be required. Those who wish to purchase Cloths in the *Material or Garment*, will find an *extensive assortment to select from*. They have also on hand a

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED
STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,

consisting of *Business and Dress Coats, Pantaloons, and Vests*, in great variety of material, *suitable for the Spring Trade.*

TO MERCHANTS IN THE COUNTRY

Who require to keep READY-MADE CLOTHING, they can offer an *advantage*, as their *stock is larger than heretofore*, and *adapted in sizes and material to suit this Market.* ☞ **A Liberal Discount will be made to the Trade.** ☜

☞ They have also on hand a great variety of *Hats, Caps, Shirt Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Neckties, Umbrellas, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Carpet Bags, &c.*

J. & J. BOOTH.
Belleville, Front Street, next door to Messrs. Holton & Co.
March 16th, 1857. (30)

Bay of Quinte and River St. Lawrence.
THROUGH FREIGHT & PASSAGE BOAT.
THE STEAMER
1857. 1857.
"ST. HELEN,"
C. B. CRYSLER, MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, make regular Weekly Trips from the Head of the Bay and Belleville to Montreal, as follows, namely:—

—DOWNWARD—
WILL LEAVE
Trenton every Monday at 7 o'clock, A. M.
Belleville " do at 12 " noon.
Kingston " do at 9 " P. M.
for Montreal and intermediate Ports, arriving at Montreal on Tuesday evening.

—UPWARD—
WILL LEAVE
Montreal every Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.
Kingston every Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M.
for Belleville, Trenton, and intermediate Ports, arriving at Trenton on Saturday evening.

The ST. HELEN has an Upper Cabin, and excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to Henry Pretty, Belleville; J. A. Glassford, Montreal; or the Captain on board.

Kingston, April, 1857. 38

The Upper Cabin Steamer
18 57.
TRENTON,
JOHN D. TALBOT, MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, run between the head of the Bay of Quinte and Montreal, as follows, viz:

DOWNWARDS.
Will leave Trenton every Friday at 7 A. M.
Belleville " 11 A. M.
arriving in Kingston at 7 P. M., the same day,
" " Montreal on Saturday afternoon.

UPWARDS.
Will leave Montreal every Tuesday at 2 P. M.
" " Kingston, Thursdays at 7 A. M.
arriving at Trenton on Thursday evening.

FARE through—Cabin Passage 15s. 0d.
Deck " 10s. 0d.

For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. E. C. Flint, Belleville; Nelson M. Bockus, Montreal, or to the Captain on board.

Belleville, June 12, 1857. 43

BOOTS AND SHOES.
G. G. GERMAN
SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE J. H. GERMAN,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, that the BOOT & SHOE TRADE is being carried on as usual, in the premises well known as the

PENITENTIARY STORE.

A complete assortment of Ladies', Gent's, and Children's wear will be kept constantly on hand, supplied from the best

Canadian and American Markets.

Of the work manufactured at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, and which will always occupy a prominent place, he feels that he need say nothing, as it has been thoroughly proved, both in Town and Country, and has given general satisfaction.

His general stock, which has been selected with great care, will be found to comprise every variety and style known to the TRADE, and will be *WARRANTED* as represented. *TERMS CASH.*

Belleville, May 27th, 1857. 42

THE
Railroad Celebration
—IN—
Belleville, will take place on the
ANNIVERSARY OF THE
QUEEN'S VISIT TO THIS TOWN.

IT will be conducted on a most magnificent scale. It is calculated to eclipse that of the City of Montreal, and thereby place the Capitol of Lower Canada in the shade.

HER MAJESTY

is expected to arrive in Belleville, by a Special Train from Quebec, in thirteen hours. Therefore, under these auspicious circumstances, the

VARIETY AND ABUNDANCE OF HARDWARE

which will be required for the occasion, must be very considerable; and in consideration thereof, the committee of the BELLEVILLE RAILROAD CELEBRATION and the public Generally, are most respectfully invited to call at the

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
—OF—
M. GILLEN,
where they will find a genuine and complete assortment of

Hardware,

if not superior, certainly not surpassed by any other in Town, comprising every article in the trade.

M. G. flatters himself with the idea that, from his knowledge and experience in the above line of business, and the *large and peculiar* selection of goods JUST ARRIVED, that he occupies a position which will enable him to please the fastidious, in point of style and quality, not excepting Her Majesty, should she feel graciously pleased to favor him with a call, during her sojourn here.

"There's no Time to be Lost."

☞ Look into his Store in the Victoria Buildings, as you are passing by, and Judge for Yourselves.

"God Save the Queen."

ALL persons Indebted to the above named M. G., are respectfully requested to settle their accounts for the years 1855-6.

Belleville, Dec. 13, 1856. (17)

Oils, Oils, Oils.

OLIVE, Solar Sperm, Masonic Sperm, Machine, Cod, Tanners, Lard, Boiled Linseed, Raw Linseed, Kerosene, Bleached Whale, Pale Seal, &c., &c., for sale by the Cask, Barrel, or Gallon, at

HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE,
15 Front Street, Belleville

BENJAMIN BEDDOME & CO.,
Have just received several cases of
SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
COMPRISING

LADIES' White Cotton Hose, in all qualities and prices,
Ladies' Grey and Unbleached Cotton Hose,
Girls' white and grey Cotton Hose, (assorted sizes),
Children's Cotton Socks, of all descriptions,
Men's Unbleached and Colored Cotton Half-Hose,
Men's Grey and Fancy Merino Hose,
Men's Unbleached Cotton Under Shirts and Drawers,
Men's white Merino do do
Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Fancy Gloves,
Men's do do do
Children's Elastic Belts,
Men's Cotton and Elastic Braces.
A small assortment of Lace, Edgings, Insertions, Falls, Sleeves, Muslin Caps, &c.

Front Street Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 41

THE undersigned is prepared to cure diseases in Horses, viz:—Influenza (especially), Swellings in the legs, Dropsy in the chest, Ring-bone, Bone spavin, Pole evil, Blood spavin, Split hoofs, and all diseases to which horses are subject; in proof of which he can refer to several Farmers of experience in this vicinity.

He will be found at his Hotel, TORONTO HOUSE, Front street.

ISAAC FANNING.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY
IN FOREST PLANTS.

DR. HALSEY, (of New York,) has discovered medicinal properties in certain plants found growing wild in the forests and fields, from which he has produced Two remedies which cure the worst forms of Disease. These popular remedies are

DR. HALSEY'S
FOREST WINE AND FOREST PILLS.

THE FOREST PILLS.—There are three things peculiar to these Pills alone—

1st. They neither gripe nor weaken the system. This is because they contain no *Drugs* or *Minerals*, but that they are the pure virtues of Plants which are as wholesome as the food we eat.

2nd. They purge most when the stomach and bowels are most bilious and foul, after this their efficacy enters the blood, and the process of purifying goes on until all humor and disease are expelled from the system.

3rd. A cure is certain in all cases for which they are recommended, and they cure without affecting the bowels but slightly.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

It is remarkable that although the Press have at all times studiously avoided speaking in favor of Patent Medicines, yet the Medical qualities of the "FOREST WINE AND PILLS," have attracted its attention, and we find it setting foth the merits of these Remedies in unqualified terms in every part of our country.

From the Editorial Department of the Wellsville (Ohio) Patriot, of July 3rd, 1855.

"HALSEY'S FOREST WINE."—So universally is this Medicine approved of in this locality, and so rapidly has been its sale within the past three months, it being a never failing remedy for nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, that Mr. Baker, (druggist of this town,) was compelled to re-order in a much shorter time than is usual in the case of many other patent medicines. The FOREST WINE is destined from its excellent medical qualities, to become more popular than was ever any other Medicine.

From the same paper of January 29th, 1856.

In another column of to-day's paper the reader will find the advertisement of Dr. G. W. Halsey's Forest Wine.

We seldom give editorial notices of patent medicines, but when they sustain their reputation, we see no reason why we should not communicate the fact to the public.

Mr. Baker, the Agent for Wellsville and vicinity, informs us that he sold twelve bottles to one man, who afterwards said it was the best patent medicine he had ever made use of, and that it gave him much relief. Temperance men need have no scruples. The Forest Wine never intoxicates, but makes a man feel like himself.

From the Steubenville (O.) American Union of May 3rd, 1856.

We are indebted to Mr. L. Miller, druggist, of this city, for a bottle of Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine, which we have used for a very bad cold and cough, with good results. It is more particularly adaptep to fever and ague, and diseases of that character, and is earning a reputation in that class of diseases for Dr. Halsey, its gentlemanly proprietor, that will ultimately make him a splendid fortune. It is a pleasant medicine to take.

Extract of a letter from Dr. J. A. Stanley, a celebrated Physician of Houston, Texas, dated Princeton, N. J., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. G. W. HALSEY.—*Dear Sir*—I take the liberty to address you a few lines concerning your very valuable medicines. I am a perfect stranger to you, but I cannot help writing. I have been practising medicine in Texas and Arkansas for nearly ten years, and in all my experience I have never seen anything to compare to your Forest Wine and Pills.

You are at liberty to make use of my name as reference. I am well known at the South, and have no doubt your excellent medicines would sell well there. Yours respectfully,

J. A. STANLEY, M. D., *of Houston, Texas.*

From the Havana (N. Y.) Journal, of March 24,

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.—This Wine is manufactured entirely from Medical Plants, and while it is quite equal in flavor to any imported, it is one of the best Medical formulas known.

From the Clyde (N. Y.) Times of Oct. 15th, 1855.

DR. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.—This Wine is an article which by experience we can recommend in the highest terms.

Extract of a Letter from the Editor of the Niagara River Pilot.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., June 7th, 1855.

Dr. G. W. HALSEY.—Mr. Stanley, druggist, of this place, has sold a great deal of "Forest Wine and Pills," and I am pleased to learn that they are universally commended for our most common disease, Ague and Fever.

S. S. PACKARD, Editor of the Pilot.

My Forest Wine is in large square bottles. One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Forest Pills, Twenty-five Cents per Box.

General Depot, No. 64 Walker Street, N. Y.

AGENTS in Belleville—E. Chandler, R. Holden, Druggists; Stirling—G. H. Boulter, Geo. E. Bull; Frankford—Scott Marshall; Madoc—A. F. Wood; Thomasburgh—Jones & Vandervoort; Tweed—G. A. Munro; Shannonville—F. Warwick; Consecon—Wm. B. Whittier; Hillier—Philip Flagler; Wellington—J. Cummings; Demorestville—Jas. Hart; Bloomfield—P. Clark; Ameliasburgh—R. C. H. Cotter; Rednersville—Jas. Redner, and kept by one or more respectable druggists in almost every city and village in the Union and British Colonies. 12

AYER'S
Cathartic Pills,
(SUGAR COATED,)
ARE MADE TO
CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.
Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.
FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856. }

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system, and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness,** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the CHERRY PECTORAL saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
AND SOLD BY
R. Holden &Co. M. Sawyer, C. G. Levesconte, Belleville; W. Deans, Trenton; R. Baker, Brighton; and by all Druggists everywhere. Tuttle, Moses & Northrup, General Agents for Canada. 10

IMPORTANT to EVERYBODY.

FOR the last three years, I have been engaged in a business known only to myself, and, comparatively, few others, whom I have instructed for the sum of $200 each, which has averaged me at the rate of $2,000 to $3,000 per annum; and having made arrangements to go to Europe in the Spring of 1858 to engage in the same business, I am willing to give full instructions in the art to any person in the United States or Canadas, who will remit the sum of $1. I am induced, from the success I have been favored with, and the many thankful acknowledgments I have received from those whom I have instructed, and who are making from $5 to $15 per day at it, to give any person an opportunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant, and very profitable, at a small cost. There is positively No HUMBUG in the matter. References of the best class can be given as regards its character, and I can refer to persons whom I have instructed, who will testify that they are making from $5 to $15 per day at the same. It is a business in which either ladies or gentlemen can engage, and with perfect ease make a very handsome income.—Several ladies in various parts of New York State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, whom I have instructed, are now making from $3 to $6 per day at it. It is a genteel business, and but a few shillings is required to start it. Upon receipt of $1, I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular containing full instructions in the art which can be perfectly understood at once.

All letters must be addressed (post paid) to ALLAN T. PARSONS, 335 Broadway, New York. (44-3m.)

BELLEVILLE AND MARMORA RAILROAD AT LAST!!!

W. J. NORTHGRAVES

HAS received the most fashionable and complete assortment of Watches and fine Jewelry ever offered in this town.

His stock consists in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Pins, Shirt Studs, Lockets, Pencils, Watch Keys, Wedding & Stone Rings, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Pens, Charms, Spectacles & Cases, Clocks, Black Brooches & Bracelets, Walking Sticks, Electro-Plate in great variety, and almost every thing usually kept in Jewelry Stores.

All of which will be sold much cheaper than ever before offered in this Town.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired as usual.

W. J. NORTHGRAVES.
Hambly's Block, Corner of Front and Bridge Sts., next to the Railroad House.
Belleville, July 3, 1857. 46

INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND PACKING, for sale by
JOHN LEWIS.
Belleville, July 9, 1856. 46

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Clairvoyant consultations, and advice given daily, Sundays excepted. Magneto-Electricity applied for the cure of Diseases. It is an infallible cure for Weakness, Debility, Indiscretions of youth, and all nervous complaints.

Clairvoyance enables us to see more clearly the cause of all our sufferings and infirmities.—It enables us to give the best advice, and to recommend the most proper remedies. It enables us to recommend and advice those means that will effect a perfect and certain cure, when all other remedies have failed. It also enables us to see the most innocent, safe, and certain means to be employed. All who are in trouble, all who have been unfortunate, deceived and trifled with, all whose fond hopes have been crushed and blasted, all whose minds and health are suffering and declining; go to the never-failing

CLAIRVOYANT AND PHRENOLOGIST,

for advice and guidance. All laboring under melancholy thoughts and depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, from whatever cause, all laboring under bad and delicate health; go to him for relief and comfort. All Ladies who have suffered under those complaints and diseases incident to females, consult him with the greatest confidence. Previous to marriage, all in delicate health should consult him. All those who have suffered from the secret follies and bad habits of youth, consult him privately and confidentially. All who have had bad luck, all who have tried their best to get on in the world, and cannot; go to him for advice how to improve their circumstances. Parents should get his opinion what trade or Profession is best calculated to ensure their children's success in life. In love affairs, the principles of the above Science guide you to a happy Marriage, and Domestic Felicity. He shows the

Likeness of Future Husband or Wife.

Call, consult him, and judge for yourselves, how truly he can tell you. Further particulars sent GRATIS.

☞ **AFFLICTED, READ** ☜
DR. RAPHAEL'S MARRIAGE ALMANAC.

It is a work of startling, yet very instructive interest. It is designed to show the fearful consequences of excessive sexual indulgence and unnatural solitary habits. It is written in a chaste style, and may be read without detriment to the morals of innocence and youth. It is the very book so long needed as a warning to those guilty of all manner of secret and criminal indulgence. The unerring laws of nature are plainly revealed, and the road to purity and peace pointed out.

Let no young man enter the secret obligations of married like without reading every page of Dr. Raphael's Marriage Almanac.

It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. It contains a number of extraordinary cures, and the treatment of secret and delicate diseases, Self-abuse, &c; and shows that cases which were pronounced incurable have been radically cured, and the parties are now married and happy.

Every one, especially young persons and those contemplating marriage, should read the Doctor's Marriage Almanac. It contains practical observations on the cause of premature decay, weakness, debility, nervous complaints, and loss of health. It contains a Father's advice on the indiscretions and follies of youth, of both sexes, and points out clearly its remedies and certain cure. Enclose three Postage Stamps, and it will be sent to any Name or Address.

☞ A liberal allowance given to all travelling Booksellers, Book Agents and Pedlars.

All Letters, Communications, and Interviews, strictly Private and Confidential. In order to claim attention, the postage of all Letters must be prepaid, and have Postage Stamps enclosed for the answer. Address, W. RAPHAEL, Box 568, Post Office Hours of Consultation, from 9 to 11½, A. M., and from 2 to 8 P. M., at the CORNER OF NELSON AND DUCHESS STREETS, TORONTO.

Toronto, June 10, 1857. 42

NEW TREATMENT.
BUFFALO
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

DYSPEPSIA, General Debility, Syphilis, Seminal weakness and the Secret infirmities of Youth and Maturity, by Dr. AMOS & SON, Buffalo, N. Y. Office corner of Main and Quay streets, up stairs.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. AMOS & SON

take great pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York; it has been declared to be the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.

Dr. AMOS & SON are the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. May be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease, Secondary Symptoms, Seminal Weakness, Impotence and Strictures of the Urethra, &c., with inviolable secresy. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of 30 years' extensive and successful practice in London.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dr. AMOS & SON have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures is fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent patients, and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of consultation, while their exertions have been crowned with the most signal advantages; yet from what they have experienced in inquiring into the causes of these complaints, from their most simple condition to that of the most dangerous and inveterate, they have always entertained the possibility of their prevention and removal, and likewise invariably found that the most horrible and malignant forms of disease could almost always be traced to one of the following causes:—Ignorance, neglect, or the ill effects of unskilful and improper treatment; therefore Dr. AMOS & SON have succeeded in discovering, in the selection of their remedies, a safe, effectual and cautious course; omitting all combination of remedies which bear an equivocal character, as well as those whose premature or injudicious applications might be productive of bad consequences in the hands of private individuals. In short, the laudable end of their remedies is the lessening of a great mass of human misery by the alleviation, relief and prevention of those grievous afflictions that are in reality the secret foes of life, and which while they so extensively surround us, call aloud for our skill and interference for their extermination.

COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

Address Dr. AMOS & SON, corner Main and Quay street, Buffalo, N. Y. 13

CASH FOR HIDES.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price for any quantity of HIDES, delivered at his Shop. S. B. SMITH.
Belleville, Sept'r, 1856. 4

Hastings Chronicle.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1857. NO. 4.

The Hastings Chronicle.

A COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY WEEKLY JOURNAL, is published every Wednesday, by R. MILES, Victoria Buildings.

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Business Directory.

Poet's Corner.

"A Hundred Years to Come."

Where will be the birds that sing
A hundred years to come?
The flowers that now in beauty spring,
A hundred years to come?
The rosy lip,
The lofty brow
So gaily now—
O! where will be love's beaming eye,
Joy's pleasant smiles and sorrow's sigh,
A hundred years to come?

Who'll press for gold this crowded street
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread you church with willing feet,
A hundred years to come?
Pale trembling age
And childhood with
Its brow of truth,
The rich and poor, on land and sea,
Where will the mighty millions be
A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years to come!
No living soul for us shall weep,
A hundred years to come!
But other men
Our lands will till,
And others then
Our streets will fill;
While other birds will sing as gay,
As bright the sunshine as to-day,
A hundred years to come!

A LAWYER'S ADVENTURE.

[*From the Missouri Democrat,*]

We presume our Illinois readers will readily remember the town of C—— mentioned in the following sketch:—

About three or four years ago, more or less, I was practicing law in Illinois in a pretty large circuit. I was called on one day in my office in the town of C——, by a very pretty woman, who, not without tears, told me her husband had been arrested for horse-stealing. She wished to retain me on defence. I asked her why she did not go to Judge B., an ex-Senator of the United States, whose office was in the same town. I told her that I was a young man at the bar, &c. She mournfully said that he had asked a retaining fee above her means, and besides did not want to touch the case, for her husband was suspected of belonging to an extensive band of horse-thieves and counterfeiters, whose head quarters was on Moore's prairie.

I asked her to tell the whole truth of the matter, and if it was true that her husband did belong to such a gang.

'Ah, sir,' said she, 'a better man at heart than my George never lived; but he likes cards and drink, and I am afraid they made him do what he never would have done, if he had not drank. I fear that it can be proved that he had the horse; he did not steal it; another did and passed it to him.'

I didn't like the case. I knew that there was a great dislike to the gang located where she named, and feared to risk the case before a jury. She seemed to observe my intention to refuse the case, and burst into tears.

I never could see a woman weep without feeling like a weak fool myself. If it hadn't been for eyes brightened by pearly tears, (blast the poets that made them come into fashion by praising 'em,) I'd never been caught in the lasso of matrimony. And my would be client was pretty. The handkerchief that hid her streaming eyes did not hide her ripe lips, and her snowy bosom rose and fell like a white gull in a gale of wind at sea.

The gang, of which he was not a member, had persuaded him to take the horse. He knew the horse was stolen, and like a fool acknowledged it when arrested. Worse still—he had trimmed the horse's tail and mane to alter his appearance, and the opposition could prove it.

The trial came on. I worked hard to get a jury of ignorant men, who had more heart than brain; who, if they could not fathom the depth of argument, or follow the labyrinthine mazes of the law, could feel for a young fellow in a bad fix, a weeping pretty wife, nearly broken hearted and quite distracted. Knowing the use of 'effect,' I told her to dress in deep mourning, and to bring her little cherub of a boy, only three years old, into court, and to sit as near her husband as the officer will let her. I tried that game once in a murder case, and a weeping wife and sister made a jury render a verdict against law, evidence, and the judge's charge, and saved a fellow that ought to have been hung as high as Haman.

The prosecution opened very bitterly; inveighed against thieves and counterfeiters, who had made the land a terror to strangers and travellers, and who had robbed every farmer in the region of their finest horses. It introduced witnesses, and proved all and more than I feared it would.

The time came for me to rise for defence. Witnesses I had none. But I determined to make an effort, only hoping so to interest the judge and jury as to secure a recommendation to gubernatorial clemency and a light sentence. So I painted this picture:—A young man entered into life, wedded to an angel; beautiful in person, possessing every gentle and noble attribute. Temptation was before and all around him. He kept a tavern. Guests there were many; it was not for him to enquire into their business; they were well dressed, and made large bills and paid promptly. At an unguarded hour, when he was insane with liquor they urged upon him, and he deviated from the path of rectitude. The demon of alcohol had reigned in his brain; and it was his first offence. Mercy pleaded for another chance to save him from ruin.

Justice did not request that his young wife should go down sorrowing to the grave, and the shadow of disgrace, and the taunt of a felon father should cross the path of that child. O, how earnestly did I plead for them. The woman wept; the husband did the same; the Judge fidgeted and rubbed his eyes; the jury looked melting. If I could have had the closing speech, he would have been cleared; but the prosecutor had the close, and threw ice on the fire I had kindled. But he did not quite put it out.

The Judge charged according to law and evidence, but evidently leaned on the side of mercy. The jury found a verdict of guilty but unanimously recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court. My client was sentenced to the shortest imprisonment the court was allowed to give, and both jury and court signed a petition to the Governor for an unconditional pardon, which has since been granted, but not before the following incident occurred:—

Some three months after this, I received an account for collection from a wholesale house in New York. The parties to collect from were hard ones, but they had property and before they had an idea of the trap laid, I had the property, which they were about to assign, before they broke under attachment. Finding that I was neck ahead and bound to win, they "caved in," and "forked over" three thousand seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighteen cents (per memorandum book) in good money. They lived in Shawnestown, about 35 or 40 miles southeast of Moore's prairie. I received the funds just after bank opening, but other business detained me till after dinner. I then started for C——, intending to go as far as the village of Mount Vernon that night.

I had gone along ten or twelve miles, when I noticed a splendid team of horses attached to a light waggon, in which were seated four men, evidently of the high strung order. They swept past as if to show how easily they could do it. They shortened in and allowed me to come up to them, and hailing me, asked me to 'race,' or in other words, diminish the contents of a jug of old rye they had aboard; but I excused myself with the plea that I had plenty on board. They asked me how far I was going. I told them as far as Mount Vernon, if my horse didn't tire out. They mentioned a pleasant tavern about ten or twelve miles ahead as a nice stopping place, and then drove on again.

I did not like the looks of those fellows, nor their actions. But I was bound to go ahead. I had a brace of revolvers and a nice knife; my money was not in my valise or my sulky, but in a belt around my body. I drove slow, in hopes that they would go on and I should see them no more. It was nearly dark when I saw a tavern stand ahead. At the same time I saw their waggon standing before the door. I hauled up and a woman came to the door. She turned pale as a sheet when she saw me—she did not speak, but with a meaning look she put her finger on her lips and beckoned me in; she was the wife of my late client.

When I entered, the party recognized me as an old travelling friend, and asked me to drink. I respectfully but firmly declined to do so.

'By G—d, you shall drink or fight!' said the noisiest of the party.

'Just as you please; drink I shall not!' said I, purposely showing the butt of a colt which kicks six times in succession.

The party interposed, and very easily quelled the assailant. One of them offered me a cigar, which I reluctantly refused; a glance from the woman induced me to accept. She advanced and proferred me a light, and in doing so slipped into my hand a note, which she must have written a minute before. Never shall I forget the words. They were:—

'Beware, they are members of the gang. They mean to rob and murder you!—Leave soon; I will detain them!'

I did not feel comfortable just then, but tried to do so.

'Have you any room to put my horse?' I asked, turning to the woman.

'What—are you not going on to-night?' asked one of the men; 'we are.'

'No,' said I, 'I shall stay here to-night.'

'We'll all stay then, I guess, and make a night of it!' said one of the cut-throats.

'You'll have to put up your own horse—here's a lantern,' said the woman.

'I am used to that,' I said. 'Gentlemen, excuse me a minute; I'll join you in a drink when I come in.'

'Good on your head! More whiskey, old gal,' shouted they.

I went out, glanced at their wagon; it was old-fashioned, and 'linch pins' secured the wheels. To take out my knife and pry one from the fore and hind wheels was the work of an instant, and I threw them as far off in the darkness as I could. To untie my horse and dash off was the work of a moment. The road lay down a steep hill, but my lantern lighted me somewhat.

I had hardly got under good headway, when I heard a yell from the party I had so unceremoniously left. I put whip to my horse. The next moment with a shout they started, I threw my light away, and left my horse to pick his way. A moment after I heard a crash—a horrible shriek. The wheels were off. Then came the rush of the horses tearing along with the wreck of the waggon. Finally, they seemed to fetch up in the wood. One or two shrieks I heard as I swept on, leaving them far behind. For some time I hurried my horse—you'd better believe I 'did!' It was a little after midnight when I get to Mount Vernon.

The next day I heard that a Moore's Prairie team had run away, and two men out of four had been so badly hurt that their lives were despaired of; but I didn't cry. My clients got their money; and I didn't travel that road any more.

A DEAD HEAD.—The Detroit *Tribune* says the locomotive to the express train came into the depot on Wednesday with a large ram on the front. It had been caught up with slight injury and rode ten miles safely.

CAR VENTILATION.

There has lately been a great deal said, but, except among experimenters and their immediate friends, very little *done*, to provide the public, and especially those who travel by steamboat and rail, with a constant supply of good, fresh air. Of the comfort—to say nothing of its importance in a hygienic view—of efficient ventilation, little need be said. Any one who has been compelled to live a few hours in a dank, fetid, or close atmosphere, can fully appreciate the benefit of free, pure air, as it was made to be breathed. But how many steamboat or railway companies have attempted to give their customers at all times, by night and by day, in summer and in winter, a proper supply of this cheap life food! Our attention has been directed to this subject by a recent experience of the discomfort of the ordinary car in hot, dusty weather, and the tolerable comfort afforded by Mr. Ruttan's device to secure ventilation.

One of the passenger cars on the Grand Trunk between Toronto and Montreal, has been ventilated under Mr. Ruttan's directions, and so far as we can judge from a single trip, it is a great improvement upon the common car. It may be worth while to describe two or three of the more recent plans to secure ventilation in railway cars, and the points in which the Canadian invention differs from, and is deemed superior to them all. Many plans have been proposed for excluding smoke and dust, and several patents have been taken out in the United States. But, we believe, only three of these inventions are now in use, and that only to a small extent. One mode is the employment of a curtain or apron made of some heavy fabric hanging from the body of the car down to the level of the rails leaving the dust of the whole train confined under the car. This plan is found very troublesome to the employees, whose business it is to "handle" the cars. It is not pretended that it will *ventilate*. It merely enables the passengers to sit with the windows open, and enjoy—when they can—the cooling effect of a breeze of wind. Their clothes are somewhat saved, but, their eyes still have the full benefit of the cinders.

Another invention professes to have attained the whole object, viz, the ventilation, the exclusion of dust, and the breeze of wind to cool the passengers. The *modus operandi* may be thus explained. The spaces between the several cars are enclosed by an elastic sort of fabric thrown over hoops of the proper shape, and in appearance not unlike the covering of an adjustable carriage-top, but which in this opportunity is made to stretch out or contract, as required by the closing up, or recedding of the cars.—When the doors of the cars are all left open, (which they must be in order to carry out the object,) a person may look from one end of the train to the other; the whole train forming one immense tube. It is evident, then, that the air being introduced in the first or forward car, will, (if *all* the windows be kept closed) pass through the whole tube. The air is introduced into the first car through an open mouthed duct fixed on each side of the Tender, the rear ends being brought into one on the top of the baggage car, and so inserted into the first passenger car. The inconvenience and expense of so much rigging and unrigging every time a train is "made up," and the fact that much of the air escapes through open windows, and the doors of egress from the platforms, before it gets through the third car, and, the well-founded objection of the passengers in the rearmost cars to inhale the miasmatic emanations of several hundred passengers in front of them, have led, so far as we learn, to the abandonment of the system.

Another expedient, called after the name of the inventor, "Foote," also professes to accomplish the whole object, viz., exclusion of the dust, ventilation of the car, and the cooling of the passengers on a hot day.—This would be very efficient in all these respects, if it were not for one thing—it is impracticable. The whole apparatus is placed under the car-floor, where there is a reservoir or tank of water. In this there is a pump, which throws the water upon the top of a perforated pan or plate, under which the air is propelled by a fan or blower, thus making the air pass through a shower of water into a tube or box lying under the centre of the car. It is then allowed to come into the car through registers in the floor. The *machinery* in this case must always be a bar to its adoption, unless there were no other objections. The motive power for the pump and blower is derived from the axle of the car. It must be admitted that the air which passes up into the car after coming through this shower of water, will be free from all floating impurities, but the dust caused by the movements of the passengers is kept in a constant state of ebullition, and must, of course, on its way upward and outward, be constantly breathed by them.

We now come to a Canadian invention for the same purpose, and, we believe, the only one originating within Her Majesty's dominions. Of those above described, our information has been obtained at second hand, but of this one, we have had ocular and personal demonstration.

The mechanical arrangement is very simple and manageable. The air is received on the top of one end of the car, is propelled right and left down two flues, which terminate in a water reservoir hanging under the car bottom. In this Tank, containing a surface of water equal to 180 feet, the process of purification goes on; so that when it comes up within the car it is perfectly pure, and is distributed from two pedestals above the heads or in the laces of the passengers, as they prefer, in four jets of six inches diameter each. The force of the breeze is such that every passenger may be *fanned* to his heart's content. This air is exhausted from the car by two other flues, which run from end to end under the passenger's feet. By causing this air to pass through a heater, a ready means is provided for communicating warmth in winter. By this arrangement all the windows may be closed in the hottest weather; dust and cinders are effectually excluded; the passengers have a complete change of air every three or four minutes, and may be regaled with any *quantity* they desire, by regulating the apparatus accordingly. The cost of this improvement is trifling; it causes no additional labor to employees, the whole operation is as simple as it appears to be philosophical; why is it not universally adopted? The mechanical arrangement is all a fixture, and no part of it seen inside the car except the two pedestals. These might easily be disposed so as not to occupy seat-room; the effect is produced let the car go which way it will, and the whole is self-acting. We think this contrivance is well worthy of attention by the travelling public, and especially by Railway Companies who desire to make their passengers feel comfortable and at home in their cars.—*Globe.*

One of the Best Hits.

Horace Greely, of the *Tribune*, New York, is one of the most finished editorial artists.—He paints elegantly and life-like. Speaking of candidates and their supporters he intimates in his last weekly paper that—

Popularity does not always attach itself to merit. An earnest, positive, downright, whole-souled man who cherishes decided convictions, and does not wait till they have been generally shared before he avows them, is not apt to run so well as he who can be all things to all men, shaking hands right and left, kissing the dirtiest accessible babies, so that their fathers be voters. The tendency of our time is altogether towards the selection of this limber, voluble, plausible, slippery class, to vote for office. And this is doubtless wise, according to the wisdom of this world. But on the other hand, there is a satisfaction in voting for a genuine, high-hearted man which naturally calls out voters who would else remain at home; and when you elect one of this sort, you have not to consider and calculate whether your triumph is really a success or a disaster.

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS.—It must be interesting to many, while thievery and chiselling in connection with our Provincial Penitentiary is gaining publicity, to know the exact position in regard to the finances and convicts, at the present time. The following statistics which we clip from the *Whig* we believe to be correct. It presents a very small amount only of £2,121 18s 4d, as the sum for which no value can be shown as received; remaining as a deficient balance, between the receipts and expenditures.

This sum though small is quite too large.—An institution containing nearly seven hundred convicts, and in working order, should if managed economically and judiciously be able to meet its expenses by the profits of its labor, especially in Canada where labor is so remunerative and the necessaries for support moderate.

The amount received for convict labor last year was £11,395 15s 9d. Moreover, labor to the estimated value of £4,097 13s 1d, was supplied to the construction of the building.—These sums present as the total value of labor for last year, £15,493 8s 10d. The total expense of the institution for the same period was £24,423 18s 5d, of which £2,710 18s 2d was for materials incorporated into the structure, leaving all the cost for which no value can be shown (more than the labor kept the prisoners safe,) only £2,121 18s 4d. When the present contracts for labor expire, which, it is said, are let too low, it is thought the institution may be made self-supporting.

Last year there were 678 convicts in the Penitentiary, of whom 184 were from Canada East and 584 from Canada West. It is true that some convicts from Montreal and Quebec are employed in breaking stones for the roads there; it is also true that Lower Canadian juries sometimes fail to convict offenders, but these are hardly sufficient to account for a disproportion so little flattering to the Western men.

A NICE PLACE FOR THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Montreal *Witness* of Monday pays the following high compliment to the sanitary regulations and morals of the commercial metropolis of Canada:

In traversing a portion of Griffintown, not far from St. Ann's Chuch, recently, we were much pained at the wretched home condition.—Nearly every second lot is vacant, and these vacant lots being portions of a swamp, were all covered with stagnant slimy water. Every house almost has a stagnant pool, cellar and privy attached, all reeking with the close vapors evolved by an August sun, and altogether a more likely place to engender pestilence probably does not exist on this continent. Could nothing be done to raise the level of these vacant lots, or in some other way to drain them effectually, and generally to encourage and promote cleanliness?

This city is fast getting a bad name for folly and intemperance. The Garden in Sherbrooke street, with its drinking places, and the Theatre with its crowded audience, largely composed of young men, have been hurrying on the frivolous and the gay in their course of folly, and a Circus is about to add to the work. A benevolent society, too, goes out of its way, and uses its influence to lead its youthful members in the way of temptation, and to place them where they are likely to acquire intemperate habits. Each year our city appears to be more given up to folly, and to grow in likeness to Vanity Fair.

THE REVULSION IN THE SUGAR MARKET.—Everybody but a few speculators will rejoice over the evident decline, and still downward tendency of the prices of sugar. We have compiled, and published in another column, the latest quotations of the principal sugar markets of the world, both producing and consuming, all of which exhibit a material falling off in rates, and a continued downward movement. It is plain that the starch has been taken out of the sugar market all over the world, and that a reaction has begun.—Everywhere there is hope of an abundant yield in the countries producing this staple.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ A farmer in Oxford, says the Worcester *Æpis*, who was at work in his field a few days ago, took off his coat and hung it on the fence. In one pocket was a roll of bills amounting to $305, and in the other $50. A three months old calf walked to the fence and ate off the corner of the vest pocket, money and all.

Rights of Canada to the Hudson's Bay Territory.

(*From the Colonist*)

In view of public meetings already announced throughout the country, we are desirous of presenting through our columns everything that may tend to enlighten the public mind upon the subject of the present territories of the Hudson's Bay Company and the just territorial rights of Canada.

We therefore commence the publication to-day of an important memorandum or report, understood to have been written by the Superintendent of Woods and Forests, and which was laid before Parliament last Session by the late Commissioner of Crown Lands.

With such means of information within their reach, the conduct of the Government in not making a bold stand for the rights of Canada is wholly inexcusable; and with such a brief in his hands, the *studied* paper laid before the Committee of the House of Commons by Mr. Draper, resolves itself into an intentional sacrifice of the interests of the Province (which indeed we have long before shewn to have been prepared to do, for it is impossible otherwise to account for such a *blunder* upon our territorial rights emanating from a man of his acknowledged ability.

We have already published every other important document that has appeared upon the subject, including the evidence given before the Committee of the House by Messrs. Gladman, McDonell, and Thompson, and in laying before our readers now the document drawn up by the latter, we would offer a few remarks to illustrate briefly the position assumed by the writer.

The discussion of the question is entered upon from the earliest discovery of America.—The principal claim of England to the northern parts of the Continent was based on the discoveries of the Cabots, Italians who sailed under the English flag. That of France on the discoveries of Verrazzani, also an Italian, who sailed under the French flag. Unquestionably the Cabots were the first, but it appears that they left no written journal or record of their proceedings, and the sole brief history of their voyage is from an Italian writer who heard of it at second hand. On the contrary, a detailed account of the discoveries of Verrazzani was submitted to the Court of France, and the writer argues from this that the value of the English discovery was greatly diminished, if not vitiated by the want of any authentic record, there being no proof of any act of sovereignty or possession having been effected. If the discoveries of the Cabots were set aside on the ground stated, there can be no doubt but what the preferable title, resulting from discovery, would have belonged to France, for there was no further attempt on the part of England till long after the commencement of colonization by France, under Jacques Cartier.

The writer however treats lightly the mere right of discovery, unaccompanied by the appropriation or beneficial occupation of the countries discovered, and in this view admits that, although France had colonized on the St. Lawrence, England might have claimed Hudson's Bay, and had she been the first to do so would thereby have acquired a title to it.

Hudson was confessedly, the first to discover Hudson's Bay *from sea*, in 1610, but the writer contends that prior to that date the French, who then carried on an immense fur trade on the Saguenay, were in possession of the whole interior country to the very shores of the Bay.

In 1629 Canada was conquered by the English, or so nearly so that its chief places were taken, including Quebec, the capital, and the Governor, Champlain, was sent a prisoner of war to England. At this time France claimed as New France, or Canada, the whole country from her settlements on the St. Lawrence to the Arctic Sea. All that country was known throughout Europe and in England by the same designation, and the writer therefore contends that in restoring Canada to France, which she did by the Treaty of St. Germains en Laye in 1632, England knew that she was giving up the whole of the country so designated, and thus it became the property of France, even if it had not been here before.

Nothing further occurred on the part of England till 1668, when two Frenchmen from Canada, who had already been trading to Hudson's Bay (with which Canada was by that time carrying on trade both by sea and land,) having quarrelled with their own Government, were patronised by Prince Rupert, who fitted out a trading expedition from England to the Bay, which the two Frenchmen, Du Grosseiler and Radisson accompanied, and which resulted so successfully that the extraordinary character, now the subject of so much controversy, was granted by King Charles II in 1670.—Thus it is clearly proved that he professed to grant what did not belong to him; what was in fact granted to France by treaty 38 years previously. The charter was therefore void from the beginning. A curious feature of the charter itself is that, without naming France, it excludes from the grant all that was actually possessed by the French, and thereby acknowledging the title resulting from a beneficial occupation. Thus it does not profess to grant, even the whole of the coast of the Bay, as France had at that time actual possession of a great part of it, as well as of the interior, and drove out the Company from most of the places they took possession of, as happened, and must ever, in case of war between the two nations.

By the Treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, which concluded a long war between England and France, the territory generally, but not the title of France to the greater part of the Bay was recognized, and the right of the two nations to the remaining places was to be tried. But unfortunately, however, they never met to decide the question; but for the next sixteen years, France held the whole of the Bay, except one trading post at Albany River. After another war, disastrous to France, in Europe, the whole of Hudson's Bay was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; but it is well contended that this was not the conquest of that country, 43 years after the granting of the Charter, did not confer anything upon the Company, whose charter specially granted only what belonged (*if anything*) to the King who granted it at the date it bears. Commissioners were to be appointed under this treaty also, to determine a material of the territory ceded under the designation of "Hudson's Bay," which certainly did not mean a thousand miles away from the Bay, nor territory being mentioned in the Treaty; and the trade of the Bay, and their establishments on the coast, being all that had ever before been claimed by Great Britain—but no decision was ever given. Consequently there is nothing to be presented on the subject but the propositions made by the respective Governments, and the *exhibits* of what each respectively claimed as their boundaries by the maps published in both countries, from that day forward. By this test, it is found that the Com-

try acknowledged by France, as constituting the ceded territory, was limited indeed, being a strip of very narrow dimensions round the Bay, and terminating entirely at about Churchill River; Canada being represented as embracing the whole of the continent from thence westerly, without any limit short of the Pacific; but what is still more important is the fact, that the utmost claimed by British Geographers as the *Hudson's Bay Territory*, was only a somewhat wider circle, not coming more than half the way up to Lake Winnipeg, and curving away to the north round the Bay, and leaving, like the French, the whole of the rest of the country as Canada, also without any limit to the westward. These views of the respective boundaries claimed after the Treaty of Utrecht are fully represented on Mr. Devine's map recently published. In the absence of any decision, such as the Treaty provided for, however, the actual possessions of the two countries might be taken as to some extent the measure of their rights, and accordingly we find that the British remained within what was allowed to them, even by the French view of the boundary, confining themselves entirely to the very shores of the Bay, while the French were in the entire possession of the interior about Lake Winnipeg, the Red River and the Saskatchewan, until the final cession of Canada, in 1763, when these countries were surrendered as a part of it.

It was not till many years after the surrender and cessation of Canada, and while a large trade was being carried on, not only by French but by British Canadians on the Red River, the Saskatchewan and even the McKenzie River, that the Hudson's Bay Company—very modestly in the first instance,—began to penetrate into the interior and compete with the Canadian traders in these Canadian territories.

It was not till 1811 or '12 that, having been joined by Lord Selkirk, a nobleman of great influence and energy, the Company set up a claim to these countries under their charter, more than 140 years after its date, during all which time, if it really covered the territories afterwards claimed, it had been in abeyance. But this claim was successfully resisted by the Canadian traders, and the Hudson's Bay Company entirely defeated in their attempt to carry out forcibly the new found construction of their charter.

The powerful North West Company of Canada afterwards united with the Hudson's Bay Company, and procured a lease from the Imperial Government of the exclusive trade of the "Indian territories." What these territories are, no man can tell, as they are expressly neither Hudson's Bay Company's territories nor Canadian, and it is only by a jumbled misconstruction of the whole, that the united Companies have managed to blindfold the Canadian people, and keep the trade and the advantages of the Western part of Canada out of sight.

Thus we see, that even supposing the Charter to be valid in itself (which it is not), it would cover at most those stations on Hudson's Bay proper, which were not first possessed by France, and the claim set up of late to cover by it the western parts of Canada, is a bug-bear that no rational man can swallow after an examination of the subject.

Mr. Draper says we cannot go west of the Mississippi. Why, Great Britain possesses no territory *west* of the Mississippi at the present day. Our southerly boundary on a due west line, passes north of the course of the Mississippi. When the Ohio was the southerly boundary of Canada, it is true the Mississippi was the westerly boundary to its source, because the west bank was retained by France when Canada was ceded, but from the source of the Mississippi northward, no westerly boundary has ever been assigned to Canada; so that Mr. Draper's deduction is utterly fallacious, and we need no Act of Parliament to annex to us that which is already ours, and the only effect of such an Act would be, not to extend our boundaries, but to limit us where we are not now limited and where we have the right both to trade and extend our settlements wherever we see fit. We only want a Government equal to the emergency, to open out a communication with the country, and to establish law and jurisdiction for the protection of life and property, to protect the weak against the strong, the peaceful inhabitant against the *illegal* tyranny of the Company.

We have already expressed ourselves satisfied with the extent of territory the Red River and Saskatchewan would open up to us for present occupation and settlement; but no sooner will these countries begin to fill up, than we will want to push across the Rocky Mountains, for it seems unquestionable that the great high-way across the continent to the Pacific must ultimately be in the latitudes Mr. Dawson has fully proved that the Hudson's Bay Company's Territories under their charter, if not altogether a myth, are at most confined to the environs of a few isolated stations on the shores of the Bay. But as the discussion proceeds, we begin to perceive that the "*Indian territories*" temporarily held, if they exist, by the Company under a legal and valid lease, are also perhaps not to be found, for they are declared by Imperial Statute to commence only where Canada ends; but as the limits of Canada must be found before the "Indian territories" can be got at, if Canada has no limit in that direction, then there are no Indian territories, so called. If the Red River and the Saskatchewan were annexed to us however by Act of Parliament, such Act would necessarily create a limit where we have none now, and however desirable it might hereafter become, we could get no farther. We therefore need no Act of Parliament on the subject, we only want our Government to act and to convince the Imperial Government that we have a right to act in the premises. In short, it depends upon ourselves to take a firm stand, and no obstacle will be thrown in our way.

☞ A person named Barnett, who had been a sub-contractor on the Grand Trunk Railway between Grafton and Brighton, has lately committed several forgeries of notes, using the names of responsible parties in the neighborhood of Colborne, and afterwards decamped to the United States. The amount of the fraudulent paper he put afloat is not clearly ascertained.

☞ The *Colonist* says: We understand that the Brockville Volunteer Rifles, and the Ottawa Volunteer Cavalry have volunteered to go to India. It is rumored that the British Government has accepted their offer.

Probable New Developements in the Burdell Murder.

The New York Journals have been surmising and hinting that some further discoveries respecting the murder of Dr. Burdell are likely to come out of the recent Cunningham farce. A New York correspondent of the Boston Journal professes to give some of those new disclosures, cautiously, however, preceding them with the declaration that he did not wish to be held accountable for their accuracy. He says:

Not to be held to too rigid an account for the full correctness of all I have to state—not willing to be held to strict accuracy, I have good authority for saying that probably the veiled mystery of Harvey Burdell's murder will be lifted, and the mystery be dissipated soon; that the darkness of that night of crime will soon blaze with the brightness of noon-day; that public morality and public justice will be vindicated by the dark and terrible revelations of that hour of blood—and the authorities, I am informed, have come into possession of some startling developements, which will show that secrecy in such great crime is made impossible by the laws of God.

It will be remembered that no account can be gathered of the manner or place in which Mr. B. passed his last night, from the time he took his dinner, at 6 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, till eleven o'clock, when he was seen to enter his house, at 31 Bond street, on the night he was murdered. All his old haunts have been visited, all his associates found and examined, all the usual places of resort searched, yet no one saw or heard of him after seven o'clock till he was seen to enter his house at eleven o'clock that night. The fact was, he was not then alive; he lay on his floor a mangled and stiffened corpse. He was killed soon after he entered his house at seven o'clock in the evening. His probable murderer was seen to go into that house before he came from his dinner; in the closet he waited for his victim; with coat and shoes off, he watched for the return of the subject with the intention to garrote him; and his accomplice and accessory was waiting in the next room with dagger prepared for the struggle, if needful. It is difficult to strangle a stout, athletic man, struggling for his life; and as the struggle comes on, the blade of the assailant is freely used with the desperation of a novice and of revenge and despair.

The inmates of the house were away when Dr. Burdell was killed. The deed of blood was done. The clothes are consumed before the family returned. The smell of leather testified to on the trial, is but another of the stories of interested medical men who have figured in this terrible affair. The man of blood having done the deed, takes the coat and hat of Dr. Burdell, slips out the back way through the lane into Bleeker street, and by concert and agreement, at the proper time—that is, about eleven o'clock at night, the time of Burdell's usual return—he walks up Bond street—goes boldly up to the steps of No. 31 Bond street, as the Doctor—enters so as to attract attention, and the evidence is regarded as complete. He had personated Burdell at the mock marriage; he had deceived the amiable, yet credulous and unreliable Dr. Marvin, the clergyman who married the parties, he could easily deceive those who only saw his form, the well-known cloak at the midnight hour; and when the question is asked, "where was Dr. Burdell between the hours of seven and eleven o'clock that night?" the answer is, 'He was a bloody and stiffened corpse, lying cold in death, and in his own blood, on his office floor, the victim of fourteen stabs by an excited, furious and maddened hand. And when it is said that he 'was seen to enter his own house at 11 o'clock' that fatal night through his front door—the answer is, his hat, cane and cloak went in on the person of the assassin. But Burdell was cold in death in that room long before that hour.

The bloody deed done—the clothes burned—the bloody stains washed out as far as possible—the door locked—and all still—when the men who occupied the rooms, chambers and upper part of the house came in at ten or eleven or twelve and found all still, and swear that no noise, confusion cry or smell of burning cloth came to their notice that night, after they came in. All this was a part of a well consumated plan, but one that is destined I believe, to an early and complete exposure. When the sense of justice is relieved, the people seem to breathe more freely—the public security and confidence is revived.—Men feel that they may not be hewn down in cold blood in the heart of this great city, at their own firesides, and the murderer, not only go unhung, but reap a golden harvest, in defiance of law from the work of blood and death. Such, I understand to be the nature of the developements about to transpire.

In a Fix.—It is the intention of the District Attorney to indict Mrs. Cunningham as "Mrs. Burdell," so that to escape the State Prison she will have to prove that she was never married to Dr. Burdell. It is also suggested that should Mrs. Cunningham, otherwise Burdell, fail to receive a verdict in her favor from the Surrogate, and thus be held not to be the widow of Dr. Burdell, she will have been guilty of a "wilful and corrupt perjury," and be clearly liable to indictment therefor. So any way, whatever may be the result, the unhappy and guilty woman seems to be completely hemmed in by the law.

☞ The British Parliament was prorogued on the 28th ult., and the Queen's speech was read by Commission. It contains nothing important beyond the assurance that the greatest energy will be displayed by the Government in the suppression of the Indian mutinies. It is now announced, on authority, that the process of laying the submarine cable will be postponed until next year. The cable, it is believed, will be bought by the British Government for India.

☞ A correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Bombay, says: "When I next write I hope to tell you of the fall of Delhi. I now find from excellent authority, that they have been firing two 24 pounders for every 18 pounder of ours. They have the largest arsenal in India, 200,000 pounds of powder, many millions of percussion caps, and hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition. Their practice has been as good as ours—if not better."

☞ The number of desertions from the 9th Regiment during the fifteen months they remained in this garrison was 192 of all ranks; the number recovered and voluntarily surrendered was 40, leaving a total loss of 152.—*News.*

FURTHER BY THE *EUROPA*.

The Queen had gone to Balmoral.

Nothing official had been made known as to the Atlantic Telegraph; but it appears to be taken for granted that the enterprise will be postponed till next summer.

The Indian Mail reached London on Saturday.

The main feature of the Government despatches, via Cagliari, are confirmed, and details added.

In the massacre at Cawnpore 240 women and children perished.

The death of Generals Barnard and Lawrence are confirmed.

Sir Hugh Wheeler, Col. Williams, Geo. Parker, and Brigadier York are also killed.

An obstinate battle was fought at Agra, on the 5th July. The British were obliged to retire with heavy loss.

Two native regiments mutinied at Saal Kote Punjub, on the 9th July, and murdered a number of Europeans there.

The mutineers had been totally defeated at Meerut.

Gen. Hewett had been removed from command for supineness.

The Punjaub was tranquil.

There was some disturbance at Hyderabad but they were repressed.

The Bombay and the Madras Presidencies continued tranquil, and their armies loyal.

Gen. Reid was in command before Delhi. Only 2000 could be mustered for an effective attack on Delhi.

Trade at Calcutta was paralyzed. It had suffered extensively from a scarcity of provisions, but they were arriving.

Even at Bombay discontent had shown itself, but had been suppressed.

The English were organizing regiments of Sikhs. Movable columns are to scour Central India.

Arrival of the Baltic.

New York, Sept. 14th.

The *Baltic*, from Liverpool, 2nd inst., arrived this forenoon.

The steamer *Khersonese and Queen of the South* had left for India. A proposition was on foot for the engagement of all the vessels of the line, to which the latter belongs, for the conveyance of troops to India.

The news is not important.

Macaulay is to be created a Peer.

Nothing definite had transpired in relation to the Atlantic Telegraph.

Copious details in regard to the Indian meeting are published, but they add no new feature of importance.

The Emperors Napoleon and Alexander are now, it is said, to have an interview at Carnstadt.

The threatened rupture between Naples and Sardinia has blown over. Diplomatic relations had been resumed at Constantinople.

Large arrivals of specie had imparted firmness to the London Stock Exchange; and Consols closed at 90¾ a 90⅞ for money and account.

Breadstuffs were dull; some slight fluctuations had taken place, but the circulars are conflicting on the subject.

The crops are being secured and are in fine condition.

Great Britain.—It is rumored that Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control, has received permission to retire to private life. Sidney Herbert and Sir James Graham are spoken of as his successor.

The prospectus of the Red Sea Telegraph Company had been issued; they propose to purchase the Atlantic Cable.

The London *Times* states that 15,000 men of the Militia are to be immediately called out and 15 second battalions of the line formed instead of the regiments sent to India, also that an additional force of artillery is to be sent to India.

The treaty between Great Britain and Honduras was ratified in London. Its main feature in addition to usual stipulations of Commercial Treaties is a special article giving effect to the obligation received by the government of Honduras, and under its contract with the Honduras Interoceanic Railroad Company.

India.—Some of the French journals had published despatches from Marseilles, affirming that a mutiny had exhibited itself in the Bombay Presidency, but had been suppressed, and a plan adopted there to form regiments composed entirely of Sikhs. The English papers state that it originated solely in the fears which prevailed at Bombay and Madras.

The Paris *Pays* denies that there was any grounds for uneasiness in regard to the French establishments in India. It asserts that all was tranquil.

Letters from India indicate that the mutineers were already in want of ammunition.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 8th July, gives the following as the course resolved upon by Lord Elgin:—The Calcutta, Shannon, Pearl, Inflexible and Hornet, and two gun boats, will proceed northward to rendezvous at Shanghai, and proceed thence to the south of the river Peito, on which Pekin is situated. Lord Elgin will then despatch a letter to the Emperor, requiring him either to recognize or repudiate the acts of his officers at Canton. If, as it is probable, no notice is taken of the letter, or a disposition is shown to entangle the ambassador in questions of ceremonial, Lord Elgin will declare war, Canton will be occupied, and such further proceeding will be taken as are necessary to bring the Court of Pekin to reason. The trade of the northern ports will not be necessarily interrupted.

A young American named Eli Boggs, had been tried at Hong Kong for piracy and murder; he was acquitted of the latter but found guily of the former, and sentenced to transportation for life.

Business was very dull at Shanghai. The Market for new Congou has opened at an advance of 70 per cent on the opening price of last season. The Silk crop was very abundant.

Spain.—It is pretty evident that all danger of collision with Mexico is over, therefore the final settlement may not be long.

Germany.—A leading Prussian Journal says that the King of Holland is disposed to cede the Grand Duchy of Luxemborg to Prussia.

Markets.—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour dull and quotations barely maintained. Wheat quite and declined 1d *a* 2d. Corn dull—white declined 1s *a* 2s.

Bigland, Ayther & Co. quote wheat firm, flour steady, corn advanced 1s., provisions quiet, pork dull, beef dull, bacon heavy, lard dull at 70s., tallow quiet and steady, ashes steady, sugar quiet, coffee quiet, wool in good demand for shipment to America, money active at previous rates. At London sugar was dull at 6d *a* 1s lower, tallow firm at 62s 3d.

The Woman who Jumped into Lake Ontario.—It will be recollected that some time ago we published an account of a woman jumping overboard from one of the American steamers, near Sacketts Harbor, and drowning herself. It will also be recollected that a gentleman accompanied the lady, and it was suspected at the time that a criminal intimacy existed between them. The Oswego *Times* states that it has just received a letter from Mr. S. McGee, of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, stating that his wife ran away with a Methodist minister, on the 23rd of July last, and he suspects this was the same person. The minister is described as a tall man, about 6 feet high, and Mrs. McGee as a small sized female, "with a white silk bonnet, and a black silk mantilla, beaded at the edges." She was twenty-six years of age.

☞ We still continue to hear most unfavorable accounts of the potatoe crops, both in Canada and the United States.

The British Parliament.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, August 28.

The Commons having been summoned to the bar, the royal assent was signified by the royal commissioners to the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor then read the following Royal Speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

We are commanded by Her Majesty to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express to you her Majesty's cordial acknowledgements for the zeal and assiduity with which you have performed your important duties during a session which, though shorter than usual, has, nevertheless, been unusually laborious.

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her satisfaction that the present state of affairs in Europe inspired a well-grounded confidence in the continuance of peace. The arrangements connected with the full execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris have, from various causes, not yet been completed; but Her Majesty trusts that, by the earnest efforts of the contracting parties to that Treaty, all that remains to be done with reference to its stipulations may ere long be satisfactorily settled.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the extensive mutininies which have broken out among the native troops of the army of Bengal, followed by serious disturbances in many parts of that presidency, have occasioned Her Majesty extreme concern; and the barbarities which have been inflicted upon many of Her Majesty's subjects in India, and the sufferings which have been endured, have filled her Majesty's heart with the deepest grief; while the conduct of many civil and military officers who have been placed in circumstances of much difficulty, and are being exposed to great danger, excited her Majesty's warmest admiration.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she will omit no measure calculated to quell these grave disorders, and her Majesty is confident that, with the blessing of Providence, the powerful means at her disposal will enable her to accomplish that end.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

Her Majesty commands us to thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the service of the present year, and for the assurances which you have given her of your readiness to afford her Majesty whatever support may be necessary for the restoration of tranquillity in India. Her Majesty has been gratified to find that you have been enabled to provide the amount required to be paid to Denmark for the redemption of the Sound dues, without on that account adding to the national debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

Her Majesty commands us to convey to your her heartfelt acknowledgment for the provision which you have made for her beloved daughter, the Princess Royal, on her approaching marriage with his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has seen with satisfaction that, although the present session has been short, you have been able to pass many acts of great importance, and to which her Majesty has given her cordial assent.

The acts for establishing a more efficient jurisdiction for the proving of wills in England and Ireland correct defects which have for many years been complained of.

The act for amending the law relating to divorce and to matrimonial causes will remedy evils which have been long felt.

The several acts for the punishment of fraudulent breaches of trust, for amending the law relating to secondary punishments, for the law concerning joint stock banks, for consolidating and amending the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency in Ireland, for the better care and treatment of pauper lunatics in Scotland, for improving the organization of the country police in Scotland, together with other acts of less importance, but likewise tending to the progressive improvement of the law, have met with Her Majesty's ready assent.

We are commanded by her Majesty to express to you her confidence that, on your return to your several counties, you will employ that influence which so justly belongs to you, to promote the welfare and happiness of her loyal and faithful people, and the blessing of Almighty God may attend and prosper your endeavors.

MADAME LOLA MONTEZ.

This celebrated lady gives her Lecture on Beautiful Women To-night, in the City Hall. At all her Lectures in Hamilton, Montreal and Quebec, she has been honored with all the resident ladies and gentlemen. At Montreal all the ladies went in Opera Costume! It is to be hoped for the gallantry of good old Kingston, that she will be favored with an equally kind reception.

The latest veritable anecdote about this lady we take from a Montreal paper:

How Lola Montez Treated Impudence.—Lola Montez has not deemed it proper to leave Montreal without displaying her usual contempt for impudence, which has made her so many enemies among the more dissolute portion of mankind. Those ladies who are so frequently annoyed by the gaze of snobs and other would-be-gentlemen will justly appreciate her conduct in the following scene which happened a few days ago in the Eastern metropolis. There is a confectionery establishment on Notre Dame Street, well known to the fair denizens of that city, and which Lola entered the other day, for the purpose of occupying herself in the usual manner ladies pass their time in such resorts. Some gay young Lotharios, in the shape of officers, followed, and under pretense of buying something, kept up one continued stare with the accompaniment of sniggering. No doubt they imagined they were producing an effect, but they soon discovered their mistake. The fair heroine coolly walked up to the mistress of the saloon, and asked, "Madam, how much do those persons owe you?" Her only answer at first was a look of surprise, but on the question being repeated in that queen-like imperative tone the Countess can so well command, she got for reply, "one shilling and six pence." "Here it is," then said Lola, "I would not wish that these gentlemen should loose a single copper in gratifying their curiosity by staring at me." The officers in the meantime vanished, no doubt most thoroughly disgusted at the rebuke.—*Whig.*

☞ McCormick's Reaper proved the most successful in the recent trial at Syracuse, New York, and was awarded the gold medal and diploma. Manny's took the second place, and Warder, Brokaw & Child's, third.

THE ROCHESTER WHEAT MARKET.

(*From the Rochester Union, Sept. 1.*)

Our market for wheat just now exhibits a singular aspect. Harvest has been concluded for days and weeks, and yet little or no wheat has been offered in the streets. And with this limited supply the market has been constantly declining, and buyers are more indifferent than those who are supposed to have wheat to sell. The millers say that wheat is not worth more than ten shillings per bushel, while some insist that they will give no more than that price.—The best article, however, is nominally worth $1 45 and perhaps a little more.

The truth is there is but little wheat in this county to sell. Farmers have only what they require for seed and for their own consumption. A few years since Monroe could sell fifteen hundred thousand bushels of wheat and have still enough left to feed her people. What can be said of Monroe can also be said of many other counties of western New York. A few counties hereabouts once influenced if they did not control the New York Market. Now Western New York is not taken into account at all in estimating the wheat crop of the country. If she feeds her people, say the statisticians, she does well.

The wheat of our section is the better sort—the white varieties which make the extra grades of flour. While this quality of wheat has failed here, it has to some extent failed every where. In Canada, where prime Genesee found a rival last year, there is but little good wheat this year. All accounts agree that a wet harvest has injured the fall wheat immensely. Even in the Western States, where the great supply of grain for the Union and the world is now grown the white wheat is inferior and limited in quantity. Spring wheat and the red varieties are abundant, and on them shall we chiefly have to depend for bread for the next year. Red wheat will be purchased at the West by our Millers and ground here; hence the wheat market of Rochester will be one of no great importance for the next twelve months. What prime white samples may come here will command full prices, but the sales will be limited.

"Fashionable News."

A metropolitan journal under the above heading, says:

——— McGaffy, Esq., to the Springs of Saratoga! J. T. Kerby, Esq., Conveyancer, to Cricket ground!! Mr. Cummings, the dupe of the above named gents, to—Jail!!!

Exactly so. The two knaves are at large, and will escape merited punishment in consequence of the influence they possess in political and legal circles, while their silly "dupe" will have to serve an apprenticeship in the Penitentiary! Cummings had no one to take his part when he got into trouble, in order to assist him out of the meshes. McGaffy and Kerby filched all they wanted out of him; they were enabled through his pliancy and obliging disposition to carry on extensive speculations and drive fast horses; yet in the hour of trial and difficulty, they abandoned him to the fate of a despised criminal, without as much as refunding the money, for the embezzlement of which he is lodged in jail! These are the men whom fashionable society caresses; these are the heroes who create a sensation among the fair, and flock to the sea coast during the bathing season! Honest industry, talent, intelligence, and untiring devotion to the public good, are at a discount in Canada. One of these scoundrels will meet to-day, in the first families of Toronto, a more heaty welcome than would be accorded to the most sterling and upright man in the Province, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow.—*Banner.*

The Financial Panic in New York.—The New York Correspondent of the *Colonist*, in reference to the bursting of twenty-five banks and thrice their number of private financial concerns, says:

Although the storm has rather abated, the ground-swell is yet fearful, and many hundreds sit upon an anxious seat. It is, to an outsider, rather interesting to notice how ingeniously the commercial journals—the organs of Mammon—wrap up in the technical vocabulary the doings of scoundrels. Thieves are called defaulters—swindlers are called over-operators—loaning out other people's money is accommodation—embezzlement is extending liabilities, and regular stealing is only overdrawing. Surely such a pack of non-producing gamblers in the mere signs of value are no more deserving of sympathy or commisseration from honest people, than are thieves and gamblers generally. As for preaching a homily to or about such individuals, we had as lief preach humanity to a battle of eagles, teach decency to vultures upon a carcase, cleanliness to hyenas, as talk of either honor or honesty to commercial speculators. The truth is, the present bankruptcy of commerce is a fitting and necessary concomitant to the bankruptcy of morals.—An earthquake which would sweep every vestige of our cultivation from the face of the earth, would be a mercy, compared to the universal deluge of dishonesty, hypocrisy, cruelty, braggadocio and crime, which now sweeps over the land.

FREE MASONRY.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, met at Toronto on Tuesday, the 9th inst., Sir Allan Napier McNab, Provincial Grand Master, presiding, and declared itself independent of the Grand Lodge of England. A Grand Lodge was immediately organized under the name of the Ancient Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Canada, when M. W. Sir A. N. McNab was elected Dep. Grand Master; V. W. Samuel D. Fowler was appointed Grand Senior Warden; V. W. Bro. Harmar was apointed Grand Registrar; Worthy Bro. Jamison was elected Grand Treasurer. The names of the other brethren appointed to office we have not heard.—*News.*

☞ In Boston, on Thursday morning, James Lambert completed his undertaking to walk 1000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours. It is said that Lambert will receive about $2000 as the result of this affair. His physician prescribes a thorough walking and exercise after three hours' rest, and by a strict adherence to this treatment it is hoped that Lambert may regain his former strength. Since he commenced walking he has lost fourteen pounds of flesh, and now weighs but one hundred and thirteen pounds.

☞ Financial matters are quiet at New York and the shock of money stringency has passed. The arrivals of specie from various parts of the country, added to the California receipt, will probably add near three millions of dollars to the Bank average of the week, and the average will be less than the amount actually in hand, from the accession coming principally within the last three days.

John B. Robertson, Cashier of the Eagle Bank, has just been arrested in Rochester, on the charge of attempting to produce the death of his wife by administering certain drugs of a slow but deadly character. The evidence against him is said to be conclusive. He has waived an examination. The announcement of his arrest has created the greatest excitement in all circles.

Body Found.—We learn from the Watertown *Journal*, that the body of the female who committed suicide some months ago, by jumping from the steamer *Cataract*, was found last week. Near her own body was found that of an infant, of which she had been delivered at or after death.

A Sad Affair.—It is rumored that a man who kept a Saloon at Trenton was attacked the other night by a party in disguise—was fired upon—wounded severely—forced out into the street—and beaten until some of his ribs were broken. The gentleman who conveys to us this news, states that the man would not likely survive.—*Flag.*

☞ The escaped convict from the Provincial Penitentiary, was captured in Toronto on Thursday, by Police Constable Atcheson, who thus becomes entitled to the reward of £50.

New Advertisements for To-Day.

A Card.—Simpson & Dean.
Notice—C. P. Simpson.
Stray Horse Impounded—T. S. Wood.
Social Tea Meeting—G. F. Jones.
To all whom it may Concern—T. Wills.
Town Council—R. M. Roy.
New Music—E. Harrison.
By-Law—Caleb Gilbert.
Notice—T. J. Higgins.
Mill for Sale—G. W. Arnold.
Belleville Division, S. of T.
Cottage to let—Wm. R. Munro.

Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857.

THE ENGLISH DIVORCE BILL.

The new Divorce Bill, after passing through the trying process of a three months' controversy, and after having been amended and re-amended, and after making two successive journies through both Houses of the British Parliament, may, we suppose, be considered as definitely settled for the present. Although far in advance of the existing laws on this subject, the Bill cannot be considered in any other light than that of an instalment which the liberal portion of the English community are willing to accept until greater concessions are extorted.

It is well known that under the old law, a Divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, that is the total annulment of the marriage covenant, was only obtainable by the husband, unless the marriage was void *ab initio*,—that is, where there was a pre-existing contract, consanguinity, affinity, &c. The only ground upon which a husband could obtain a total divorce from his wife was adultery, and then only by Act of Parliament. Before this could be procured, he was obliged to produce evidence that he had obtained a judgment in one of the Civil Courts in an action of damages against the seducer, or else show sufficient cause why such action was not brought or such judgment obtained. The expense attending such proceedings, placed a Divorce entirely out of the reach of the poor man, and reserved this great civil luxury to the rich and influential.

The Ecclesiastical courts had power to grant Divorces *a mensa et thoro*—from bed and board—on the ground of adultery and habitual cruelty, such as endangers the life or health of the injured party. But a partial divorce of this kind was very difficult to procure, and made aggrieved parties much rather "bear those ills they had, than fly to others they wot not of."

The new Bill provides among other things that either or both parties may apply to the "Court of Divorce," a new Court to be established for the purpose,—and procure a judicial separation on certain sufficient grounds. Decrees of divorce from the Ecclesiastical courts are to be abolished. The wife may procure a divorce for incestuous adultery on the part of the husband, or for adultery accompanied with such cruelty as without adultery would have procured her a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* from the ecclesiastical courts. The Lords voted out the amendment of the Commons, which allowed the wife to sue for a divorce where adultery was committed in the conjugal residence (that is, where the husband brings his concubine to reside in the same house with his wife,) on account of the looseness of the phraseology. Cruelty and causeless desertion for two years, are also grounds for sueing out a divorce. The Bill also provides that alimony or maintenance may be allowed to the divorced wife in certain cases. The husband may also sue the adulterer for damages in the same manner as actions for crim. con., the damages being assessed by a jury. The custody of children to be provided for by interim orders of the Court of divorce.

The Bill as it came from the Commons was quite liberal in its provisions, but it has been somewhat mutilated by the hands of the Lords spiritual, for it was from them chiefly that the measure received opposition. It is but just, however, to state that the Bishop of London and others of his class, discussed the Bill in a spirit of enlightened liberality, and it is to their very influential support that its success in the House of Lords is to a great extent owing.—But the Puseyites were especially hostile to the innovations proposed. They, as well as the Catholic Church, deem marriage not a civil contract to be dissolved by earthly authority, but a Sacrament of the Church—a mystic spiritual bond, and indissoluble. The passing of the present Bill is, therefore, a practical disavowal by the majority of both Houses of, this dogma; which, like the doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings, may be considered as politically (at least) exploded.

The Clause particularly objectionable to those who consider that no crime nor form of law can dissolve the marriage tie, is that which allows parties divorced the privilege of marrying again. So great were their scruples on this point that they refused to read and perform the marriage ceremony for such persons. The Commons, willing to effect a compromise, made an exemption in their favor, but gave the candidates for matrimony the privilege of being married in the Parish Church by another Clergyman. It was contended that this was infringing the rights of the Incumbent to whom the Church belonged. The Lords, however, considered their rights in this respect subordinate to those of the congregation, and would not grant the Parsons the power of closing such places upon the people. As the *Times* observes, "they may refuse to perform the service and absent themselves, but the Churches will still be open for the performance of the service, and the obtaining of a blessing for those who having sinned now repent, and wish to do the best that is possible under the unhappy circumstances—that is, live together as christian man and wife."

The Bill, as we observed before, is vastly more liberal than the old law on the same subject. It is, however, but a step in the right direction. We do not advocate too great laxity in this respect. It would not be proper or expedient to place in the hands of every discontented husband or wife, the power of revoking the solemn bonds of marriage upon a momentary whim or caprice, which might ever afterward be the cause of infinite regret. But we cannot see why the marital bonds should not be dissolved when in particular instances the reverse of what was intended is accomplished. And further, it is difficult to see how it is that the husband should have greater facilities in this respect than the wife.

We know that those who view the institution of marriage in the light of a sacrament or spiritual union, instead of a civil contract, will totally disagree with the above sentiments.—By them it will be said in reply, "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder." We suppose the converse of this is true likewise, and those whom God hath *not* joined together, and living as man and wife, are living in adultery. Now the question is, who are those whom God hath thus joined? It will be answered, those who are married by the authority of the Church; and who *are* the Church? Certainly the Roman Catholics don't recognize Protestants as such, and a marriage performed by a Protestant Clergyman is considered by the canonical authorities of Rome as invalid. Puseyites do not recognize dissenters because they cannot claim Apostolical succession, and therefore have no authority to administer the sacraments of the Church. If the above dogma be correct, then there are large numbers improperly married, and consequently living in open adultery. The civil law, however, steps in here and pronounces all such marriages legal. Here then is a discrepancy between this dogma and the laws of the land.

Again, if it be true that all those whom the Church joins in wedlock, God also joins, how is it that some marriages are considered by the same persons void, *ab initio*, as per example, if the parties joined were found within the proscribed degrees of consanguinity, the same ecclesiastical authorities would pronounce the marriage void absolutely. Did God join these together? They went through the same form, and took the same sacrament. If he did join hem, then the Church acted contrary to H is commands in putting them asunder. If He did not join them, then all persons joined by the Church are not necessarily joined by Him.

There is another passage which ordains that "believers should not be yoked with unbelievers." Are not such marriages often consummated by the same Church? Can it be said that God is the author of them,—that he sanctions the violation of his own law? From this it follows that we must look to other considerations than the mere fact of marriage to discover whether God hath joined man and wife together or not. There must be the moral, social, and constitutional fitness of both to each other, and when a marriage fails to accomplish the main purposes for which it was designed, it certainly becomes a subject for judicial enquiry, where marriage must be considered in the sole light of a civil contract.

THE BLACK SWAN.

On Thursday evening last, Miss Greenfield gave her second concert in Belleville, to a very large and fashionable audience. The Concert was announced for Wednesday evening, but on account of the sudden indisposition of Professor Lawrence, it was postponed until the following evening; and even then it was quite observable that it was only with a great effort that the Professor mustered sufficient strength to preside at the Piano. Notwithstanding this drawback, however, the concert was conducted with great *eclat*. The singing of the *rara avis in terris* was enrapturing, and elicited the most enthusiastic applause. We will not attempt to criticise. The flood of rich melody which this gifted daughter of Africa poured as it were into the very souls of her audience, captivated and enchained them, rendering criticism impossible. Powerful and full like the organ, yet sweet as a lute and clear as the warbling of a lark, her voice combines all the requisites to make her what she is, one of the most extraordinary vocalists of the age.—While listening to some of her delightful songs those beautiful verses of Shelley's Sky-lark occurred to our mind:—

"All the earth and air,
With thy voice is loud,
As when night is bare
From one lone cloud,
The moon rains out her beams and heaven is overflowed.

"Sound of vernal showers
On the twinkling grass,
Rain awakened flowers,
All that ever was,
Joyous and clear and fresh thy music doth surpass."

Signor Jerome Blitz.—This great Moravian Magician performed in Coleman's Hall, on Saturday and Monday evenings. The Hall was crowded on the first night, but on the last *crowded* was no name for it—it was literally jammed. The room should have been twice as large to hold the audience comfortably.—Phrenologically speaking, as a proof that the organ of marvellousness is predominant in the head of the *genus homo*. This being the case, it is no *marvel* that the Signor should draw such crowds to see his performances, which are wonderful in the highest degree.—On the first evening especially, every one was bewildered with surprise at his dexterous tricks in legerdemain. They were both undiscoverable and incomprehensible. We do not know whether the feeling was general, but we were not so satisfied the second evening,—whether it was through the greater carelessness of the Magician or because we observed more closely we know not, but we were enabled to comprehend how several tricks were performed, that were inexplicable on the first evening. To be able to do this takes off much of the zest of witnessing such entertainments. We will do the Professor the credit, however, to state that he informed the audience at the outset that his tricks were all deceptive, that it was his place to deceive the audience, and their's to catch him at it, and well does he play his part; we never saw a better. No one will regret his 50 cents spent in seeing the Signor's magical art. Spirit rappings are not a tythe so marvellous or fascinating as this, and there is no need to "call spirits from the vasty deep" to make it explainable. It is all the work of human agency, but it requires the Signor for its proper performance.

Dr. Wood.—We understand from good authority, that Dr. Wood has voluntarily given himself up to the authorities of Michigan, and that they have accepted bail from him to stand his trial in November. The bail is $1,500,—$1,000 by himself and $500 by Col. Prince. The authorities cannot conceive his case to be very suspicious, or they would not have accepted such an insignificant amount for bail. It is to be hoped that Dr. Wood is near the end of these damaging persecutions.

☞ We have received a letter from Mr. J. A. Davidson for publication. Its length, with the doubt of any good results from its publication, must be our excuse for not inserting it.—Unobjectionable lectures properly delivered, are preferable to public controversy.

☞ So great is the emigration from Canada to the West, that in some parishes not a male old enough to marry is left.

So says the Oswego *Times*. Will our cotemporary name the ungallant "parishes" alluded to?

Belleville Markets.—Rye, 2s 6d to 3s. Barley, 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Wheat, 4s to 5s, according to sample. A cargo of fair quality of wheat has just arrived, which cost the party here 4s 6d per bushel. Potatoes, 3s.

Correspondence.—"Abednego" received too late for insertion,—will appear next week.

To the Editor of the Hastings Chronicle.

Sir,—Dame rumor had it, some time ago, that *my* portion of the Clergy Reserve money, or the *last* dividend, was retained by the Government for interest due on moneys drawn by me from the Municipal Loan Fund. This report seemed to satisfy my people for the time being. But of late there has been quite a stir among them.—Somebody has started a report that the money has been drawn from the Government, but by whom, or to what purposes applied, deponent saith not.

Now Sir, newspaper editors are supposed to know almost everything,—will you be kind enough to inform me *who drew my money, and to what purposes it has been applied*, if drawn at all; and by so doing you will greatly oblige,

Your humble servant,
COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Sept'r 12th, 1857.

[Note.—If our capacious inquirer is not able to solve the matter in doubt, much less can the one individual addressed be 'supposed to know.' We hope to be able to answer the question satisfactorily however, at no distant day.—Ed.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

CARSCALLEN vs. MOODIE ET AL.—Trespass for entering a Mill belonging to John J. S. Fidwell, and seizing and selling moveable goods and machinery, said to have been the property of the plaintiff and one Green Atmore, by assignment from Cadwell to them, for the benefit of creditors.

The Defendants seized by virtue of a Fi. Fa. against goods, in an action brought by the Messrs. Patterson, Founders, of Belleville, against Cadwell, and were indemnified by the Patersons to sell. The Defendants claim that on the same day the verdict was had, in the other action against Cadwell.

This action was tried at the last Fall Assizes, and the question to be determined by the Jury was, "whether an Execution against goods coming into the hands of the Sheriff, before the filing of the assignment in the County Clerk's office, which required to be filed, was entitled to prevail, where the land and buildings on which the goods were at the time of the seizure, were conveyed by the same Deed as the goods."

The Jury gave a verdict for the Plaintiffs, and £250 damages.

The Court in February held that "there was not such an actual and continued change of possession of the goods, as to dispense with filing the assignment; and that for want of such filing the Fi. Fa. must prevail; and a new trial was ordered, costs to abide the event."

At the last Spring Assizes another trial was had, and the same question left to the Jury; and they gave a verdict again for Plaintiff, and £230 damages, subject to the opinion of the Court as to the law.

There was another question to be decided by the Court as to the law, independently of the Jury. It was as to whether certain machinery in the Mill was or was not fixtures.

The Court in Term in Toronto, a few days ago, held that the assignment was fraudulent and void, as to the goods; and that the machinery was not fixtures, although the Chief Justice at the first trial seemed strongly impressed with the idea that it was.

The last verdict was set aside and entered for the Defendants, on the leave reserved for their opinion.

As this case was reported in this paper, when each verdict was given for the Plaintiff, it is but fair towards the defendant's Attorney, he having succeeded in the end in getting a verdict for Defendants, to give the same publicity to the one as the other.—*G. E. Henderson for Plaintiff. A. R. Dougall for Defendants.*

SIDNEY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Town Hall, Sept. 7th, 1857.

Council met agreeably to adjournment; present, the Reeve, Messrs. Bird, Jones, Fanning, and Taylor.

The Minutes of the last Session were read.

Robt. Bird presented the petition of Anson Wright and others.

Moved by R. Bird seconded by G. Fanning, that Michael McGuire be allowed to transfer his Tavern License to John Doyle, to be applied to the brick building on the west side of the road or spine, stomach and bowel derangement, and many others too numerous to mention, all of which may be benefited by the use of the Invigorator, curing the Liver and removing the cause.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

To all who are troubled with bowel, stomach and summer complaint, we would recommend Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, as an article that can be relied on as a speedy, sure and efficacious cure. Its action is to remove the cause of the disease in place of checking it without giving a permanent benefit. The Invigorator, though a gentle cathartic, will instantly check the most violent Diarrhœa until some eighteen hours afterwards, when the cause of the complaint is carried away, and no more discharges follow.

Dysentery in its worst form rarely ever fails to yield to treatment of the Invigorator, when taken after all the discharges are checked, and rarely ever will there be any further discharges, after taking a regular dose, till the operation of the medicine, which almost invariably checks the disease, and cures the patient. Should one dose not give relief, there will be no danger of taking a second or third till relief is found.

R. Holden & Co., Agents for Belleville. 3-2

Births.

In West Belleville, on Sunday morning, 13th inst., the wife of Mr. Geo. E. Small, of a daughter.

On the 29th of August, in the Township of Thurlow, the wife of James H. Crouter, Esq., of a son.

On the 26th of August, in the Township of Huntingdon, the wife of John Ketcheson, Esq., of a son.

Died.

In Belleville, on the evening of Monday, 14th inst., Edith, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Miles, aged 4 years.

In Belleville, on the 14th inst., Ann Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. J. F. Sexsmith, aged ten months.

BELLEVILLE DIVISION, NO. 8.
SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

A FULL attendance of the members of this Division is requested on Thursday, the 17th, as important business is to be transacted.

B. M. BRITTON, R. S.

Belleville, Sept. 16, 1857.

COTTAGE TO LET.

THE comfortable STONE COTTAGE adjoining the residence of Judge Smart. Rent low. Apply to

Wm. R. MUNRO.

Belleville, Sept. 15, 1857. 4

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Directors of the Sidney and Rawdon and Victoria Road Company will be held at the Office of the Secretary, on TUESDAY the 6th day of OCTOBER next, for the purpose of Letting the Toll-gates of said Road by Tender, which will be received by the Secretary until that day.

Gates to be let, No. 2, and 3.

By order of the Board,

THOS. J. HIGGINS, *Sec'y.*

Belleville, 11th Sept'r, 1857. 4.3

FOR SALE.

A SHIP MILL with two run of stones,—also a Saw Mill with one upright and one Circular Saw, commonly known as Shipman's Mills, situate on the Moira River, 15 miles from Belleville, on Lot No. 6 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Tyendinaga, County of Hastings, containing 37 acres of Land, with a Dwelling House thereon.—For further particulars apply to Sheriff McEwan, Windsor, C. W., G. W. Arnold, of Brockville, C. W., or Mrs. Shipman, of the same place.

Brockville, 11th Sept'r, 1857. 4m

Stray Horse Impounded.

IMPOUNDED on the 8th of August, a valuable BAY HORSE. Whoever may claim him, must produce satisfactory proof of a rightful ownership.

THOS. S. WOOD.

Sidney, Lot No. 8. *Poundkeeper.*

8th con., Sept. 11, 1857. 4

TOWN COUNCIL.

NO MEETING of the Council on Wednesday Evening, September 9th, on account of the absence of the following Members, whose names are published in accordance with the provisions of a By-Law:—

John O'Hare,
James Blacklock,
A. R. Elmer,
Henry Corby,
James Brown, and
George Nelson.

R. M ROY, *Clerk.*

Belleville, September 10th, 1857.

Affidavits, Bail Pieces, &c. for sale at this office.

PREPARATION OF THE HAIR.

In all ages and among almost all tribes of men, a beautiful head of hair has been, and still is, regarded as the fairest ornament of the fairest works of the Creator. The patrician dames and damsels of ancient and modern Rome bestowed that attention upon the hair which has added the crowning beauty to the *chef d œuvre* of the sculptor and the painter, and no lady, and indeed no gentleman of modern times is entirely divested of this equisite shield and ornament of the face. To maiden beauty it is the finishing touch; to manhood it is the symbol and warrant of strength and mobility, to-day as in the days of the patriarchs; indeed, such it always has been and always will be.

But unhappily we are to withstand the ills of time and life, it often happens that through disease and misfortune we become gray in early life, and behold before we reach the full grace of womanhood or the full stature of manhood.—Then it is that however much we may venerate the gray locks and reverence the wisdom of bald heads among the honored remnants of the generation of three score and ten, we know that our gray hairs are no more venerable than beautiful; while our bald heads are neither the one nor the other, but on the contrary, are quite the reverse of both, and impose upon us many social and sanitary disadvantages and discomforts.

Then it is that the man who can relieve us of the misfortune, and restore the fleecy locks to their original color and growth becomes a real friend and benefactor, by the force of this single exhibition of his genius and skill. And much as we are opposed to empiricism, and empiric, as we instinctively regard the pretentions of every one proposing to accomplish such a miraculous work, until we have seen the triumph of his art, we can but confess we entertain a pleasure, resting upon our absolute knowledge of its merits, to recommend Professor Wood's Hair Restorative as the best article of the kind with which we are acquainted, and one which has done, under our own observation, all that it claims—and it claims everything implied in its name.

This article, in short, will restore gray hair to its original color, and add to its growth and beauty wherever any blight or disease has checked that growth, or marred that beauty.—This has been proven, in our own family within a few weeks, and in numerous other cases related to us, without the knowledge of the proprietor. We have only to add, that this most valuable article is for sale by the proprietor, at No. 312 Broadway.—*New York News.*

For sale in Belleville by E. Chandler, and R. Holden & Co. 3-2

TO REGULATE THE LIVER is one of the physician's principal aims in all cases of debility or weakness of the system, for when this is done health naturally follows.

To find a remedy to do this has been the aim of Dr. Sanford during years of practice, where the Liver Invigorator was used with the greatest success, and fully experimented with confidence and success, and in no case had it been recommended for the cure of any disease until it has been fully tried, and known to be beneficial in the treatment of such diseases.

Nearly all the diseases which we are subject to originates from a diseased Liver, which shows itself in the form of jaundice, dyspepsia, sick headache, nervous debility, biliousness, weakness of the back or spine, stomach and bowel derangement, and many others too numerous to mention, all of which may be benefited by the use of the Invigorator, curing the Liver and removing the cause.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

To all who are troubled with bowel, stomach and summer complaint, we would recommend Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, as an article that can be relied on as a speedy, sure and efficacious cure. Its action is to remove the cause of the disease in place of checking it without giving a permanent benefit. The Invigorator, though a gentle cathartic, will instantly check the most violent Diarrhœa until some eighteen hours afterwards, when the cause of the complaint is carried away, and no more discharges follow.

Dysentery in its worst form rarely ever fails to yield to treatment of the Invigorator, when taken after all the discharges are checked, and rarely ever will there be any further discharges, after taking a regular dose, till the operation of the medicine, which almost invariably checks the disease, and cures the patient. Should one dose not give relief, there will be no danger of taking a second or third till relief is found.

R. Holden & Co., Agents for Belleville. 3-2

Births.

In West Belleville, on Sunday morning, 13th inst., the wife of Mr. Geo. E. Small, of a daughter.

On the 29th of August, in the Township of Thurlow, the wife of James H. Crouter, Esq., of a son.

On the 26th of August, in the Township of Huntingdon, the wife of John Ketcheson, Esq., of a son.

Died.

In Belleville, on the evening of Monday, 14th inst., Edith, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Miles, aged 4 years.

In Belleville, on the 14th inst., Ann Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. J. F. Sexsmith, aged ten months.

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By order of the Board,

THOS. J. HIGGINS, *Sec'y.*

Belleville, 11th Sept'r, 1857. 4.3

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8th con., Sept. 11, 1857. 4

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James Blacklock,
A. R. Elmer,
Henry Corby,
James Brown, and
George Nelson.

R. M ROY, *Clerk.*

Belleville, September 10th, 1857.

Affidavits, Bail Pieces, &c. for sale at this office,

☞ It is stated that there are 600,000,000 of human beings who use tobacco, and that the world produces annually 1,460,000 lbs. of this fascinating and poisonous weed. Opium eaters number about 100,000,000. The value of these articles consumed, we say nothing of coffee and tea, is computed at $300,000,000 per annum. Suppose we add strong drink, what a frightful aggregate of expense we could show! Hard times would cease, if man would cease to poison himself.

A Day's Sport.—Three young gentlemen residing in this village went on a hunting excursion one day last week. The day's sport footed as follows:—one Black Snake—two Striped Snakes—one Wasp Nest—four King Birds—three pints of milk taken fresh from the cow; for which latter luxury, we understand, they have been fined three dollars each. Dear milk-punch that.—*Whitehall Union.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Belleville Post Office, September 1st, 1857.

Annger Wm
Austin Dr. (2
Appleby Levi A
Anthony John
Adkins Mrs Peter D
Acker Mrs Jacob
Bartlett Nancy M
Barris Miss Sarah
Ballantyne Simon
Banker John
Ball Thos H
Bales Edwin
Brodie Mungo
Brown John
Bower John
Boswell William
Beausley Louis
Boustele Mary
Bleecker Wm R
Blair Archa
Blakeng Mr
Billings Ira
Bilton Joseph
Billhouse Miss Wm
Bargerr Jacob
Beckett Joseph
Byrne Thos
Bush Henry
Burrows Louis
Burr Mrs Wm
Burgess S A
Brichwood Samuel
Briggs F J
Berin John
Connell Thomas
Costely Robt
Cook John
Connor Thos
Coulter John
Clark Paul
Christy Robt
Chapman John
Carscallen D
Canfield John
Caskey John
Campbell John J
Dunlop Miss Jenette
Dedicoat Samuel
Dempsey Andrew
Deely Ellen
Danfort Miss Lydia
Davison Henry
Duggan James
Emerson John
Emerson W H
Ellis James
Farmer Patrick
Fay Thomas
Fowler Dr J C
Flood Mrs
Grear Wm
Grippin Ann
Grass Henry
Gilbert Samuel B
Gilbert Stephen
Gibson Wm
Giles Thomas
Garrison Mrs Lydia
Hicks George
Hart Samuel S
Hagerman Henry
Hambilton Miss Mary
Halstead Samuel
Harry Robt
Hull Elizabeth
Hazelwood Wm
Humphrey Otis W (2)
Huffman John R
Hopkins W
Howard Reuben
Ireland James
Judge M
Judd O B
Jones Miss Sabia
Johnston Miss Mary
Kenny Miss Polly
Kelley Hanora (2
Ketcheson David
Long Edward
Lukes Miss Mary
Letten Noah
Lewis Mrs L
Lewis Miss Mary Ann 3
Lawrance Ridley
Lambie John
Lawrance Miss Emeline
Munn John
Meyers George
Mooney Mrs James
Mott Adam H
Mott Mrs Nancy
Mott John K
Marshall Dr
McMaster Capt
McKewin Wm
McHugh Thomas
McHugh Domnich
McGinnis Miss Elizab'h
McElrath S
McCormick Mr
McCabe James
Nagle Patrick
O'Shee P
O'Shee Mr
O'Keeffe Thos
O'Connor John
O'Connel Thomas
Pain Ira
Patterson John
Pellitt Mr
Pellitte Silow
Perry Charles
Phillips Wm
Phillips Nicholas
Prindle Stephen
Quackenbush Miss Alice
Ryan Michael
Rankins Miss Marinda
Reddick Margaret J
Ready Michael
Reddick Miss Nancy
Reynolds John
Reeves George
Roblin Miss Marinda
Stone Miss Anna
Stallows Peter
Spence James
Smith Lewis
Smith George
Slevan J
Simmons Wm
Simson George
Simmons Mrs Harriet
Sherow Joseph
Sheffield James
Shepard Winthrope Jr
Sharp Dr Orland E
Shearen Patrick
Sharp Jacob
Tupman H
Tichner Jonathan B
Totton Thos
Toner Bernard
Theeshan Thos
Theseat Mrs George
Thompson Elizabeth A
Vandervoort John
Vandervohrt Wm
VanMorman Manesoa
Vaughan Sophia
Vanallen Peter
White Malisea
Wharraw Charle
Whecher Edward P
White Charles
Waller Wm
Wallace John
Walker Wm
Wannacott G B
Willson Miss Mary
Wickett John
Williams John
Wright Arthur (5)

FRENCH LETTERS.

Brasseau Thomas
Besot Picton
Barbauc Catharine
Cournoyer Paul 3
Duguet Lexi
Dehane Peter
Francisse F Co s
Goulo E W
Houle Joseph
Junean Pheodon
Lature Mrs A
Larose Sevire
Magnan Pierre
Nault Onesinn
Onilcote Andre
Prinbvost Uubain
Pitre Pierre
Raymond Belomie

GERMAN LETTERS.

Schwerdfeger Richard
Cutler Roberson Eugene

J. H. MEACHAM, *Postmaster.*

PAPER & STATIONERY.
224 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber has during the past winter, greatly increased his facilities for doing a wholesale Paper & Stationery business. He will have in Stock, in a few days, nearly two hundred tons of Wrapping, Writing, and Printing Paper, Plain and Ornamental Stationery, &c. &c.

Having made all his foreign purchases in person previous to the recent advance in the price of paper in Britain, he is able to execute such orders as he may be favored with early, at a shade under the prices of last year.

Orders per post receive prompt attendtion.
JAMES CHALMERS.

N. B.—40 tons of Superior Roofing Felt for sale cheap. 35-6m

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
CANTON TEA STORE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

per Str. Trenton.

16 Chests Tea,
8 Catties do,
10 Doz. Brooms,
5 Boxes Coffee,
20 Boxes Soap,
10 Boxes Candles,
2 Bags Pepper,
1 Bbl. Oil,
6 Boxes Tobacco,
2 Hhds. Sugar,
10 Boxes Raisins,
2 Bales Nuts,
1 Bbl. Salmon,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
1 Cask Codfish,
2 Bags Rice,
1 Puncheon Molasses,
10 Doz. Wash Boards,
10 Baskets Champaign,
1 Bbl. Almonds,
10 Boxes Pipes,
7 Bbls. Sugar,
2 Bbls. Oat Meal,
3 Boxes Saleratus,
10 do Blue,
1 Bbl. Sundries,
1 Case Sundries,
5 Box G. Pepper.
May 13, 1857.

per Bay of Quinte.

15 Doz. Pails,
5 Doz. Brooms,
2 Bags Coffee,
1 Bbl. Whiting,
7 Hhds. Sugar,
1 Case Sardines,
2 Bbls. Barley,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
10 Boxes Soap,
1 Box Corn Starch,
5 Bags Coffee,
12 Boxes Tobacco,
50 Boxes Stearine Candles,
1 Cask Pickles,
8 Bbls. Ale,
2 Cases Tea,
1 Case Ketchup,
15 Chests Tea,
1 Quarter Cask Brandy,
4 Baskets Champaign,
3 Boxes Raisins,
2 Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
2 " " Port Wine.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.
Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 42

TO RENT.

A SHOP, with Dwelling House attached, situated directly opposite the American Hotel. Possession given on the 1st July next.
Apply to DR. HOPE.
Belleville, June 16, 1857. 43-2

HASTINGS HOUSE,
MADOC.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor, would notify persons visiting Madoc, or passing thro' the village of Hastings on their way to the 'Hastings Road' settlement, that he has made

EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS

to his Premises, and hopes, by furnishing the best accommodation, to please the travelling public, and secure their liberal patronage.

N. B.—Three lines of Stages (one daily,) run between Belleville and Madoc, arriving at and departing from the HASTINGS HOUSE.

Madoc, April 6, 1857. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Charles R. Finkle and George Finkle the younger, at the suit of John Barnum, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title, and interest of Charles R. Finkle, of, in, and to the East half of Lot Number Eighteen, in the fourth concession of the Township of Hungerford and County of Hastings, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less,—all of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the seventeenth day of October A. D. 1857, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
SHERIFF Co. Hastings,
Per D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, July 10, 1857. } 47

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit. }

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of ROBERT POTTS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Charlotte Potts, Administratrix, of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Potts deceased at the time of his death, who died intestate, at the suit of Donald Campbell I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands and tenements, viz:—Eighty-one acres, be the same more or less, being composed of the North half of Lot number twenty four, in the ninth concession of Sidney and County of Hastings, patented to Robert Potts; also a Village Lot containing three-tenths of an acre, being composed of part of the south-east corner of Lot number thirteen, in the first concession of the Township of Rawdon, and which is more fully described in a Deed from William Wiss and Margaret Wiss to Robert Potts. All of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the tenth day of October A.D. 1857, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff C. H.
PER D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, July 4th, 1857. } 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Hastings, To Wit. }

ORLANDO CARROLL Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM W. MEYERS, Def't } B. R. Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa Residue.
JAMES ROSS, Plaintiff, vs. Adam Henry Meyers, Defen't. } C. P. Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa Residue.
JOSEPH BRUSH, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM W. MEYERS and Adam Henry Meyers, Defen's. } B. R. Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa Residue.
PILLANO SCARTH STEVENSON, Plaintiff, vs. Adam Henry Meyers and John Macara, Deft's, C. C. Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa Residue.

BY virtue of a Wirt of Fieri Facias in the above causes, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, which I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the third day of October 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, under Writs of Venditione Exponas and Fi Fa Residue in the said causes, viz:—

All the right, title and interest of the said Defendant of, in or to Lot number seventeen, in the second concession of the Township of Thurlow and County of Hastings; Lots 11, 12, 18, 19, 26, and 27, as shown by the Commercial Bank Plan of part of Lot number two in the first concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, as laid out by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S.; also, lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, on Willard's Block, Township of Thurlow, according to a plan by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S.; also part of lot number one in the first concession of the Township of Murray, on the East side of the river Trent, more fully described by a Deed of Bargain and Sale from Sheldon Hawley to Abraham W. Meyers, dated 23rd April, 1846; also lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton; also the village lot in Trenton, devised by Will of A. H. Meyers, deceased, to Justice Holloway Meyers, with the appurtenances; also another village lot in Trenton, purchased by said Adam H. Meyers, deceased, from John McAulay, at the mouth of the river Trent, and devised by the Will of the deceased A. H. Meyers to Justice Holloway Meyers; also in lots 1 and 6 in the first concession of the Township of Murray, now in Trenton, and the East half of lot 3 in broken concession A., devised by said A. H. Meyers, deceased, to his seven children as tenants in common; also lots numbers two and three in the Easterly part of lot number one, in the broken front in front of the first concession of the Township of Sidney, more particularly described in the grant thereof from the Crown to one James Young; also lot number eight in the first concession of Sidney, and the broken front in front thereof; also the Plot of Hanover, being composed of a broken fragment of lot number two in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton, granted by the Crown to Eliakim Weller, and by him conveyed to A. H. Meyers, deceased; also lot number 16 first concession Elzevir; also W. ½ of lot number 20, 8th concession Marmora; also lot number 4, 1st concession Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also lot number 6, 5th concession Hungerford; also lot number 3, 3rd concession of Thurlow; also lot number 6, 1st concession Huntingdon; also W. ½ 11 in the broken front of Thurlow; also N ½ 3, 2nd concession Thurlow; also lot number 31, 8th concession Thurlow; also lot number 5, 1st concession Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also the following lots in the village of Annwood, in the County of Hastings, viz:—138, 139, 140, on the North side of King street, lot number 142 in rear of lot number 138, lot number 141 in the rear of said lot 139, and broken lot in rear of 140, the said last three lots being on the South West of Heber street; also lot number 18 in the 2nd concession of Hungerford; also the rear halves of lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff C. H.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, June 24th, 1857. } 45-13w

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Venditione Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Herman Simmons, at the suit of Stewart Wilson and Charles Wilson, I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands and tenements, viz: The East half of Lot number 18, in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings, together with the broken front thereof, consisting of one hundred acres, more or less. All of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in Belleville, on Saturday the 24th day of October, A.D. 1857, at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff County Hastings,
Per D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, July 18, 1857. } 48

FOR SALE.
ON TWO YEARS' CREDIT,

PAYABLE IN FOUR INSTALMENTS, THE STOCK OF A COUNTRY DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE STORE.

VALUE about £1000. This Store, which is about 15 miles from Belleville, can be had with the Stock, if necessary.
Satisfactory security required.
Apply to P. O'NEILL,
Commercial House.
Belleville, June 2nd, 1857. 46

CONFECTIONERS.—Any quantity of 1 line MOTTOES for sale at this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the County of Hastings, and to me directed, dated the 11th day of August 1857, for the collection of the arrears of Taxes due upon the following Lands in the said County,—I shall proceed to the sale of the said Lands, for such arrears of Taxes, on

Tuesday, the 1st day of December next, at the COURT HOUSE in the Town of Belleville, at 12 o'clock noon,—unless the same with the interest thereon, together with the expense of advertising, be sooner paid.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff County of Hastings.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 18th August, 1857. }

CONCESSION, & parts.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Amount of Taxes. £	s.	D.
RAWDON.					
I. S. E. ¼	2	50	1	10	10
N. E. part	13	40	2	2	4
II. E. ½	5	100	6	17	10
E. ¼	14	50	1	18	4
S. ½	23	100	7	9	7
III.	7	200	4	15	7
IV. N. part	14	40	2	12	9
V. S. ½ & N E ¼	15	150	13	4	2
VI.	11	200	8	14	0
VII. E. ½	3	100	5	7	2
VIII.	6	200	2	13	6
E. ½	7	100	1	7	3
E ½	11	100	1	1	8
IX. E. ½	7	100	2	1	5
W. ½	17	100	3	6	0
X. S. ½	1	100	5	5	4
	4	200	4	16	0
S. ½ & N W. ¼	16	150	7	11	6
S. part	18	140	5	11	0
N. W. part	24	100	1	14	9
XI.	3	200	6	15	6
	17	200	3	12	2
S. ½	22	100	2	11	8
XII. W. ½	16	100	5	1	3
XIII. S. part	1	150	3	14	0
	15	200	9	8	6
HUNTINGDON.					
II. con. N. W. part	12	14	1	10	3
	20	200	7	4	10
III.	18	200	8	14	0
V. S. ½	15	100	2	1	7
VIII. N. part	12	65	1	11	6
IX. W. ½	12	100	1	14	0
X. W. ½	12	100	2	2	2
XI. E. ½	12	100	3	10	0
XII. E. ½	12	100	2	3	6
	14	200	4	6	4
XIII.	5	200	1	16	10
	15	200	1	16	0
XIV.	1	200	4	1	4
HUNGERFORD.					
I. W. ½	5	100	2	10	4
	31	200	2	9	6
II. N. ½	12	100	2	6	8
	24	200	3	15	0
N. ½	28	100	2	16	0
N. ½	35	100	2	7	3
III.	6	200	3	14	7
	7	200	1	12	6
	18	200	3	14	7
	19	200	3	1	10
E. ½	25	100	2	0	0
	27	200	3	14	7
S. ½	36	100	2	10	7
IV.	13	200	3	9	2
N. ½	31	100	1	6	7
W. ½	35	100	2	7	9
V. W. ½	7	100	1	15	9
N. ½	15	100	1	5	4
N. ½	19	100	2	7	10
	24	200	2	10	9
W ½	25	100	2	19	9
E. ½	27	100	2	14	4
	37	200	2	0	0
VI. N. ½	12	100	2	15	0
W ½	25	100	1	17	6
	28	200	3	13	6
VII. N. ½	18	100	2	17	0
S. ½	26	100	2	7	10
	30	200	3	8	10
VIII. N. ½	21	100	2	17	0
S. ½	23	100	1	15	9
IX.	22	200	2	17	1
W ½	29	100	3	1	0
X.	18	200	3	5	0
N. ½	28	100	3	0	0
N. ½	31	100	2	5	4
XI.	5	200	1	13	3
	24	200	3	15	8
	25	200	3	15	8
XII. E. ½	8	100	2	14	8
N. ½	14	100	2	5	5
	23	200	3	15	8
W ½ & N E ¼	26	150	2	0	0
XIII. N. ½	6	100	3	0	0
	7	200	3	15	0
	8	200	2	0	7
XIV.	8	200	3	15	6
	13	200	3	15	8
MARMORA.					
II.	13	200	5	16	3
	18	200	5	16	3
	25	200	6	10	8
S part	26	135	4	10	0
III. E. ½	12	100	3	4	6
IV.	31	200	5	18	3
V.	1	160	4	15	4
	12	200	3	17	8
N. ½	18	100	3	9	6
	22	200	5	16	7
VI.	22	200	6	1	0
	25	200	7	4	4
VIII.	18	200	5	6	7
N ½	19	100	4	2	3
IX.	26	200	5	3	7
	29	200	5	3	7
X. W ¼ of E ½	1	50	3	2	10
W ½	17	100	3	14	7
ELZEVIR.					
I. W. ½	4	100	1	12	0
E. ½	4	100	2	5	0
W. ½	13	100	1	14	10
III. W. ½	3	100	3	5	0
MADOC.					
I.	12	200	4	5	0
II. E ½	18	100	2	15	0
III.	1	200	6	15	3
N. ½	7	100	1	5	8
W. ½	18	100	2	5	6
IV. S. ½	2	100	4	7	0
W. ½	8	100	4	9	6
W. ½	15	100	2	15	3
E. ½	19	100	3	13	1
V. W. ½	14	100	4	2	0
E. ½	17	100	4	10	[illegible]
VI. E. ½	15	100	2	4	[illegible]
VII. E. ½	12	100	6	18	[illegible]
N. E. ¼	17	50	1	19	[illegible]
W. ½	26	100	4	7	[illegible]
	29	200	5	4	[illegible]
VIII.	28	200	5	0	[illegible]
IX. W. ½	25	100	1	9	[illegible]
X.	10	200	4	6	[illegible]
E. ½	12	100	2	11	[illegible]
XI. W. ½	3	60	1	17	[illegible]
	4	120	3	16	[illegible]
E. ½	14	60	1	19	[illegible]
E. part	18	60	3	14	[illegible]
XI.	20	120	2	13	[illegible]
	30	120	2	8	[illegible]

N. B.—All the above mentioned Land have been Patented. 1.1

LADIES' SCHOOL.

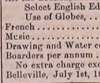
THE Classes in Miss C. MOORE'S SCHOOL will resume their Studies after the Midsummer vacation, on MONDAY, AUGUST 24th.

TERMS PER QUARTER (IN ADVANCE).

	£	s.
All the Branches that constitute a Select English Education, and Use of Globes,	1	10
French	1	10
Music	1	10
Drawing and Water colours	1	10
Boarders per annum	40	0

No extra charge except for washing.
Belleville, July 1st, 1857. 46,8n

W. KENNY, Auctioneer & Valuator,



HAS REMOVED opposite to the Commercial Buildings. Auction Sales will be held at noon on THURSDAYS, and on SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock in the evening,—consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c.

OUT SALES

by Auction in either Town or Country, will also be attended to on Commission.
46 WM. RENNY, *Auctioneer.*

JOB-WORK of all kinds, printing in colors &c., neatly executed at the *Chronicle* office.

J. & J. BOOTH.
1857. SPRING GOODS! 1857.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their Customers and the Public, that they have just received per RAILWAY, A CHOICE

ASSORTMENT OF NEWLY IMPORTED SPRING GOODS,

suitable for the *MERCHANT TAILORING* Department of their Trade, which they are now prepared to **Make up to Order**, or to *SELL in the CLOTH*, as may be required. Those who wish to purchase Cloths in the *Material or Garment*, will find an *extensive assortment to select from.* They have also on hand a

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,

consisting of *Business and Dress Coats, Pantaloons, and Vests*, in great variety of material, *suitable for the Spring Trade.*

TO MERCHANTS IN THE COUNTRY

Who require to keep READY-MADE CLOTHING, they can offer an *advantage*, as their *stock is larger than heretofore*, and *adapted in sizes and material to suit this Market.* ☞ A Liberal Discount will be made to the Trade. ☜

☞ They have also on hand a great variety of *Hats, Caps, Shirt Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Neckties, Umbrellas, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Carpet Bags, &c.*

J. & J. BOOTH.
Belleville, Front Street, next door to Messrs. Holton & Co.
March 16th, 1857. (30)

Bay of Quinte and River St. Lawrence.

THROUGH FREIGHT & PASSAGE BOAT.

THE STEAMER
1857. 1857.
"ST. HELEN,"
C. B. CRYSLER, MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, make regular Weekly Trips from the Head of the Bay and Belleville to Montreal, as follows, namely:—

—DOWNWARD—
WILL LEAVE
Trenton every Monday at 7 o'clock, A. M.
Belleville " do at 12 " noon.
Kingston " do at 9 " P. M.
for Montreal and intermediate Ports, arriving at Montreal on Tuesday evening.

—UPWARD—
WILL LEAVE
Montreal every Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.
Kingston every Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M.
for Belleville, Trenton, and intermediate Ports, arriving at Trenton on Saturday evening.

The ST. HELEN has an Upper Cabin, and excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to Henry Pretty, Belleville; J. A. Glassford, Montreal; or the Captain on board.

Kingston, April, 1857. 38

The Upper Cabin Steamer
18 57.
TRENTON,
JOHN D. TALBOT, MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, run between the head of the Bay of Quinte and Montreal, as follows, viz:

DOWNWARDS.
Will leave Trenton every Friday at 7 A. M.
Belleville " 11 A. M.
arriving in Kingston at 7 P. M., the same day,
" " Montreal on Saturday afternoon.

UPWARDS.
Will leave Montreal every Tuesday at 2 P. M.
" " Kingston, Thursdays at 7 A. M.
arriving at Trenton on Thursday evening.

FARE through—Cabin Passage 15s. 0d.
Deck " 10s. 0d.

For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. E. C. Flint, Belleville; Nelson M. Bockus, Montreal, or to the Captain on board.

Belleville, June 12, 1857. 43

BOOTS AND SHOES.
G. G. GERMAN

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE J. H. GERMAN,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, that the BOOT & SHOE TRADE is being carried on as usual, in the premises well known as the

PENITENTIARY STORE.

A complete assortment of Ladies', Gent's, and Children's wear will be kept constantly on hand, supplied from the best

Canadian and American Markets.

Of the work manufactured at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, and which will always occupy a prominent place, he feels that he need say nothing, as it has been thoroughly proved, both in Town and Country, and has given general satisfaction.

His general stock, which has been selected with great care, will be found to comprise every variety and style known to the TRADE, and will be *WARRANTED* as represented. *TERMS CASH.*

Belleville, May 27th, 1857. 42

THE Railroad Celebration
—IN—
Belleville, will take place on the
ANNIVERSARY OF THE
QUEEN'S VISIT TO THIS TOWN.

IT will be conducted on a most magnificent scale. It is calculated to eclipse that of the City of Montreal, and thereby place the Capitol of Lower Canada in the shade.

Opera Costume! o be hoped for the gallantry of good old ston, that she will be favored with an ly kind reception.

e latest veritable anecdote about this we take from a Montreal paper:

w LOLA MONTEZ TREATED IMPUDENCE.—Montez has not deemed it proper to leave treal without displaying her usual con- t for impudence, which has made her any enemies among the more dissolute on of mankind. Those ladies who are quently annoyed by the gaze of snobs ther would-be-gentlemen will justly ap- ate her conduct in the following scene happened a few days ago in the East- etropolis. There is a confectionery es- hment on Notre Dame Street, well n to the fair denizens of that city, and Lola entered the other day, for the se of occupying herself in the usual er ladies pass their time in such resorts. gay young Lotharios, in the shape of rs, followed, and under pretense of buy- mething, kept up one continued stare the accompaniment of sniggering. No they imagined they were producing ect, but they soon discovered their mis- The fair heroine coolly walked up to the ss of the saloon, and asked, "Madam, much do those persons owe you?" Her nswer at first was a look of surprise, the question being repeated in that like imperative tone the Countess

☞ Lamb 1000 said tl the r scribe three this tr regain mence flesh, thirtee ☞ and th The ar countr probal the Ba will be from t the las Jon has j charge his w slow agains waived his ar in a'l Bon Journ mitted from t

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ALL persons Indebted to the above named M. G., are respectfully requested to settle their accounts for the years 1855-6.
Belleville, Dec. 13, 1856. (17)

Oils, Oils, Oils.

OLIVE, Solar Sperm, Masonic Sperm, Machine, Cod, Tanners, Lard, Boiled Linseed, Raw Linseed, Kerosene, Bleached Whale, Pale Seal, &c., &c., for sale by the Cask, Barrel, or Gallon, at
HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE,
15 Front Street, Belleville

BENJAMIN BEDDOME & CO.,
Have just received several cases of
SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
COMPRISING

LADIES' White Cotton Hose, in all qualities and prices,
Ladies' Grey and Unbleached Cotton Hose,
Girls' white and grey Cotton Hose, (assorted sizes),
Children's Cotton Socks, of all descriptions,
Men's Unbleached and Colored Cotton Half-Hose,
Men's Grey and Fancy Merino Hose,
Men's Unbleached Cotton Under Shirts and Drawers,
Men's white Merino do do
Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Fancy Gloves,
Men's do do do
Children's Elastic Belts,
Men's Cotton and Elastic Braces.
A small assortment of Lace, Edgings, Insertions, Falls, Sleeves, Muslin Caps, &c.

Front Street Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 41

THE undersigned is prepared to cure diseases in Horses, viz:—Influenza (especially), Swellings in the legs, Dropsy in the chest, Ring-bone, Bone spavin, Pole evil, Blood spavin, Split hoofs, and all diseases to which horses are subject; in proof of which he can refer to several Farmers of experience in this vicinity.

He will be found at his Hotel, TORONTO HOUSE, Front street.

ISAAC FANNING.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY
IN FOREST PLANTS.

DR. HALSEY, (of New York,) has discovered medicinal properties in certain plants found growing wild in the forests and fields, from which he has produced Two remedies which cure the worst forms of Disease. These popular remedies are

DR. HALSEY'S
FOREST WINE AND FOREST PILLS.

THE FOREST PILLS.—There are three things peculiar to these Pills alone—

1st. They neither gripe nor weaken the system. This is because they contain no *Drugs* or *Minerals*, but that they are the pure virtues of Plants which are as wholesome as the food we eat.

2nd. They purge most when the stomach and bowels are most bilious and foul, after this their efficacy enters the blood, and the process of purifying goes on until all humor and disease are expelled from the system.

3rd. A cure is certain in all cases for which they are recommended, and they cure without affecting the bowels but slightly.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

It is remarkable that although the Press have at all times studiously avoided speaking in favor of Patent Medicines, yet the Medical qualities of the "FOREST WINE AND PILLS," have attracted its attention, and we find it setting foth the merits of these Remedies in unqualified terms in every part of our country.

From the Editorial Department of the Wellsville (Ohio) Patriot, of July 3rd, 1855.

"HALSEY'S FOREST WINE."—So universally is this Medicine approved of in this locality, and so rapidly has been its sale within the past three months, it being a never failing remedy for nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, that Mr. Baker, (druggist of this town,) was compelled to re-order in a much shorter time than is usual in the case of many other patent medicines. The FOREST WINE is destined from its excellent medical qualities, to become more popular than was ever any other Medicine.

From the same paper of January 29th, 1856.

In another column of to-day's paper the reader will find the advertisement of Dr. G. W. Halsey's Forest Wine.

We seldom give editorial notices of patent medicines, but when they sustain their reputation, we see no reason why we should not communicate the fact to the public.

Mr. Baker, the Agent for Wellsville and vicinity, informs us that he sold twelve bottles to one man, who afterwards said it was the best patent medicine he had ever made use of, and that it gave him much relief. Temperance men need have no scruples. The Forest Wine never intoxicates, but makes a man feel like himself.

From the Steubenville (O.) American Union of May 3rd, 1856.

We are indebted to Mr. L. Miller, druggist, of this city, for a bottle of Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine, which we have used for a very bad cold and cough, with good results. It is more particularly adaptep to fever and ague, and diseases of that character, and is earning a reputation in that class of diseases for Dr. Halsey, its gentlemanly proprietor, that will ultimately make him a splendid fortune. It is a pleasant medicine to take.

Extract of a letter from Dr. J. A. Stanley, a celebrated Physician of Houston, Texas, dated Princeton, N. J., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. G. W. HALSEY.—*Dear Sir*—I take the liberty to address you a few lines concerning your very valuable medicines. I am a perfect stranger to you, but I cannot help writing. I have been practising medicine in Texas and Arkansas for nearly ten years, and in all my experience I have never seen anything to compare to your Forest Wine and Pills.

You are at liberty to make use of my name as reference. I am well known at the South, and have no doubt your excellent medicines would sell well there. Yours respectfully,

J. A. STANLEY, M. D., *of Houston, Texas.*

From the Havana (N. Y.) Journal, of March 24,

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.—This Wine is manufactured entirely from Medical Plants, and while it is quite equal in flavor to any imported, it is one of the best Medical formulas known.

From the Clyde (N. Y.) Times of Oct. 15th, 1855.

DR. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.—This Wine is an article which by experience we can recommend in the highest terms.

Extract of a Letter from the Editor of the Niagara River Pilot.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., June 7th, 1855.

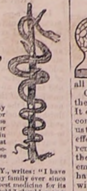
Dr. G. W. HALSEY.—Mr. Stanley, druggist, of this place, has sold a great deal of "Forest Wine and Pills," and I am pleased to learn that they are universally commended for our most common disease, Ague and Fever.

S. S. PACKARD, Editor of the Pilot.

My Forest Wine is in large square bottles. One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Forest Pills, Twenty-five Cents per Box.

General Depot, No. 64 Walker Street, N. Y.

AGENTS in Belleville—E. Chandler, R. Holden, Druggists; Stirling—G. H. Boulter, Geo. E. Bull; Frankford—Scott Marshall; Madoc—A. F. Wood; Thomasburgh—Jones & Vandervoort; Tweed—G. A. Munro; Shannonville—F. Warwick; Consecon—Wm. B. Whittier; Hillier—Philip Flagler; Wellington—J. Cummings; Demorestville—Jas. Hart; Bloomfield—P. Clark; Ameliasburgh—R. C. H. Cotter; Rednersville—Jas. Redner, and kept by one or more respectable druggists in almost every city and village in the Union and British Colonies. 12



AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your PECTORAL myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your PECTORAL is the best remedy we possess for the cure of *Whooping Cough, Croup*, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PECTORAL by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your CHERRY PECTORAL is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your CHERRY PECTORAL for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass
PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.
SOLD BY
R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer, C. G. Levesconte, Belleville; W. Deans, Trenton; R. Baker, Brighton; and by all Druggists everywhere. Tuttle, Moses & Northrup, General Agents for Canada. 10

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract:

The south 75 acres of Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Thurlow.

ALSO,

Nine acres and a perch on Montreal and Charlotte Streets, being a portion of Wellington Murney's survey.

ALSO,

Five acres in the same survey, adjoining the allowance for road between Thurlow and Sidney in the town of Belleville.

ALSO,

228 feet on Coleman Street, between Easton's Mills, and the lower Bridge, running back to the River Moira.

ALSO,

231 feet lying to the east of Robert Coleman's lot, on the street leading to Bleeker's Mills.

ALSO,

A strip of land lying between William Street and Grand Trunk Railway.

ALSO,

Lot No. 18 in third concession and Lot No. 19 in fourth concession of Marmora, 20 acres of latter being improved, with dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

The north end of Lot No. 2 in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 50 acres, 20 acres improved with dwelling house thereon, with a never failing spring running through the lot.

For terms and particulars apply to
SHELDON HAWLEY,
Trenton.
February, 28th, 1857. (29)

BELLEVILLE AND MARMORA RAILROAD AT LAST!!!
W. J. NORTHGRAVES

HAS received the most fashionable and complete assortment of Watches and fine Jewelry ever offered in this town.

His stock consists in part of

Gold and Silver Watches,	Brooches,
Ear-rings,	Rings,
Bracelets,	Necklaces,
Guard and Albert Chains,	Pins,
Shirt Studs,	Lockets,
Pencils,	Watch
Keys, Wedding & Stone	Rings,
Cuff Pins,	Sleeve
Buttons, Pens,	Charms,
Spectacles & Cases,	Clocks,
Black Brooches &	Bracelets,
Walking Sticks,	Electro-Plate in

great variety, and almost every thing usually kept in Jewelry Stores.

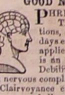
All of which will be sold much cheaper than ever before offered in this Town.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired as usual.

W. J. NORTHGRAVES.
Hambly's Block, Corner of Front and Bridge Sts., next to the Railroad House.
Belleville, July 3, 1857. 46

INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND PACKING, for sale by
JOHN LEWIS.
Belleville, July 9, 1856. 46

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.



PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Clairvoyant consultations, and advice given daily, Sundays excepted. Magneto-Electricity applied for the cure of Diseases. It is an infallible cure for Weakness, Debility, Indiscretions of youth, and all nervous complaints.

Clairvoyance enables us to see more clearly the cause of all our sufferings and infirmities.—It enables us to give the best advice, and to recommend the most proper remedies. It enables us to recommend and advice those means that will effect a perfect and certain cure, when all other remedies have failed. It also enables us to see the most innocent, safe, and certain means to be employed. All who are in trouble, all who have been unfortunate, deceived and trifled with, all whose fond hopes have been crushed and blasted, all whose minds and health are suffering and declining; go to the never-failing

CLAIRVOYANT AND PHRENOLOGIST,

for advice and guidance. All laboring under melancholy thoughts and depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, from whatever cause, all laboring under bad and delicate health; go to him for relief and comfort. All Ladies who have suffered under those complaints and diseases incident to females, consult him with the greatest confidence. Previous to marriage, all in delicate health should consult him. All those who have suffered from the secret follies and bad habits of youth, consult him privately and confidentially. All who have had bad luck, all who have tried their best to get on in the world, and cannot; go to him for advice how to improve their circumstances. Parents should get his opinion what trade or Profession is best calculated to ensure their children's success in life. In love affairs, the principles of the above Science guide you to a happy Marriage, and Domestic Felicity. He shows the

Likeness of Future Husband or Wife.

Call, consult him, and judge for yourselves, how truly he can tell you. Further particulars sent GRATIS.

☞ AFFLICTED, READ ☜
DR. RAPHAEL'S MARRIAGE ALMANAC.

It is a work of startling, yet very instructive interest. It is designed to show the fearful consequences of excessive sexual indulgence and unnatural solitary habits. It is written in a chaste style, and may be read without detriment to the morals of innocence and youth. It is the very book so long needed as a warning to those guilty of all manner of secret and criminal indulgence. The unerring laws of nature are plainly revealed, and the road to purity and peace pointed out.

Let no young man enter the secret obligations of married like without reading every page of Dr. Raphael's Marriage Almanac.

It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. It contains a number of extraordinary cures, and the treatment of secret and delicate diseases, Self-abuse, &c; and shows that cases which were pronounced incurable have been radically cured, and the parties are now married and happy.

Every one, especially young persons and those contemplating marriage, should read the Doctor's Marriage Almanac. It contains practical observations on the cause of premature decay, weakness, debility, nervous complaints, and loss of health. It contains a Father's advice on the indiscretions and follies of youth, of both sexes, and points out clearly its remedies and certain cure. Enclose three Postage Stamps, and it will be sent to any Name or Address.

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Toronto, June 10, 1857. 42

NEW TREATMENT.
BUFFALO
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

DYSPEPSIA, General Debility, Syphilis, Seminal weakness and the Secret Infirmities of Youth and Maturity, by Dr. AMOS & SON, Buffalo, N. Y. Office corner of Main and Quay streets, up stairs.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. AMOS & SON

take great pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York; it has been declared to be the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.

Dr. AMOS & SON are the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. May be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease, Secondary Symptoms, Seminal Weakness, Impotence and Strictures of the Urethra, &c., with inviolable secresy. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of 30 years' extensive and successful practice in London.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dr. AMOS & SON have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures is fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent patients, and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of consultation, while their exertions have been crowned with the most signal advantages; yet from what they have experienced in inquiring into the causes of these complaints, from their most simple condition to that of the most dangerous and inveterate, they have always entertained the possibility of their prevention and removal, and likewise invariably found that the most horrible and malignant forms of disease could almost always be traced to one of the following causes:—Ignorance, neglect, or the ill effects of unskilful and improper treatment; therefore Dr. AMOS & SON have succeeded in discovering, in the selection of their remedies, a safe, effectual and cautious course; omitting all combination of remedies which bear an equivocal character, as well as those whose premature or injudicious applications might be productive of bad consequences in the hands of private individuals. In short, the laudable end of their remedies is the lessening of a great mass of human misery by the alleviation, relief and prevention of those grievous afflictions that are in reality the secret foes of life, and which while they so extensively surround us, call aloud for our skill and interference for their extermination.

COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

Address Dr. AMOS & SON, corner Main and Quay street, Buffalo, N. Y. 13

CASH FOR HIDES.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price for any quantity of HIDES, delivered at his Shop. S. B. SMITH.
Belleville, Sept'r, 1856. 4

Hastings Chronicle.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1857. NO. 5.

The Hastings Chronicle.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:—Six lines and under, 2s 6d for the first, and 7½d for each subsequent insertion. From six to ten lines, 3s 4d for the first, and 10d for each subsequent insertion.—Ten lines and upwards, 4d per line for the first, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion.

Business Directory.

Poet's Corner.

A FABLE.

BY ALICE CARY.

The lilly arose at the dawn of the day,
And threw off the sheets of the mist,
And while her dew-bath she presently lay,
A breeze that was carelessly roving that way,
Stopping low as he passed, and they kissed.

Not far from the vale where the lilly was born
And grew in her beauty so white,
A sunbeam, that came on the pathway of morn,
The love-making saw, and for envy, not scorn,
Spread the secret as wide as the light.

Far from this lily-love rested the breeze
On a rose-bough—the pink and so red,
When the sunbeam, from gossiping over the seas,
And out on the prairies, and up in the trees,
Crept close to his pillow, and said:

"My friend, your sweet lily has need of your care—
All scandal I so disapprove,
It grieves me (the more that her face is so fair)
To say I stopped in at her house, and found there
A butterfly talking of love.

I know that my conduct appears most unkind,
So think still your lily is true;
I may have construed what was friendship refined
In the most wicked light—or I may have been blind—
Command me in all things—Adieu!"

The breeze drew his wings up in anger—alas!
Too quick to believe the sad lie—
The sunbeam held up its great forehead of brass
In the face of the world—in her home in the grass
Wronged and scorned, stayed the lily to die.

A Thrilling Drama.

The Newburyport Herald tells the story of a pilot lost overboard, and mourned as gone forever, after this manner:

The day of miracle is passed—so it has, and let it go; but so long as Michael Stevens, Jr., shall live, we shall look upon him as one risen from the dead. While we were lamenting that this worthy man was gone, and the flags had drooped in mourning for the dead—while people were stopping each other at the corners of the streets to talk over the matter, and some were raising a subscription for the benefit of the family—after we had published his obituary, and had already another paragraph written, calling for a material testimony to aid the widow and the orphans—as suddenly as though he had fallen from the heavens above, Captain Stevens, yesterday afternoon, appeared in our streets. Wildly the story goes about town; speedily he is rushed home to a family mourning his demise; instantly the flags from half-mast are run hard up; and gladness is upon all faces, for the lost is found, and the dead is alive again. With the tide of men moving to the south end, we go to greet him and learn his story. Almost immediately after his companions had retired below, as he was standing on the quarter with his spyglass to his eye, the main boom jibed over striking him in the back of the neck, and sweeping him into the sea. Instantly the boat filled away, and sailed off with a six knot breeze. He turned in pursuit, but one hundred yards swimming satisfied him that it was useless. He ballooed, but, the noise of the sails, the rushing of the waters, and the intervening decks, shut off all communication. There he was in the midst of the ocean; the boat receding, and no friendly sail in sight; it was not desirable to die, and he lay for some time upon the surface, when, by-and-bye, five miles away, a sail appears standing towards him—it is his only hope—a faint hope, but the last; he did not swim to her, but reserved his strength; and when she was within two miles it was evident that she was going a long way to the windward. He then coolly—oh! how can a man be cool with the deep water below and aught but the deeper heavens above!—coolly he struck out to head her off. For three-quarters of a mile or more he swam for dear life; but now he begins to fail. His legs are already cold and stiff, and he hangs down deep, the waves breaking to his mouth. 'Tis the last chance; he raises his head and shouts; and a woman says: 'I hear a voice.' All hands look around. It is now or never; and as a last effort he stretches himself above the waves and says—'I am drowning.' They hear—they see. 'Ease off sheets! up helm! man the boat! It is done as quick as said—quicker than written. 'I shall drown,' calls the brave, struggling, but sinking man, 'before the boat can row.' The captain turns the craft full upon him, and minus of help, gives the helm to wife, while with the cord of rope he stands in the bow. The rowers pull strong, but many yards are yet between them and the sinking man, when the vessel's prow nears the spot, and with the capstan bars fully march hold, the rope falls upon his head, and is turned around the wrist. The rope is paid out, the sales shake in the wind, and in two minutes more—after he had been in the water an hour and a-half—the captain and his wife pull him over the side, helpless, and for a long time clouded and wandering in mind.

This yacht proved to be the Bloomer, from Salem, Capt. Dudley Davis, who was taking his family on a trip to Portland, Me. He rendered Captain Stevens all the assistance needed, landed him in Portland on Sunday, and, with the first train that reached here on Monday, he was reunited to his family—returned to startle, to gladden, to change. Great God! what a change! The father, with three sons and ten years upon him, the young wife, stricken to the soul, the little children, to whom home was gloomy—they can tell, we cannot.

LAUNCH OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The *Canadian News* says:—We are authorised to state that this ship will be launched in the first spring tides of next month (October.) The day is not as yet absolutely fixed, but this important event will probably take place on Monday, the 5th of that month. The tides will be highest on that day.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

A European woman at Meerut, living with a native, took part in all the horrors enacted there! She has been caught and hanged.

We hear with regret that the brave Lieutenant Willoughby, who blew up Delhi arsenal, and escaped wounded to Meerut, died there of the injuries he had sustained.

Major-General Windham, C. B., who has been selected to command a division in the East Indies, has left town for Marseilles, there to embark for Alexandria, overland to Calcutta. Major-General Dupuis, C. B., of the Royal Artillery, another distinguished Crimean officer, who is to have the command of the Royal Artillery, departed on the 20th, by way of Marseilles, to assume his military duties in India.

The widow of the lamented General Barnard resides in Paris with her family of two sons and three daughters. Sir John Barnard, the brother of the deceased, left Paris by the last mail for India, and he will have learned the sad news of the death of the General either at Malta or Alexandria.

THE TELEGRAPH IN THE PUNJAUB.—"What a wonderful mercy the telegraphic communication has been kept up in the Punjaub; here is a use it was put to: A letter was intercepted at Pindee, which said, 'Three natives of high rank (giving names) sit in council to-morrow to decide what to do against the English.' Telegraph said, 'Let a spy attend and report.' This was done, and in a few minutes after the outlines of the plot were before Lawrence.—Telegraph again, 'Hang them all three.'—In fifteen minutes they were hung." Short work.—*Letter from Peshawar.*

THE STRENGTH OF DELHI.

The Paris *Pays* gives the following account of the strength of Delhi, as coming from a certain source:—Delhi, at the moment of the breaking out of the insurrection, contained the products of the cannon foundries of Kassifoure, and the gun carriage and artillery materials manufactured at Fatchigar, and those of the celebrated powder mills of Ishapore. Independent of the heavy ordnance on the ramparts, it had in store 640 heavy guns of the calibre of from 18 to 24 pounders, intended to supply the different ports of the north-eastern provinces of the Calcutta Presidency, besides 480 pieces of field artillery, of the calibre of from 7 to 9, and 95 obuses and 70 mortars. The store of projectiles and munitions was also very considerable. The Indian artillery ought to have a well-merited reputation, and all these guns were used in excellent condition.

At the time of the insurrection there was not a single English regiment in Delhi.—The native regiments of artillery and engineers did garrison duty, and this explains how it happens that the defence of the place is organized in such a regular manner.

General Barnard wrote a few days before his death—"I cannot disguise from myself that I am before a new Sebastopol."

THE ATROCITIES AT DELHI.

The following letter is from a clergyman:

BANGALORE, July 4.

I began writing you an account by the last mail, of this terrible outbreak in the Bengal Presidency, and I have determined to give you a brief outline of what has been perpetrated, as Englishmen ought to be in possession of facts, lest there should be any squeamishness about the punishment in store for the brutal and diabolical mutineers.

We have had an awful time of it, I can assure you, though we ourselves have been mercifully kept from alarm or danger. No words can express the feeling of horror which pervades society in India, we hear so many private accounts of the tragedy, which are too sickening to repeat.

The atrocities committed by the wretches exceed all belief. They took 48 females, most of them girls of from 10 to 14, many delicately nurtured ladies,—violated them, and kept them for the base purposes of the heads of the insurrection for a whole week. At the end of that time they made them strip themselves, and gave them up to the lowest of the people, to abuse in broad daylight in the streets of Delhi. They then commenced the work of torturing them to death, cutting off their breasts, fingers, and noses, and leaving them to die. One lady was three days dying. They flayed the face of another lady, and made her walk naked through the street. Poor Mrs.—the wife of an officer of the —Regiment, at Meerut, was soon expecting her confinement. They violated her, then ripped her up, and, taking from her the unborn child, cast it and her into the flames. No European man, woman, or child has had the slightest mercy shown them. I do not believe that the world ever witnessed more hellish torments than have been inflicted on our poor countrywomen. At Allahabad they have rivalled the atrocities of Delhi. I cannot tell you the cruelties these demons have been guilty of—cutting off the fingers and toes of little children, joint by joint, in sight of their parents, who were reserved for similar treatment afterwards. I told you how gallant young Maclean, Fusilier, poor J——'s regiment, has behaved; one hundred of them, under Col. Neil, killed six hundred and fifty mutineers. I saw a letter from one of the officers yesterday. He says that no imagination can depict the scenes he witnessed when he arrived at Benares. All the troops were in a state of revolt. They saved Benares. The whole of the Bengal officers were paralysed with terror and astonishment; so Col. Neil assumed the command, and proceeded to the most summary measures, cutting off whole regiments. All the ladies were crowded into one room, with wounded and dying men, and from the window the sight that greeted his eye was a row of gallowses, on which the energetic Colonel was hanging mutineer after mutineer, as they were brought in. After restoring some little order at Benares, on went the gallant Fusileers towards Allahabad; fifteen hundred miles, sledge-30, and even 40 miles marches; no supplies to be had; living on flour and water. On reaching Allahabad at night the whole cantonment was in a blaze. The regiments had already mutinied, and slaughtered their officers with unheard-of cruelty. The Sikhs had not actually mutinied, but they assisted the rebel regiments in pillaging the houses of Europeans. This Sikh regiment piled the fatigued Fusileers with liquor, and the scene of riot, drunkenness, and wretchedness baffled all description.

END OF A FAST YOUNG KENTUCKIAN.—The New Orleans *Crescent* contains the following sad story:—

We mentioned, about a week ago, that a young man named Presley McEall, stabbed himself in a house of evil repute on Dryades street, and had to be taken to Charity Hospital. He died on Saturday, not from the effects of the wound, but from the effects of hard drinking, under the influence of which he inflicted it. His story is a brief one, but a moral might be drawn from it. He was a Kentuckian, only 20 years of age, and came to this city last winter, full of youthful appetite for excitement, with a pocket full of money. He gave himself up to sin, and to have still owned property amounting to a fortune in his native State.

A CALCUTTAN TO LOOK AT.—Suppose a man drinks four glasses of liquor a day, at 6 cents a glass, in a week he spends $1 40c, and in a year $72 80c. This will buy the following articles:—Four barrels of flour—$24; four pairs of boots, say $16; 40 lb of butter $10; 200 lb of beef $8; a new hat $4; a new satin vest $4; a bonnet for wife $4; a sugar plums for children $4 80c. Total $72 80c.—*California Farmer.*

JUMPED OVER THE FALLS.—A correspondent of the *Spectator* writes that, on the 11th instant, a person named W. F. Allen, who had arrived at the Clifton House the day before, and had been drunk some wine and written two letters, one for Messrs. Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montreal, and the other for Miss B. Allen, Dublin, Ireland, deliberately went to the Table Rock, and whirling his hat around his head, flung it away into the stream, in view of several spectators, and then disappeared himself in the turbulent river.

A LOSER'S REMORSE.—Somebody once robbed the poet Montgomery of an inkstand, presented to him by the ladies of Sheffield. The execration was so loud that the thief restored the booty with the following note:—"Birmingham, March 12. Honored Sir,—When we robbed your house, we did not know that you were the sixth beautiful verses as you do. I remember my mother told some of them to me when I was a boy. I found what house we robbed by the writing on the inkstand. Honored sir, I send it back. It was my share of the booty, and I hope you and God will forgive me."—*Memoir of J. Montgomery.*

VALUE OF OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.—A writer in the *Times*, to whose communications great prominence is usually given, expresses the opinion that, while simply as a matter of business, it is the duty of England to expend £200,000,000 rather than lose India, its preservation will not cost the English tax-payer that number of farthings.

☞ On the day after the Fair at Ogdensburg, a little after 9 a. m., M. Morat ascended in his balloon, accompanied by a young man named McDonnell clerk to Mr. Hompfrey, and after traversing through the air to the neighborhood of Mallorytown, then down to near Dickenson's Landing, then across the river, he alighted some eighteen miles below Ogdensburg; having proceeded, the aronaut estimates, more than 100 miles, and consuming about an hour and 25 minutes.—*Telegraph.*

☞ The Toronto authorities are hauling up, without mercy, the keepers of all the unlicensed groggeries in that city. Many have already been brought before the Police Magistrate and dealt with according to law. If our authorities were to act in the same manner, they would merit the thanks of this community.

A NOVEL PLEA.—Lieut. Ryan, who is self defence by Lieut. Ryan, was the sole support of a widowed mother. Lieut. Ryan, although a poor man, has made arrangements for her support by the allowance of an annuity; and has declared his intention, on the improvement of his fortune, to still increase this stipend so as to relieve the taxpayers of the distribution which would otherwise have overtaken her.—The act is one of noble generosity, and will not tend to increase the ire of the taxpayers.

SAD AFFLICTION.—Thomas Ballow of Waterton, as we learn from the *Journal*, lost in the space of eighteen days, five bright, stout and lovely children by scarlet fever. Here is the melancholy record:

Aug. 16, Bridget, aged 5 years 11 months.
Aug. 21, Alice, aged 18 years 8 months.
Aug. 16, Jane, aged 16 years 3 months.
Sept. 2, Joseph, aged 12 years 11 months.
Sept. 5, Thomas, aged 14 years 7 months.

IMPORTANT TO BAKERS.—The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday says: Superfine Flour was sold here for October delivery at five dollars per barrel; and No. 1 Chicago Wheat at five shillings per bushel. Will bakers wake a note of this, and consider on the propriety of diminishing the price of bread.

THE REV. JAMES CAUGHEY.—This celebrated American Methodist preacher, whose ministry in England and Ireland was so popular and successful some years ago, has just arrived at Sheffield, on a similar visit. It is supposed that, in consequence of the following sharpe's Bining closed against him, his services, during his stay in England, will principally be rendered to the "United Methodist Free Churches," and to other branches of Methodism.

☞ The Great Western Railway Company are about to declare a dividend of six per cent, for the year.

TO MAKE LAGER BEER.—Take a barrel, fill it with rain water, put in one pair of old boots, a head of last Falls cabbage, two short alces, a sprig of wormwood, and a little yeast, let it work, and when clear you will have excellent lager beer!

Toronto City Police.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF ABDUCTION.

On the 3rd August last, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Charbott, tailor, Wellington st., disappeared from her father's residence.—Shortly after Charbott advertised her abduction in the public journals, offering a reward of $180 for her recovery. Learning that she left his house in company with a woman named Olivia Cochrane, and that she was seen on a subsequent day in the woman's company, he lodged an information under the 3 and 5 Vic., cap. 27, sec. 20, which enacts "that if any person shall take or cause to be taken, any unmarried girl, being under the age of sixteen years, out of the possession, and against the will of her father or mother, or of any other person having the lawful care or charge of her, every such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable to suffer such punishment by fine or imprisonment, or by both, as the Court shall award." The information set forth that the girl, Catharine Charbot, being an unmarried girl under the age of sixteen years, (namely the age of fifteen years and six months,) residing with her father, &c., was unlawfully taken and abducted, &c., and that he hath reason to believe that Olivia Cochrane hath caused the girl to be taken.

Mr. R. Dempsey attended to prosecute, and Mr. R. S. Allen for the accused.

JOSEPH CHARBOTT, examined by Mr. Dempsey.—I have resided in a portion of the old Wellington Hotel for three years past. My eldest daughter resided with me. She left my house on the 3rd August and did not return since. I offered a reward of £150 for the delivery of her to me. I have known the prisoner for 18 or 20 years.—She came to live with me as a servant girl about the latter end of June, and left on the 3rd of August. At ten o'clock the same evening I saw my daughter and the prisoner coming out of the City Hall in company with J. Shaver, who had before been attempting to keep company with her, but which I always discountenanced. I have never seen or heard of her being in the prisoner's company since that evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. ALLEN.—I know of no reason than would keep her away from home. I have called her a ———.

Q—Did you ever call her any other improper name?

WITNESS (in a great rage)—What's that to do with you? She never had any reason to leave me; I may have called her many things, I don't know anything about it.

To Mr. Curnett.—I have not corporally punished my daughter for ten or twenty months.

By Mr. Allen.—I never called her anything else only when I was angry, but what has that to do with you? Cannot I call my child anything I like when under age? I never told her to go out of my house, and by ——, sir, I would let you know that if I had you out!

The witnesses for the prosecution and defence were here, at the request of Mr. Allen, put out of Court.

Cross-examination resumed.—Nine or ten months ago I did tell her to leave the house and earn her own bread. I know a girl of the name of Bridget Purcell. To my knowledge my daughter never slept with her. My daughter will be fifteen years and seven months old on the 2nd of October. I have had four or five children; one a stream of illegitimate; I cannot tell how many lived; I have had eleven children; I might have had twenty children, but I won't tell you how many I have had. I have no memoranda of the birth of my children. A daughter of mine was drowned three months ago, and she was 14 years old; she was a good deal younger than the one who has left me. I will not say when I was married.

Mr. CURNETT.—But you must, sir.

WITNESS.—I cannot.

Mr CURNETT.—How in the world can you tell the age of your child to a month if you cannot say when you were married?

This particularity as to the age of the girl was necessitated by the Actunder which the prosecution was instituted.

Mr. ALLEN said he was instructed that Catharine Charbott was 18 years of age, and for the production of the necessary documents from Kingston, the case was adjourned until Friday next, the 18th.

His worship consented to accept two sureties in £10 each for the prisoner's due appearance.—*Globe, 14th.*

PAT'S ENCOUNTER WITH A HORNET'S NEST.—I was a mowin of a mornin, just a while since, on the mash forninst the wood, an I seed a big, bouncin hornet's nest on a bush; I axed Mr. Davis what kind ov a bird's nest it was, and he tould me, bad luck to him, 'twas no bird's nest; an I went over to peep into it, but the devil a bird could I see, nor a bit of a place for her to lay; and then Mr. Davis tould me—may the divil run away wid him—to shake the bush an the auld bird wud come out an I shook it, shure, but instead ov a bird, out cam a thousand, ten thousand—och, a million ov the big green heads, an they flew into my eyes, an into my hair, an into my mouth, be jabers, an they bit me till shurely I thought I was dead, jist; an I schramed, an I run—och, didn't I run? but they stuck to me, an no more could I run away from meself; and the fust I know'd I tumbled into a ditch ov about two feet ov water, an thinks I, now, my honies, I'll come the St. Patrick on yez, who jist give the likes of such spalpeens a little howley wather in auld Ireland. So I ducks my head under the wather, and jist hild it there till I most kilt meself, an entirely kilt every mother's son ov the hum birds—bad luck to 'em!

☞ South Springfield, Illinois, on the railroads, some of the farmers are offering their corn at 15 cents per bushel in the field; others at $5 per acre. The indications are, unless the frost sets in early, that the corn crop will be enormously large.

☞ Punch teaches book-keeping in three words—"Never lead them."

How the Devil Lost.

We heard a few days ago an old story told that was as good as new, and here is the substance of it:

"A young man who ardently desired wealth was visited by his Satanic Majesty, who tempted him to promise his soul for eternity, if he could be supplied on this earth with all the money he could use.—The bargain was concluded—the Devil was to supply the money, and was at last to have the soul, unless the young man could spend more money than the Devil could furnish. Years passed away, the man married, was extravagant in his living, built palaces, speculated wildly, lost and gave away fortunes, and yet his coffers were always full. He turned politician, and bribed his way to power and fame, without reducing his 'pile' of gold. He became a "filibuster," and fitted out ships, and armies, but his banker honored all his drafts. He went to St. Paul to live, and paid the usual rates for all the money he could borrow, but though the Devil made a wry face, when he came to pay the bills, yet they were all paid.—One expedient after another failed—the Devil counted the time—only two years that he must wait for the soul, and mocked the efforts of the despairing man.—One more trial was resolved upon—*the man started a Newspaper.* The Devil growled at the bills at the end of the first quarter—was savage in six months—melancholy in nine—and "broke," "dead broke," at the end of a year. So the newspaper went down, but the soul was saved.—*Min. Pant Dea.*

The "Canadien" of Quebec.

We have read some outrageous newspaper articles in our day, but none so disreputable as those which appear in almost every number of the "Canadien." A Montreal paper says "But that the man is crazy, the Attorney General would look after him." Small wonder that this expression should be used, when we find such doctrines as the following published in the "Canadien."

"France is a second Providence for this country; but should she fail us in our hour of danger, better crush under the talons of the American Eagle, than beneath the foot of the English leopard."

The Three Rivers *Enquirer* sensibly asks:

"Does the "Canadien" consider periodical revolutions, military despotisms, suppression of free discussion, high taxes, and conscription for eight years, at a penny per day, a *second Providence?*"

It proceeds to call the sentiments of the "Canadien" treason.

Every day, in the "Canadien," we see a two column article, of which the text is "*la race inférieure.*"

The "Journal de Quebec" rebukes this malignant repetition of the phrase, and fancies the words must be stereotyped in the type cases of the "Canadien" so frequently their use. We hope all the journalists of Lower Canada will put on record their disapprobation of the course pursued by the "Canadien," not merely inviting a dissunion of the Provinces, but a disunion of Lower Canada from the British Empire.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

A PROPHETIC PREDICTION.—One of the editors of the Chicago *Press*, who attended the scientific convention lately held in this city, publishes in that journal of Saturday last the following emphatic prediction:

At the risk of whatever little reputation we may have attained for commercial sagacity, we hazard the prediction, from what we believe careful study and comparison of all the facts in the case, that long ere we have attained the age of our forefathers, should a kind Providence grant us such a lease of life, we shall see a stream of commerce from that vast region west of Lake Michigan rolling up and down the St. Lawrence, and finding its foci at Montreal and Chicago, deeper, broader and immensely richer than that which now pours its countless treasures into the coffers of New York, our own proud commercial metropolis. Let Montreal and Chicago—the children of Canada and the West—be true to their own highest interests, and this prediction, now regarded perhaps by many as the idle dream of a vagrant imagination, will, ere the next score of years shall have passed away, be more than realized.

THE BREAKING OF THE CABLE.—A special correspondent of the *Herald*, who was on board the *Niagara*, gives the following in relation to the breaking of the cable:

"At the moment when the cable parted a pressure of three thousand pounds was suddenly put upon it by a jerk of the dynamometer, which the engineer, who was compelled to retire from exhaustion; and this too, while the stern of the vessel was thrown high through of the sea, in one of those heavy swells, the magnitude of which any one who has crossed the Atlantic must be acquainted with. In addition to the enormous strain, which the cable, several miles of which must have been in suspension, with a pressure upon it which it was never calculated for, the application of the breaks was necessarily ruinous. It was shown by the indicator, which worked with remarkable accuracy, that three thousand pounds was the ordinary strain on the cable in its descent; and which was in all previous trials, increased at the moment of the application of the breaks, to fifteen hundred or two thousand pounds. It need not elicit any surprise, then, that the incessant application of a strain of three thousand pounds should cause the cable to snap."

HUDSON'S BAY MEETING IN HAMILTON.—A requisition is about to be presented to the Mayor, requesting him to call a public meeting for the purpose of sending to the Imperial Government such representations on the subject of the Hudson's Bay territories, as the interests of Canada may demand. So far as we may judge by the signatures attached to the requisition, and which are those of men of all shades of politics, this great question will be treated on broad national principles.

☞ By an order in Council lately passed, all "machinery for cotton and woollen factories," imported into the Province, and now charged *fifteen* per cent duty, is placed on the list of goods paying only *five* per cent from and after the 3rd September instant.

☞ From the British West India Islands, the reports of crops and weather are encouraging.

☞ An American contemporary tells us it said that the Hon. M. Filmore, late President of the United States, is about to marry a lady of Montreal.

☞ New discoveries of gold have been made in California.

The Seat of War in the Far East.

Desirous of putting some of our readers, who may neither have time nor inclination otherwise to acquire information concerning the character, as regards strength, beauty, population, and trade, of the towns which have recently been conspicuous as the scenes of barbarity and rebellion in India, and who may know but little of the great capital of the Indian Empire, which alone is, from its situation, safe from the mutineers and only keeps India to England, we give the following very brief account of them:

Calcutta, the seat of the Indian Government, has a population of nearly 300,000 souls, and is surrounded on the land side by a mound and a canal. It has a citadel, named Fort William, which cost £2,000,000, and is usually garrisoned by a European regiment, two native regiments, and a detachment of artillery. The town presents a very fine appearance from the river, and by the year 1860 it is calculated it will be within seven days' journey of England, by the land route. Calcutta lies on a branch of the Ganges, and is within 100 miles of the Bay of Bengal.

Allahabad is 475 miles from Calcutta, situated at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, and has a population of 45,000.

Lucknow is the capital of Oude, peopled by 10,000 souls, and containing many noble buildings.

Cawnpoor lies on the Ganges, 124 miles north-west of Allahabad, and extends for five miles along the river. It has a number of magnificent edifices; but the houses of the natives are chiefly built of mud.

Agra (recently destroyed) is fortified and of great strength—the British were lately defeated here—the population being 65,250. It was the capital of the Mahommedan empire in India, and contains the splendid mausoleum erected by Shah Jedan in honor of the Empress, the finest existing specimen of Mahommedan architecture.

Delhi, the former capital of the Mogul empire, is situated on a plain on the Jumna, 112 miles northwest of Agra and contains 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants. It is enclosed by embattled walls of red granite, 7 miles in circuit, with a mote and glacis.—Its appearance is magnificent. Outside of the city are the Shalimar gardens, so highly extolled in "Lalla Rookh." The ruins of Delhi evince its former vast extent and splendor, covering a space equal to London.

The present rebel king received a yearly stipend from the Indo-British Government of £150,000! Its bazaars are furnished with most of the products of the East.

Startling Revelations as to the extent of the Indian Mutiny.

A German paper contains a letter transmitted to the editor from Calcutta, which contains some startling statements which we have met with in various forms elsewhere; but the narrative is so connected, so extraordinary, and involves, if true, such a censure on the Indian authorities, that we cannot do better than give an extract or two in the writer's own words. The communication, which bears as recent a date as the 14th of July, says:

"It is now placed beyond all doubt that we have not only to do with a revolution in the native army, but also with a revolution of the whole Mahommedan population in India. The plan is to murder all Europeans and Christians, and, to restore the ancient Mahommedan empire. All the plans were well laid, and the object must have been attained if it had not been for the precipitancy of the 21st Native Regiment. The revolution was to have begun in Calcutta, and not in Delhi. The 2nd Regiment of Grenadiers was to have taken possession of the fort in Calcutta, and at the same time the 34th Native Regiment was to have murdered all the Europeans residing in Barrackpore, and afterwards made the best of its way to Calcutta. The Native Artillery at Dumdum was to have acted in the same way and to have assisted the Regiment of Grenadiers in sinking the ships in the Hoogly by means of the guns of the fort. The ships were to be sunk in order that no Europeans might be able to escape. The body guard of the Governor General (veterans taken from the different cavalry regiments) was to have murdered all the persons in the service of Government. The Mahommedans in the bazaar were to have destroyed the railroad and telegraph. The 19th Regiment, after all the Europeans had been put to death, was to march towards the North, murdering and plundering as it went. As has been said, the precipitancy of the 21st Regiments caused the failure of the whole scheme.—Six men belonging to the 2nd Regiment of Grenadiers were arrested, but instead of being hanged, they were banished for forty years—that is, they were allowed to go their way in peace. As the plot had been discovered at Calcutta, the Northwest Provinces began to act, and the movement soon extended from Delhi and Meerut through the whole of India, (presidency of Bengal.) Delhi is still in the hands of the rebels, and the loss of the European regiments is great. The Gwalior Contingent and the much eulogized Ghooraks fired on the besieging troops, and made common cause with the insurgents. When it was known that the Chinese expedition had reached Singapore and had sailed for Calcutta, the insurgents, who are spread all over the country, made an attempt to get possession of the fort in Diamond Harbor, but failed."

Haying on Sunday.—An interesting case was tried at the Quarter Sessions for the County of Waterloo, at Berlin, on Tuesday last, in which Mr. Jacob Hespeler, of Preston, figured as defendant; it was an appeal case from conviction by the County Magistrates. It appears that Mr. Hespeler had set his hands to work in a hay field, on Sunday, the 26th July, and the laborers being observed at work by one James Shaw, an information was laid before the Magistrates for Sabbath desecration. A conviction was obtained, and Mr. Hespeler mulcted in £10 fine. He appealed from the decision of the County Court. Mr. Miller of Galt appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. McMichael of Toronto, and Mr. Ball, of Galt, for the defence. The case was clearly proved, and Mr. McMichael, without calling any witnesses, argued that Mr. Hespeler was justified in the act, on the ground of its being a work of necessity. He stated that the weather had been wet for a week. Sunday was a fine day. On Monday night it rained and continued to do so for some time. The hay would have been spoiled if left out in the field; and Mr. McMichael further contended that it was as lawful to save property from rotting on Sunday, as to call out firemen to save property from fire on the same day. The Jury returned a verdict against defendant, by confirming the fine of £10 levied by the Magistrates. Mr. Hespeler's counsel gave notice of appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench.—*Spectator.*

Fall in the Price of Beef and Breadstuffs in New York.

A very considerable fall has taken place in beef, and in the staple articles of food in New York. Alluding to this matter, and to the effect of "hard times" in connection with it, a New York journal says: "The Cattle Markets have been largely over-supplied during the past week. Besides previous sales of more than a thousand head at Bergen and in the City, 3,232 were yarded at Forty-fourth street, for yesterday's market. As a matter of course, prices declined materially, say half cent per lb. net on the best qualities, and more than one cent on poorer grades. Our report quotes the average decline at one cent per lb. for the dressed carcases. This fall in the price of meat, together with the recent heavy decline in flour, sugar, &c., will lead the masses to consider these anything but 'hard times.' By reference to the Cattle Market Reports, it will be seen that there is already a pretty fair supply of beef-cattle ready for next week."

A corresponding fall will undoubtedly take place all over America. This year the pasture has been remarkably good; and in the Northern States the hay crop was excellent, and well got in. The Summer crops also, with the exception of potatoes, have been very fine. What with the abundant harvest in England, and in most of Europe, and with the immense wheat and corn crop of the West of America, we are likely to have plenty to eat, if we have but little money.—*Colonist.*

Horrible Tragedy at Gloucester.

From the Boston Herald, September 8.

A most shocking and terrible tragedy happened at Gloucester yesterday afternoon, by which a husband and wife have lost their lives. We have received from our reporter the following particulars:—At about 4 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, left her residence, at East Gloucester, in company with her two sisters and Mrs. Douglas, for a walk to Saywood's pasture, a short distance from the house, for the purpose of picking berries. Mr. Davis soon followed and after they had got into the pasture he deliberately drew a small-sized five chamber Colt's revolver and fired at his wife. The ball took effect in the left side, just below the breast, passing through the heart and out of her back. She instantly fell dead. One of the sisters, Miss Ackley, was near by, and rushed to Mrs. Davis and said, "Speak to me, sister." She received no answer. Mr. Davis, in the meantime, walked off a rod or two, and Miss Ackley ran to him and said, "you have shot my sister." He replied, "Don't interfere!" and fired the second time. The ball took effect in the left arm. Mr. Davis, then being about 75 feet from his wife, deliberately put the pistol to his own breast and fired. The ball took effect near the heart and lodged. He fell on his face, and expired without a word from his lips.

The bodies were taken to his home and placed in bed together. It was as sad and shocking a sight as we ever beheld. They were a good looking couple, and looked as though they were asleep in the bed.

Mr. Davis was 34 years of age, and his wife, Elizabeth was 23. They were married in New York about 4 years ago, and belong to Cutler, Me.;

It is stated that Mr. Davis arrived here on Saturday and found his wife not at home, she being absent at Newburyport. There are many rumors and reports in relation to the affair and respecting the dead couple, who are said to have lived unhappily for some time past.

Hundreds of people visited the house and also the spot where the tragedy took place, and there was great excitement about town when the sad affair was known.

Mr. Davis wrote a note before leaving the house, and placed his Masonic certificate upon the table. He was a member of a lodge in Maine.

[*From the Boston Traveller, Sept. 8.*]

Our latest advices from Gloucester are to the effect that the character of the woman was not good; that she spent three nights at the encampment at Newburyport with other persons, having been escorted thither by a young man. Mr. Davis had been absent some three weeks or so on a fishing voyage, and returned somewhat unexpectedly, to find his wife absent. Becoming acquainted with the state of affairs on her return on Saturday he had a quarrel with her, and then deliberately planned her punishment and his own death. When he followed the woman into the pasture, it is stated he was in hopes of finding a certain person present, intending to shoot him also as the destroyer of his peace. At the time of the death of the wife, the sister of his wife before referred to, tried to take the pistol from him, when he threatened the sister if she interfered, and walking to a little distance killed himself as above described. The sister who was active in the affair, we understand, is in a state bordering on insanity, and will need long continued care; while Mrs. Briggs, who was a chance visitor and in a delicate state of health, has been prostrated by the excitement of the terrible scene which she witnessed.

Causes of the Money Panic.—The Detroit *Tribune*, in canvassing the causes that have led to the prevailing money crisis, says:—"Many causes have been assigned for the financial crisis at the East—such as excess of importations, an ill-regulated stock exchange, and other more speculative causes, but in our judgement the prime cause of all has been overlooked. That cause is nothing more nor less than *a low standard of business honesty.* The felony of Schuyler gave the great shock to the public credit.—Scarcely had that excitement died away when the rascalities of Tucherman in Boston revived the lack of confidence.—The failure of Barnum, the downfall of Jacob Little, the hundred embezzlements, great and small, with which the press has teemed, culminating in the enormous defalcation of Breslin, all contributed their quota to the present result."

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—This unparalelled preparation is receiving more testimony of its wonderful efficacy in removing pains, than any other medicine ever offered to the public. And these testimonials come from persons of every degree of intelligence and every rank of life.—Sold by druggists.

Loss of the Steamship "Central America."

OVER 500 PASSENGERS LOST.

Charleston, Sept. 17.

The steamship *Thomas Winn*, from New York, has arrived here, and reports having spoken on the 15th inst., about fifteen miles north of Cape Hatteras, the Norwegian barque *Eloise*, which had on board forty passengers of the steamship *Central America*, who stated that the latter foundered on the 12th inst. with 500 passengers on board, only sixty of whom were saved. The amount of gold on board was a million and a half, which was insured in London. All the officers perished except one. Specie, cargo and mails totally lost. The brig *Maria* rescued 26 women and 20 men.

The Indian Telegraph.—The East India Company have consented to the terms demanded by the Company for the formation of a telegraph to India by the Red Sea route, and have agreed to pay £20,000 a year, dating from the receipt of the first message, towards defraying the expenses of the company until the annual profits amount to 6 per cent. The consent of the East India Company is however made subject to the concurrence of the Government. The prospectus of the new company proposes a capital of £300,000 for constructing the first section—Alexander to Aden—of a line to India. Ultimately it is contemplated to extend the cable to Kurrachee, but meanwhile the proposed section would, it is stated, reduce the distance from India to one week. A purchase of the Atlantic cable is proposed.

(*From Mackenzie's Message.*)

Very many of our public journalists avowedly depend for success in business upon their advertising, and on their book and job work, while carefully promoting special interests, like a lawyer whose tongue is hired by the hour in aid of some one side of a given case.

The *Weekly Message* goes for the general welfare, according to its ability, regardless of faction, and relying entirely on the prompt payment of $2 a year to meet unavoidable expenses.

Many persons are punctual—unfortunately very many subscribers are not.

On our books at this present moment some 3000 names are recorded as debtors, delinquents, or in arrears; and the task of dunning such, by circular or otherwise, is exceedingly irksome and usually profitless.

We are actually ashamed to look upon many of the names.

What a thorough contempt people must have for a free press when they allow themselves to be thus delinquent!

How steadily free republics have degenerated into dark despotism through the stupid apathy of the million.

How like such degradation are the specimens of society sent by popular votes to fill our legislative halls! Could Charles II. or his artful father have *selected* a band of baser men?

It may be said to publishers like us, "Don't give Credit!" but can this be avoided in a land where presses are found, hired to scatter on any credit, error and falsehood at less than the cost of the paper, composition and presswork?

We are altogether proof to taunts, but there is no getting over a continuance of deficient pecuniary returns.

A people, careless of their true interests, will, in the long run, have cause to regret deeply such a grave error as that of which we now complain as regards some Canadians; they expose their honest advocates to contempt; they punish in the long run those who are manly and patriotic along with a very different class.

If with more than an age of experience the editor thus complains, what must be the position of many younger men connected with the periodical press, who seek to pursue a straight course?

The client who deceives even the advocate he has employed, and exposes his agent to personal loss, will in the long run find that, as a general rule, "honesty is the best policy."

Panics and their Effects.—In spite of all the long visages of bankers and brokers, the country at large has sustained no injury by these financial excitements. The losses connected with the panic are confined entirely to that class who make money by shaving notes and finish their career by shaving each other, even down to the "quick." There is just as much, if not much more money in the United States now, as there was before the last, now happily by-gone crash of Ohio Trust Companies, and rotten banks, which have gone out like a candle on a grave stone, with ten or fifteen millions on the wrong side of their bonds, leaving their depositors with "something agin 'em." The dollars that Squeeze 'em and Hold 'em were trying to get possession of, are in possession of Ketchum & Cheatem, who have been the smartest. This is no loss to the country. The money has only changed from one set of pockets to another set. The failures connected with the money market, do not amount to much, and are always exaggerated. One crop of potatoes will do more injury to the great body of the people, and the country at large, than all the failures that can occur for ten years. When sharpers fail, property only changes hands, but when the potato crop fails, there is an absolute loss of property which cannot be remedied by stock exchanges, coupons, or ninety day papers.—*Buffalo Daily Times.*

The Fall in the Price of Wheat.—A cargo of wheat arrived at Buffalo last week, says the *Republic*, consigned to a house with instructions to sell it at 115c. When it arrived all that was offered was 110c; the consignee telegraphed the owner to come down and sell it himself. On the day of his arrival it had gone down to 105c; he offered it at that figure, and was offered one dollar, but he thought he would look about before selling at that price, and when he went to make the trade it had fallen to 95c;—he waited till the next day when he was offered 90c for it, and took it—fearing if he held it a week longer, it would not sell at any price.

☞ Flour is selling in Minnesota for $3 50 per sack. The wheat crop is now generally secured, and the yield is sufficient to supply the home demand of the Territory without importations.

☞ The falling off in the returns of the Great Western Railway for week ended Sept. 11, was nearly $7,000.

Our Title to India.—A document laid before the House of Commons a few days ago shows, that beyond the walls of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and independently of Government officials with their families, not more than 317 individuals of European origin live, scattered over the surface of all India, over ground equal to the area of Europe.

☞ The London *Times* states that 15,000 men of the Militia are to be called out, and 15 second battalions of the line formed instead of regiments sent to India; also that an additional force and artillery is to be sent to India.

India.—French journals had published letters from Marseilles, affirming that a mutiny had exhibited itself in Bombay, but had been suppressed and a plan adopted to form regiments composed of Sikhs.

It is said that the mutineers were in want of ammunition, and a lack of gun-powder will probably be one of their greatest difficulties.

Oxygenated Bitters.—This pleasant and highly efficacious medicine has been fairly tested by our citizens, who do not hesitate to pronounce it superior to all other tonics for any weakness of the digestive organs.

Arrival of the INDIAN.

Riviere du Loup, Sept. 19.

The *Indian* passed at 2 o'clock.

Nothing further from India.

Weather variable, but the greater part of the harvest secured.

A riot had taken place in Belfast caused by street preaching. The constabulary had been obliged to fire. Several of the crowd were wounded, and 1 or 2 killed.

It is rumored that Mazzini is organizing another Italian revolution.

Additional troops are being ordered to India. The number sent out amounts to 40,000.

Vague rumors were current in Paris of the approaching visit of the Pope and the coronation of the Emperor.

Corn was declining in France.

Spanish advices say that the Mexican Government had accepted the proposition for mediation.

It had been stated in explanation of the concentration of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier, that they are merely there for review by the Emperor as he goes to Germany.

The Persian Government had proclaimed the legal equality of the different religious demonstrations. Herat had not been evacuated. The British Minister had been received by the Shah.

London, Sept. 9th.

The Pope returned to Rome on the 5th. The official accounts say that he was well received, but it is stated that his servants were hissed and shouted at all the way from Bologne to Rome, and were only protected from injury by an escort of Dragoons.

The *Times'* city article reports a dullness in funds, and active demand for discounts.

The *Daily News* says speculation is stagnant from the absence of Indian news.

Napoleon had subscribed £1000 stg., as a personal contribution to the Indian relief fund, and £400 had been subscribed by the Imperial Guard.

Baron Hockschild, the Swedish Minister at London, is dead.

Vienna, Tuesday.

The Moldavian Minister of the interior, and other officials, had been dismissed from office for abusing their functions.

Reports were again current on the Continent that England is about to raise another Foreign Legion—they are premature.

A reconciliation between Naples and the Western powers is spoken of as highly probable.

China.—If Lord Elgin's mission fails, war will be declared by France and England simultaneously.

Liverpool Markets.—Wheat.—Canada, Upper, 9s a 9s 9d; Lower, 5s a 8s 6d.

Flour.—Western Canal, 30s 6d a 32s; Philadelphia, 31s a 32s 6d; Baltimore, 31s 6d a 32s 6d; Ohio, 32s a 34s; sour, 30s a 31s; Canada sweet, 32s a 34; extra quoted at 33s a 36s.

To Cleanse the Teeth and Mouth.—Wet your tooth brush in water, pour on it one drop of the PERSIAN BALM, and brush your teeth night and morning. Its effects are to neutralize all acids of the mouth, prevent the teeth from decay, render the teeth white, the mouth healthy, and impart to the breath a delicious fragrance and freshness unsurpassed by any other preparation. During illness, persons should gargle the mouth often, with three or four drops of the Persian Balm in a wine-glass of soft water, to prevent the action of acid medicines upon the teeth.

New Advertisements for To-Day.

New Cheap Store—Donnelly, Conger & Co.
Wholesale and Retail—W. Aitken, Jr.
Penitentiary Store—G. G. German.
Fall Dry Goods—P. O'Neill.
Tenders! Tenders!—Thomas Wills.
Notice—Ann Sophia Ridley.
Notice to Teachers—Wm. Bleasdell.
Notice—John O'Hare.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands.
Veterenary Surgeon—P. O'Shee.
Town Council—R. M. Roy.
Accommodation Steamer—*Corra Linn.*
Notice—Dr. Holden.

Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1857.

ELECTION PROSPECTS.

With the Provincial press it has, of late, been a fertile topic of speculation as to whether we are or are not, to have an Election previous to another Session of Parliament. Some who pride themselves on their sagacity and foresight, predict that an Election will certainly take place this Fall; others pretending to equal wisdom, are equally certain that the prediction is not true. But Editors as well as Doctors will differ, as the public by this time quite well understand. So if the signs in the political atmosphere have given rise to a variety of conflicting prognostications, there need be no great surprise.

Being neither "a prophet nor the son of a prophet," nor yet being in the secrets of the Executive, we will not hazard a prediction on so doubtful a subject. The safest course is, we think, to give our readers both sides of the question, and let them judge for themselves.

The most embarrassing question to the Ministry is the settlement of the Seat of Government question. Whether from the pressure of more important questions or the difficulties of examining into the relative claims of competing cities, or from other causes, Her Majesty has not given her decision. Whatever that decision may be, the Government of Canada are committed to it. Having once made the reference, they cannot without gross indecency and disrespect depart from the award. The decision therefore, as soon as it becomes known, places the members of our Administration in a serious dilemma. Both Provinces are excessively jealous of each other. Eastern Canada is determined and sanguine in having the prize in its possession; Western Canada is just as determined that this shall not be the case, but that the Anglo-Canadians must have the Imperial preference. How indignant would Quebec be if the Seat of Government goes to Kingston, and how would the constituents of the Honorables John A. Macdonald and Henry Smith treat their Representatives, should Quebec prove the favored city? The Kingstonians already feel very sore because they have been so ill used in Grand Trunk Railway matters; let them see this bauble slip from their grasp also, and Messrs. Macdonald and Smith will have to retire on their laurels into private life. It will be discovered then if it has not been already, that it is of little practical utility for them to be represented by Attorney and Solicitor Generals whose only solicitude is how they shall retain office, though it should be by the sacrifice of principle and the violation of pledges.

The Ministry feel this difficulty; they thought to escape it by referring it to the Queen; they knew they were too weak to settle it themselves, and they therefore threw the burthen on other shoulders. But now they find they have only postponed, not lessened, the difficulty or the responsibility. The ill-omened bantling will "come home to roost." Before it does come, however, with its evil presage, they must "set their house in order," and escape the dire consequences. The question is, therefore, how will they avert the catastrophe? Simply by forestalling the event. If the House is dissolved, and an Election occurs before the public is made acquainted with the decision of Her Majesty, the Ministry suppose that they can still deceive their constituents by false promises, and get an obedient majority returned in their favor. The Attorney General has now returned from England, where he has been on a mission, the object of which is not generally known. While there, he could easily have made arrangements with Mr. Labouchere not to locate the Canadian Seat of Government until the Election was over, and the Ministerial ship out of danger. This is reason No. one for supposing that there will be an immediate Election.

If Parliament has another session, the Hudson's Bay question will have a ventilation, and the Government will be obliged to adopt and defend the shameful policy of which Judge Draper was the practical exponent. This, added to their already protracted catalogue of political sins, will do anything but increase their popularity in a Province that feels that its interests have been basely deserted and betrayed. This is reason number two why an Election should be had before another session. Because if they go to the country before their votes are recorded, and the question is discussed in Parliament, they will be enabled to blind the public by absurd excuses and false explanations.

During the vacation of last year, it was the boast of the Ministerial organs that the Government gained strength, while the Opposition lost. With the present vacation, the opposite of this state of things is being the case. The "Ins" are losing ground, the "Outs" are gaining. Our corrupt Administration have nearly exhausted their patronage in the shape of official appointments and bribery. In the military department every fifth man has been made an officer, and in the Civil, every fourth has been dubbed a Magistrate. Such absurd indiscrimination in official patronage has brought contempt instead of respect upon the whole affair. Those who have been overlooked are in most cases more worthy than those who have been favored; while those among the latter who are every way worthy, feel disgraced instead of elevated by being placed among a motley and vulgar crew. Again, men who act upon the principle of self-interest, (and none serve the present Government but this class,) seldom work for *past* favors, but for something expected in the *future*. When they think they have received all that they can reasonably expect from one party, they generally go to the other party, where a new field of ambition lies open,—while with disappointed expectants the case is even worse; from being warm supporters, they invariably become inveterate opponents. A good government has to cope with these difficulties in a greater or less degree, and such can only stand by the justness and importance of their measures and wisdom of their policy. How then will it be with a Government steeped in corruption, without any good measures to fall back upon, or any fixed policy upon which to ground a substantial support?

One thing requires no proof,—that is, the present Government will retain power as long as they can. Their courage and determination on this point has no parallel in history. Although sadly beaten time after time, they would *not* succumb. Nailing their tattered colors to the shivered mast, they have resolved "not to give up the ship" while any portion remains above water. Even the common instinct of rats would have taught them to desert it long since. This love of place will keep them from going to their constituents until they are forced by necessity, or enticed by prospects of success.

Should they resolve upon an Election this Fall, their prospects are anything but bright. What measures have they to bring before the public as an offset to their neglect of duty,—mal-administration,—their pandering to injurious monopolies, absurd prejudices and sectional influences,—their gross corruption and wholesale bribery? What will they say to Upper Canada on Representation by population? what on National education? what with respect to Railway swindling? and what policy will they announce in regard to the Hudson's Bay monopoly? The public will find them lame and unsound on the whole, and many other kindred questions. True, they may strive to get up a bogus agitation about the federation of the Colonies, and make some capital on a large scale; but the public will not allow themselves to be so easily deceived. If Canada desires the like, it may be effected by others, who have been "weighed in the balance," and not found wanting in other important respects.

It seems therefore probable that the Ministry will be in no haste to jeopardize their places by taking a verdict of the country. If the verdict were taken now, it seems almost certain that it would be against them; and if they wait until their four years' probation are ended, it will assuredly not be more favorable. It remains therefore a mere matter of time,—and one year longer to enjoy the sweets of office is a luxury that they will be most reluctant in relinquishing. On the principle that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," it may very fairly be deduced that an Election will not take place this Fall. Our readers may compare the respective reasons *pro* and *con*, and draw their own conclusion.

LOLA MONTEZ.

On Tuesday evening of last week, Coleman's Hall was filled to repletion at an early hour by an intelligent and highly respectable assembly, for the purpose of listening to a Lecture from that most wonderful of women, Lola Montez. No doubt many came more for the purpose of *seeing* than *hearing* a woman whom report had rendered at once famous and infamous. As the appointed time approached for the lecture to commence, the averted gaze towards the side-door through which her ladyship was to make her appearance, shewed that the curiosity was intense. At last the door opened, and the expected Countess entered the room with a quick but graceful step, approached the stand, opened her *porte fuille*, and with her best bow and most gracious and fascinating smile, commenced her lecture on "Beautiful women."

We must confess that we were greatly but pleasingly disappointed in her appearance. The concoctor of revolutions,—the reputed courtesan of the king and princes of Belgium,—the *danseuse* of the stage,—one who is said to be able to smoke her cigar with mail conductors in baggage cars, and to cowhide those who offended her,—all these things led us to expect to see a woman with brazen front, coarse and sensual in expression of countenance, and Amazonian in her proportions. What was our astonishment to behold one the very opposite of all this! Self-possessed, yet modest, delicate and refined,—intelligence and vivacity sparkling in her eyes,—her figure symmetrical, but almost *petit* in size,—altogether a type of intellectual and physical beauty, and a model for her lecture,—she at once impresses the observer that she is one of the most amiable and worst slandered women in existence.

We have but a word to say in respect to her Lecture. It was faultless both in style and elocution, and she showed herself to be mistress of her subject. It has been reported quite faithfully in the Montreal and other papers. There was nothing in it to which the most fastidious could object, while there was much in it that both the poet and moralist could admire. The fine moral tone by which it was pervaded, and the beautiful poetical imagery by which it was adorned, rendered it at once edifying and captivating.

"Straws show which way the Wind blows."—We have it on good authority that the Postmaster General has been lately purchasing building Lots in Montreal. There is no doubt that Mr. Spence has an eye to speculation, but it seems somewhat strange that a western speculator should invest capital in real estate in a place so far East. We should think that he would find a more alluring field for such projects nearer home. It may be possible that he has a *presentiment* that Montreal is about becoming the capital of Canada, which event would make this little transaction a paying investment! Can any of the Ministerial organ grinders give us any intelligible music on the occasion?

☞ The man on the *Intelligencer* continues still to whine like a whipped puppy, although we have forborne a fortnight to apply the lash to his deserving back. It vexes him to death because he could not *steal* the Doctor's speech and palm it off as his own. If he were under the law of the Spartans, he would be publicly flogged,—not for stealing, but for attempting to do so in such an awkward manner as to be caught in the act. The high fever which rage and disappointment have conspired to engender, might be abated if the same Doctor would take some blood from him.

"General Reader," *alias* the doughty Squire, asserts that our article on the Indian mutinies was taken *holus bolus* from the London *Times.* A short time since it was asserted by the same *veracious* authority that an article on the "Hudson's Bay question" was pilfered from the Encyclopædia Britannica. We convicted the *Intelligencer* then of barefaced falsehood and gross ignorance. He knows full well that he has given currency to a lie as black and unfounded as any he was ever guilty of perpetrating, and this is saying a great deal. If there is any such article in the London *Times*, let him publish it, or stand before the public, as he has often done before, *a convicted liar and slanderer.* We challenge him to the proof. We mince no words, but give him plain Anglo-Saxon, that he cannot with his habitual stupidity mistake its meaning. If the asinine did not surpass the knavish qualities (and these are prodigious) of the miserable flunkey, we might be flattered by having our original articles referred to such high sources of authorship; but both his taste and judgment in such matters are, like himself, worthless in the extreme.

THE BELLEVILLE SEMINARY.

We are requested to intimate that an Examination of the Classes in this Institution, will be held on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, the 30th Sept. and 1st Oct'r, commencing at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, continuing through the afternoon; again at 9 A. M. on Thursday, and continuing till noon. An Exhibition will take place on Thursday afternoon, commencing precisely at 3 o'clock, in the Seminary chapel. Several original Essays will be read, some extracts delivered by the gentlemen, and a number of pieces in Music performed by the young Ladies. Professor Martin will also deliver an address to the students.

The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ The County of Hastings Annual Fair and Cattle Show will be held at the usual place in Belleville, on Thursday 8th Oct'r next.

The Agricultural Society of the Townships of Madoc, Tudor and Elziver, and that part of Huntingdon north of Hog Lake, will hold their Annual Meeting and Show at the village of Hastings, on Saturday 3rd October next.

☞ The Hotel proprietors and Boarding-house keepers of Brantford have all decided upon charging fifty cents a meal or $2 a day, lodging included, during the Exhibition. It is said that in order to prevent loss arising to the publicans, who have been at great expense to provide accommodation for the expected rush of strangers, that this rate of charges has been agreed upon unanimously.

NOTICES.

Blackwood's Magazine, the London Quarterly, and the Edinburgh Review, are on our table. The contents of Blackwood are:

1. What will he do with it? Part II.
2. Manchester Exhibition of Art Treasures.
3. North on Homer.
4. Scenes of Clerical Life, part 3; Janet's Repentance, part 2.
5. Aloot. Part 3.
6. New Seaside Studies, No. 3; Jersey.
7. Life of Sir Charles Napier. Part 2.

London Quarterly:

1. The French Constitutionalists.
2. Electioneering.
3. Ireland, past and present.
4. Internal decoration and arrangement of Churches.
5. Travels in China,—Fortune & Huc.
6. Manchester Exhibitions.
7. Homeric characters in and out of Homer.
8. Bill for Divorce.

Edinburgh Review:

1. The Confraternity of La Salette.
2. De la Rive on Electrical Science.
3. Marshall Marmont's Memoirs.
4. Social progress of Ireland.
5. The License of Modern Novelists.
6. Merrivale's Romans under the Empire.
7. Goethe's character and moral influence.
8. Schoelcher's Life of Handel.
9. Representative Reform.

From Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Stree New York, and for sale by Messrs. Duff and Harrison, Belleville.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a new Store has just been opened in the new brick building belonging to Mr. Heard, by Messrs. Donnelly, Conger & Co. From the excellent reputation of the Firm, there is no doubt that they will offer superior inducements to purchasers, not only as it regards price, but the quality and assortment of Goods. The same Firm have branches in Picton and Trenton.

☞ We learn by the last English mail that the Rev. Dr. Stinson has been appointed President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Canada; also that the Rev. J. Ryerson has again been appointed to the office of co-delegate,—a position for which he is very capable, from long experience and fidelity.

Gutta Percha Oil Polish—For polishing Boots, Shoes, India rubbers, Harness, Carriage tops, &c., superseding grease and polish,—is impervious to water, renders the leather soft, and gives it a high polish. A few drops on a sponge applied to the leather is all that is necessary. Having long since tested this article, we can vouch for its merits. It is manufactured in Germany, and can be had in Belleville only at Dr. Coleman's Drug Store; price 1s. 10½d.

☞ A public Tea Meeting will be held at the new M. E. Church in the village of Hastings, Madoc, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 6th, at 7 o'clock. The proceeds will be applied towards aiding the building fund. Speeches and Music will form part of the entertainment.

☞ The Panic in New York has now lasted about three weeks, and is not yet over. During its continuance nearly one hundred houses have failed.

Correspondence.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

To the Editor of the Hastings Chronicle.

Sir,—I beg leave to state through the columns of your paper the following facts of a remarkable cure effected through the agency of Psychology:

On the evening of the 31st of August last, I visited a friend; during the evening I was engaged in reading aloud; I then conversed some time, but on rising to take my departure, I found to my utter surprise that I was deprived of speech, and could not utter an audible sound. This I considered very strange, as I had never been so afflicted before. Next morning my parents sent for a physician, who endeavored to relieve me, but without effect. They consulted with other physicians,—the result was the same. In the meantime I had communicated with Dr. L. N. Jones, of this place, who expressed his opinion that he could cure me through the agency of Psychology. He being so positive in his opinion, it gave me great confidence, and I determined to give it a test.—Accordingly on the 16th inst., at 4 P. M., I called at his office, and he immediately put me under Psychological influence. His *modus operandi* I cannot explain, but this I can say of a truth, when I was brought to consciousness after having been under this influence an hour and a half, I could speak as fluently as ever in my life, although I had been dumb for sixteen days. Thinking there might be similar cases that could be cured through this agency, I have felt it my duty to give publicity to my case through the public prints, and to express the gratitude of myself and friends to Dr. L. N. Jones, for the wonderful cure performed by him.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Belleville, Sept. 21st, 1857.

Young Men's Christian Association.

For the Hastings Chronicle.

About a year ago, a number of persons assembled for the purpose of organizing a Society, to be called "The Belleville Young Men's Christian Association," for the moral and mental improvement of the young men of the town. They succeeded in their effort; about fifty joined them, and since that time they have been holding meetings of various kinds; they have also had Lectures, Essays, etc., delivered. Lately, owing to the warm evenings, they resolved upon holding a Bible Class under the Supervision of Prof. Carman, of the Belleville Seminary, and to whom great praise is due for the able manner in which he has conducted it. In order to be still more useful, the members are endeavoring to form classes of a religious character in different parts of the town, thus shewing a still more missionary spirit, and calculated to do good to their fellow creatures. For the accomplishment of this end, a full attendance of the members is cordially requested on Monday evening next, in the Son's Hall, for the purpose of discussing this and other matters of importance.

Now, Sir, I think such an Association should be upheld by the public generally, and Christians in particular! It is not confined to any particular sect; but is free to all those who desire to see the Kingdom of God established upon the earth, their object being the good of mankind and the glory of God. It is to be regretted that so few of the members attend, but it is to be hoped that, as the long evenings are approaching, our young men will turn out to "The Christian Association" where they may improve themselves in various ways,—by the studying of God's Word, or by reading other books, as there is a Library in connection with the Association. Yours &c.

Belleville, Sept. 22, 1857. H. K.

For the Hastings Chronicle.

Mr. Editor,—Look you here now, 'taint no manner nor mite o' use to go for to say that the poet was right in saying that "whatever is is best." That everlastin' preachin' on the tarnal fitness o' things sounds handsum enough for these fellers that's allers a-jawin' about it, and that don't know no better; but facts is agin it, and a theory 'thout facts to bear it up is a castle in the air, an' no mistake. Now here's a most a splendiferous writer,—Quinte, a-wastin' his mighty talents in a bit of a Colonial paper (beg pardon Squire—I mean Mr. Editor—I insinooate no disrespect to the Colonies in gineral,) but then I say it's the same as wastin' his powerful energies, when he'd be sich a super-luminary of brilliancy in the London Punch, or the New York Picayune! He'd whip the universal world with his pen in either of these thunderin' papers,—he would. Gee-hosafat! wouldn't he give the circumlocution office an' the Tite Barnacles, snakes.

I don't know Quinte—but I never can see distinguished merit 'thout a-patronizin' it—an' I take this opertunity to remind him that "there is a tide in the affairs of men"—he knows the rest, I guess. Now Douglas Jerrold's dead, and Julius Cæsar Hannibal's dead,—so the fates seem a-smilin' propitious like, for who's to fill their place if Quinte doesn't? Then isn't it plain as preachin' that instead of shootin' his arrows steeped in brimstun an' assafetida at small game from that little mean insignificant village, he should be a-drivin' off full chisel to London, where from 85 Fleet street he'd make the world larf, and 'blige old Palm, John Russell, and each one o' the hull darn scrape o' them to mind his eye! Jerrold was purty considerable of a smart man, but he wasn't a patch to Quinte. Thunder an' lightnin'! wouldn't he put a match to that most a superfine infarnal old wasp's nest of an India Company, that 'ud blow 'em farther than Texas—he would! It's a fact, he can whip all the writers o' this or any pureceedin' age in wit or humor, or satire, or sarcasm, or bletherism, or balderdash; Yes siree! he's a whole team and a horse to spare, he is. It does'nt matter a chaw o' terbacky to him whether it be prose or verse.—Sidney Smith ain't a sarcumstance to him, an' if you squeezed the writins o' Swift, Moore, Hood, Jerrold, and Godfry Saxe, inter an essence, 'twouldn't be no more to him than applejack is to aquafortis. He's about the top-loftiest writer of this stamp since the days o' that ugly old Greek, Æsop; I reckon he's a descendant o' hisn. Scissors! how his writins do cut! Ain't they like pepper-sarse on a cracked lip?

He does pitch inter you most a tremendious hard sometimes, an' while it's enuf to make you pucker yer mouth, it makes me larf down to my toes. Well, but isn't it a pity that sich first-chop productions hav'nt universal circulation? In fact, they're so sarcumstanced as to be a'most unknown to fame; an' I fear they'll be lost, unless they're cut out and presarved in a scrap-book, as they should be. Say,—wouldn't it be a good idee if the editor as prints 'em would publish the whole collection in a book, with 'splanatory notes of his own? Geehoram! how that book 'ud sell! 'twould beat the "Star papers," the "Pickwick papers," the "Sparrowgrass papers," or the "Rabian Knights!" 'twould, by chowder.

Now, spose'n he takes my advice an' makes tracks for London, wouldn't it be nothin' more than what's due to his genus if his feller citizens of Shannonville 'ud strike a medal in commemoration of his departure to a more exalted sphere of labor? If I thought they would, I'd make a suggestion as to the pictur on the face of it; but 'tis time enuf when we see if he's a-goin' to walk inter the door that fortin has opened for 'im. Till then I remain yours to command,

ABEDNEGO.

'Deed I won't now,—shet up yer jaw.

A feller that's a-lookin' over my shoulder has the imperence to suggest that I recommend for the picter on the medal, *a monkey a-climin' a tree*—with the motto "*The higher I clime* ——" but I won't say what the nasty good-for-nothing feller said; I wish people 'ud mind their own bizness.

A.

☞ The *Leader* says that the Great Southern Railway has been ceded to the Grand Trunk Company.

THE "FLAG" AND JAMES ROSS, Esq., M. P. P.—The *Flag* some time last year treated James Ross, Esq., M. P. P., to a few very uncomplimentary notices, and perpetrated some very low witticisms upon his having recommended certain gentlemen to the appointment of magistrates—but now the *Flag* is the most fulsome sycophant and lick-spittle the worthy gentleman possesses. How times have changed!—*Colborne Transcript.*

☞ It is estimated that not less than 100,000 bushels of barley were afloat in Albany, on Wednesday. The quality of the grain thus far sent to market, is reported as very poor.

☞ A sensible decline is noticed in the price of sugars in the New York and Boston Markets. The fall from the high-water mark to which speculators had held is full three cents a pound, with a still farther downward tendency.

☞ The following from the pen of ex-Senator Hannigan, of Indiana, will be appreciated by all:

"We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the "Hair Restorative" of Prof. O. J. Wood. It will be seen that he has numerous certificates from persons of the highest character, to the merits of his Restorative. From positive knowledge we are also enabled to say that it is in every sense what it professes to be, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest preparation for the head and hair which has, so far, been devised by human ingenuity. We have seen it arrest threatened baldness, and restore to the head its original profusion of natural and glossy hair, and when the latter has been prematurely tinged with gray, we have seen it like magic, restore the colors of youth and health. The distinguished property of this, we might truly say miraculous "Restorative" is, that it gives to the person who uses it the same head of hair they wore in youth, thus acting in strict compliance with the first and greatest of all toilet-makers—Nature. No one who has used it will hesitate to unite with me in this testimony to its peculiar merit."—*Covington (Ind.) People's Friend.*

For sale in Belleville by E. Chandler, and R. Holden & Co. 3-2

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

From the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

Baltimore, Dec. 19.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle, Boston, Mass.—Dear Sir—I feel it to be due to you to say that a young lady, a member of my family, had been suffering for several years under a bronchial affection, and the disease had made such progress, notwithstanding the best medical aid had been consulted, that great fears were entertained that the disease with her, as with so many others might speedily terminate in death. I was induced, through the persuasion of a friend, to try your Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY; and after she had taken three bottles, she felt entirely relieved of the attack. Respectfully yours,

J. F. SULLYTON.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper

A Great Remedy for Summer Complaints.

To all who are troubled with bowel, stomach and summer complaint, we would recommend DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, as an article that can be relied on as a speedy, sure and efficacious cure. Its action is to remove the cause of the disease in place of checking it without giving a permanent benefit. The Invigorator, though a gentle cathartic, will instantly check the most violent Diarrhœa, until some eighteen hours afterwards, when the cause of the complaint is carried away, and no more diarrhœas follow.

Dysentery in its worst form rarely ever fails to yield to treatment of the Invigorator, when taken often till the discharges are checked, and rarely ever will there be any further discharges after taking a regular dose, till the operation of the medicine, which almost invariably checks the disease, and cures the patient. Should one dose not give relief, there will be no danger of taking a second or third till relief is found.

R. Holden & Co., Agents for Belleville. 5-2

Once known never Forgotten.

If our readers would have a positive luxury for the Toilette, use BLODGETT'S "PERSIAN BALM." For cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Shampooing, Bathing, Beautifying the Complexion, removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun Marks, and all disagreeable appearances from the Skin, it has no equal. Sold by all Druggists. S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

TRY THIS GREAT HOME LUXURY.

For Sale in Belleville by R. Holden & Co., E. Chandler, M. Sawyer, Dr. Coleman, and C. G. LeVesconte.

Wholesale by R. Holden & Co., Belleville, and E. W. Palmer, Kingston. 51

To the Afflicted.

I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine—PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.' When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand; I applied it to the sore, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store the inflamation was removed, and in less time an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever.—Finding it to be really a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I have been a martyr for years. After five dressings, my piles were among the things that had been; I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life. I have recommended the Pain Killer to others and always with good effect. Several of the captains of the upper river boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, respectfully yours, JOS. O. MARTIN.

BELLEVILLE MARKET,

(Corrected Weekly.)

Flour, bbl.	35 0	0 0	Bed meal cwt	10 0	0 0
Farm's, cwt	15 0	0 0	Pork cwt.	40 0	50 0
Wheat, bus.	4 6	5 0	Beef, cwt.	35 0	40 0
Potash, cwt	0 0	0 0	Potatoes, per	2 0	3 4
Barley, bus.	3 6	3 9	Eggs, doz.	0 7	0 8
Rye, bus.	2 6	3 0	Butter lb.	0 10	1 0
Peas, bus.	3 9	0 0	Cheese lb.	0 5	0 6
Oats, bus.	2 9	3 0	Mutton qr lb	0 4	0 4½
Corn, bus.	0 0	3 6	Do. per lb.	0 5	0 7½
Fowls, pair	1 6	1 9	Veal "	0 3½	0 4
Turkeys,	2 6	6 3	Hams "	0 7	0 0
Hay, ton	40 0	50 0	Wood, cord	15 0	0 0
Straw,	20 0	25 0	Straw, load	10 0	0 0
Turnips	2 0	2 6	Onions,	4 0	5 0

BIRTH.

In Roslin, on the 5th instant, the wife of Dr. B. S. WILSON, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 10th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. O'NEAL, Dr. P. V. DORLAND, of Belleville, to MARTHA LAVILLA, youngest daughter of WILLIAM NILES, Esq., M. Deresteland.

At the Manse, Belleville, on the 22nd inst., by the REV. ARCHIBALD WALKER, Mr. EDWARD MCDONALD, to MISS ELIZABETH BADGELEY, both of Thurlow.

DIED,

At his residence in Haldimand, on Sunday, 18th inst., Mr. LEWIS CASD, aged 63 years. Mr. Card was an enterprising and industrious inhabitant, and his loss is much and deservedly regretted.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. G. N. RIDLEY, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle before the 28th of October, and avoid costs.

ANN SOPHIA RIDLEY,
Executrix.

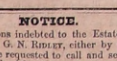
Belleville, Sept. 16, 1857. 5-3

ACCOMMODATION STEAMER

BETWEEN

KINGSTON AND TRENTON.

THE STEAMER



CORRA LINN,

CAPT. LAIDLAW,

WILL, during the remainder of the season, run between Kingston and Trenton, calling at intermediate ports.

UPWARDS.—Leaves Kingston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DOWNWARDS.—Leaves Trenton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M.

Charges for passengers and freight moderate.

Belleville, Sept. 19, 1857. 5

P. O'SHEE, VETERENARY SURGEON,

MADOC,

ANNOUNCES to the inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding country, that he is now prepared to treat all the diseases of that useful animal the Horse, particularly *Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Spint, and Curb.* He not only cures lameness caused by the above diseases, but in almost every case removes the blemish.

P. S.—Medicines made up and sold, with proper directions for using.

P. O'SHEE.

Madoc, Sept. 22d, 1857.

This is to certify that Patrick O'Shee has attended a horse of mine that was rendered completely useless by Bone Spavin. He not only cured the Spavin, but completely removed the blemish. Persons may now see my horse to satisfy themselves.

5 LYMAN MOON.

DR. HOLDEN,

WISHES all parties who have any demands against him to present them for liquidation, and all who are indebted to him are requested to call at the Doctor's office and settle, without further invitation.

Belleville, Sept. 22, 1857. 5-3

NOTICE.

THE STATUTES for 1857, have been received, as also the REGISTERS and papers for Ministers, under the Marriage Act of last Session.

JOHN O'HARE,
Clerk of the Peace.

Belleville, Sept. 15, 1857. 5-3

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE NEXT Quarterly Meeting of the County Board of Education, for the examination of Teachers, is appointed to be held in the TOWN HALL, Belleville, on

Thursday, the 1st of October, next,

at 10 o'clock; A. M. Candidates are requested to present satisfactory testimonials of moral character, from Clergymen or Local Superintendents.

WM. BLEASDELL,
Secretary of Board.

Belleville, Sept. 11, 1857. 5-2

TENDERS! TENDERS!

TAKE NOTICE that Tenders will be received at the office of the County Clerk in Belleville, until MONDAY, the FIFTH day of OCTOBER next, for the repairing and keeping in repair, the following County Gravel Roads for the term of three years, viz:—

BELLEVILLE AND RICHMOND,
BELLEVILLE AND FRANKFORD,
STIRLING AND MARMORA.

Tenders to state the sum per mile per annum, and also to give the names of the securities.

By order,
THOS. WILLS, County Clerk.

Belleville, Sept. 22, 1857. 5-2

TOWN COUNCIL.

NO MEETING of the Council on Wednesday Evening, September 16th, on account of the absence of the following Members, whose names are published in accordance with the provisions of a By Law:—

JOHN O'HARE,
JAMES BLACKLOCK,
A. B. EMBER,
HENRY MARY,
JAMES BROWN, and
GEORGE NEILSON.

R. M. ROY, *Clerk.*

Belleville, September 17th, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, } BY virtue of a Writ
To Wit: } of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of JAMES MCKAY, at the suit of George L. T. Bull and Samuel J. Bull, I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands and tenements, viz: The North half of Lot number seven, in the third concession of the Township of Tyendinaga and County of Hastings, containing one hundred acres; also the North half of Lot number fourteen in the Fourth concession of the Township of Tyendinaga and County of Hastings, containing one hundred acres; all of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in Belleville, on Saturday the twenty sixth day of December A.D. 1857, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff Co. Hastings.

Per D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, }
Sept. 19, 1857. } 5

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into Partnership with Mr. W. W. DEAN, wishes to close up his outstanding accounts. Parties indebted to the Office will please call and arrange as soon as possible, and save costs.

C. P. SIMPSON.

Belleville, 7th September, 1857. 4-m

To all whom it may Concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that the County Council of the County of Hastings, will meet at the SHIRE HALL, in Belleville, on

Tuesday, 29th day of September,

for the despatch of general business.

By order,
THOS. WILLS,
County Clerk, C. H.

County Clerk's Office, }
Belleville, Sept. 5th, 1857. } 4-2

New Music & Musical Instruments

NEW MUSIC

JUST OPENING, some very fine Toned PIANOS, Stodart's & Chickering's—warranted first-rate Instruments; and a quantity of NEW MUSIC.

PRINCE'S and CABINET & NEEDHAM'S superior MELODEONS, warranted of the best quality, and will be sold at the Manufacturer's prices for CASH.

E. HARRISON.

Belleville, Sept'r 9, 1857. 4

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to settle immediately, or otherwise they will be sued. And he hereby gives further notice that after this he will endorse for NO ONE. So save yourself a refusal.

JOHN O'HARE.

Belleville, August 25, 1857. 1-6

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Directors of the Sidney and Rawdon and Victoria Road Company will be held at the Office of the Secretary, on TUESDAY the 6th day of OCTOBER next, for the purpose of Letting the Toll-gates of said Road by Tender, which will be received by the Secretary until that day.

Gates to let, No. 1, 2, and 3.

By order of the Board,
THOS. J. HIGGINS, *Sec'y.*

Belleville, 11th Sept'r, 1857. 4-3

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable property, 292 acres, being composed of part of Block A, and South half of No. 1, in the 6th concession of the Township of Sidney, about one mile from the village of Frankford, and 9 miles from Trenton. There is over 200 acres cleared and under good fence,—two large frame barns, shed, and stables on the premises,—also a frame dwelling house 24 x 36, all new. A good well is near the house, and three living springs on the farm; also a young Orchard of 200 or 300 trees, apples and cherries, some bearing. The above is a desirable property for any person wishing to purchase, as the situation is pleasant, and the land excellent.

For terms, which are liberal, apply to Mr. J. S. Huffman, 5th con'n Sidney, or the proprietor, on the premises.

DAVID J. S. HUFFMAN.

Sidney, Aug. 22, 1857. 1

NEW CHEAP STORE!

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES.

DONNELLY, CONGER & CO.

BEG leave to announce to the inhabitants of BELLEVILLE, SIDNEY, THURLOW, AMELIASBURGH, and the adjacent Townships, that they have just opened, in the new Brick Store, next door South of GILLESPIE & Co's WHOLESALE GROCERY, Front Street, Belleville, an admirable assortment of choice

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which have been selected with the greatest care, and bought upon the best terms, by an able and experienced buyer, which will be found well adapted for the Season; and which will be Sold at such prices as will show at a glance that they mean to test the system of

SMALL PROFITS,

to its utmost limit.

JUST LOOK IN before buying elsewhere, and you will find a very extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES.

You will find every article exactly what it is represented; and only one price asked, and that an extremely low one.

As they will have a buyer continually in the Market, their Stock will be constantly replenished with the

CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS

in the *MONTREAL* and *NEW YORK MARKETS.*

Therefore, if you want GOOD BARGAINS, remember the NEW CHEAP STORE, next door to Gillespie & Co's Wholesale Grocery.

DONNELLY, CONGER & Co.

BELLEVILLE, September 23rd, 1857. (9)

"COUNTY OF HASTINGS TO WIT."

THE PENITENTIARY STORE

IN BELLEVILLE.

Is unquestionably the best place to buy

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just completed his first Fall purchase, is now prepared to supply,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS,

all those who find it necessary to guard against the approaching

WET AND COLD.

Besides the THICK BOOTS required at this season of the year, his stock will be found to comprise every variety and style of Light and Fancy Goods, known to

THE TRADE,

and will be sold "CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,"

FOR CASH.

Purchasers (wholesale or retail) are requested to call and see for themselves. Work made to order, and all work *WARRANTED* as represented.

G. G. GERMAN.

BELLEVILLE, September 23rd, 1857. (5)

FOR THE SEASON.

The Newest Styles and Fabrics of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

JUST RECEIVING AT

ROBERT MITCHELHILL'S,

Near to the Bank of Montreal,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

23rd JULY, 1857. 49

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 29, in the Village of Trenton, known as MARSH'S CORNER, on which are two good houses. The premises are situated at the intersection of four streets, and precisely opposite the new Bridge now in process of erection, and will shortly be the best stand for business in the Village.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises.

CHARLES MARSH.

September 1st, 1857. 3

FOR SALE.

A GRIST MILL with two run of stones,—also a Saw Mill with one upright and one Circular Saw, commonly known as Shipman's Mills, situate on the Moira River, 15 miles from Belleville, on Lot No. 6 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Tyendinaga, County of Hastings, containing 37 acres of Land, with a Dwelling House thereon.—Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to Sheriff McEwan, Windsor, C. W., G. W. Arnold, of Brockville, C. W., or Mrs. Shipman, of the same place.

Brockville, 11th Sept'r, 1857. 4m

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR particulars enquire of the undersigned.

JAS. JAMISON.

Belleville, July 14, 1857. 47

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage made between William Wallbridge Meyers of the one part, and Arlond Carroll, of the city of Albany, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, of the other part,

Notice is hereby given, that the Lands hereinafter mentioned will be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday the twenty-fourth day of September now next, at the Court House in Belleville, in the County of Hastings, viz:

Lot numbered Twenty, in the second concession of the Township of Seymour, in the County of Northumberland, one of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres, be the same more or less, on which are situate the Mills and Mill privileges of the said W. W. Meyers, on the River Trent in said Township, excepting and reserving thereout not more than fifteen acres, known as the "Village plot."

On this property is a Saw mill and other improvements, with splendid privileges.

Particulars of said Mortgage, terms, &c., may be had (if by mail, post paid) of Ross & Bell, Solicitors, Belleville, C. W.,—of James Moncrieff Esq., Councillor at Law, New York, or of the undersigned.

ARLOND CARROLL and
JOSHUA BRUSH,
By their Solicitors, ROSS & BELL.

Belleville, August 29, 1857. 2-4

REAL ESTATE,

BY AUCTION.

THE subscriber has been instructed by Messrs. PERRY & Co., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Town Hall, in Colborne,

On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1857

At 12 o'clock precisely, the following properties in the Newcastle District:

A SAW MILL,

situated on the North part of Lot number 21 in the 4th concession Cramahe (50 acres). The Mill, which is in good working order and the best situated of any in Cramahe, being in a pine region, consists of a

CIRCULAR AND MULAY SAW,

and is capable of manufacturing one and a half million feet of lumber per year.

ALSO,

West ½ No. 18 in the 5th con. Cramahe 100 acres.
East part 19 5th do do 75 do.
North half 20 6th do do 100 do.

TERMS:—One quarter down, or approved note at three months, with interest; the balance of purchase in three equal annual instalments, with interest from day of sale.

CHARLES UNDERHILL,
Auctioneer.

N. B.—Mr. James Wassin, who resides at the Saw Mill, will show the properties and give any information required by intending purchasers.

JAMES JAMISON.

Colborne, August 24, 1857. 5-8

FALL GOODS.

S. CRAWFORD & Co.

BEG to say to their customers and the public generally, that our Invoices are received of a most Complete and Extensive assortment of

Staple and Fancy FALL GOODS,

Now shipped on board the Canadian Ocean Steamers, and are expected to arrive here early in September.

Belleville, August 29, 1857. 2

NOTICE.

MR. S. M. WASHBURN, of Canifton, has this day been appointed Agent for the *Provincial Fire*, and *Albert & Times Life* Assurance Companies. Those wishing to effect an Insurance will find the Tariff greatly reduced.

Renewal receipts for Thurlow and Sidney can be obtained at S. M. Washburn's Office, Canifton.

R. NEWBERY.

Belleville, August 17, 1857. 52

IMMIGRATION!

SERVANT'S REGISTRY

AND

General Agency Office,

A FEW Doors South of Patterson's Foundry, North Belleville.

All parties in Town and Country wanting either to hire persons or to be furnished with employment, would save Time and Money by calling at once at said Office.

Conveyancing, Posting of Books,

COLLECTION OF DEBTS, &c. also done, and at low rates.

G. McADIE.

Belleville, August, 1857. 51

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 2, in the 3rd concession Thurlow, containing 160 acres; about 120 under cultivation, well fenced, and 40 heavy woodland. Several good wells of water on the place, also good orchards; a large proportion under tillage. The buildings are superior, and terms liberal. For information apply on the premises, or to the subscriber in Belleville.

JOHN MACNIDER.

Belleville, 29th July, 1857. 49

PATENT SELF HEATING SMOOTHING IRON.

BULLEN'S IMPROVED ROTARY

SMOOTHING IRON.

EVERY housekeeper would do well to give it a fair trial; they are cheaper than the common flat iron, and possess many real advantages.

1. These Irons are heated, Eight Hours, with one Pint of Alcohol, thus costing less than the cutting of the wood, used in the same length of time heating the ordinary Iron.

2. The excessive and exhausting heat of the ironing room is abated.

3. No change of irons is required, as this iron may be kept at the same temperature for hours, thus enabling a person to iron double the quantity of clothes in the same space of time; it creates a smooth and glossy finish on the linen and never soils clothes.

4. It can be used independent of a stove while the most cool and comfortable place, indoors or out, up stairs or down, can always be selected.

5. No loss of time in keeping the iron clean from smut and ashes.

6. It saves all the dire troubles and sweating vexations attending an ironing with the common flats in warm weather.

Full directions for use enclosed in each iron.

For sale by JOSEPH BULLEN,
Belleville.

Or his authorized Agents.

Belleville, August 19, 1857. (1)

Hotel & Wharf Property for Sale,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THAT large and commodious frame Building on the East side of Pinnacle Street, formerly kept as a Hotel by Capt. Bonter, a large yard and out-buildings are attached.

Also—Water lot B, in the Town of Belleville, having on it a large Storehouse and Wharf.

The property can be seen on application to Captain Bonter.

TERMS, (which will be liberal,) and other particulars may be learned on application to

N. McKIBBIN, *Saddler.*

Belleville, June 23rd, 1857. 44

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES.

BULL'S BUILDING.

The Subscriber offers for sale every variety of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

With an excellent assortment of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

SUGARS, TEAS, TOBACCOS, FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, INDIGO BLUE, PIPES, STARCH, SPICES, FISH, BROOMS, PAILS, &c.

—ALSO,—

TORONTO AND ELORA WHISKEY, BASS' AND ALLSOP'S ALE.

Terms Liberal.

W. AITKEN, Jr., Agent.

BELLEVILLE, SEPT. 15, 1857. (5)

REMOVAL.

JAMES KENNEDY

WOULD beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country, that the Stock of Messrs. BULL BROTHER, has been removed by him to the

VICTORIA BUILDINGS,

in his old stand. The business will be carried on with a new stock of

DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, and LIQUORS,

which he intends to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Belleville, August 4th, 1857. (50)

FRESH ARRIVALS

OF NEW

FALL DRY GOODS,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE!

BELLEVILLE.

THE Subscriber has been receiving for the past six weeks by all regular Mail Steamers from Liverpool, Glasgow and London, an

Immense Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Which are now ready for sale. Notwithstanding the very great advance on Manufactured goods in Europe he is enabled from his residence in the Home Markets, for the past ten months, to continue the important advantages of saving his customers

FROM 20 TO 40 PER CENT.

on the present prices of the Market, which a few moments examination of the Goods will clearly shew.

This stock will be found to be the *Largest* and most *Elegantly assorted of any ever laid down in Belleville.*

Marked in Plain Figures.

NO SECOND PRICE.

(32) P. O'NEILL.

BONNETS! BONNETS!

DIRECT FROM PARIS.

The largest and most elegant assortment ever imported to this country, have just been opened for Sale at the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

BELLEVILLE,

AUGUST 1857.

P. O'NEILL.

GREAT BARGAINS!

STOCK $30,000!

PENITENTIARY CABINET WAREHOUSE, LAND TON BUILDINGS, KINGSTON, C. W.

THE Proprietor having enlarged this Establishment, with a view to effectually exclude Foreign Manufacturers from this country, begs now to offer to the Public at large, a Stock of Furniture and House Trimmings, unsurpassed by any Establishment; embracing a large variety of the latest Fashionable Manufactures, being under the direct superintendence of select Foremen—as Cabinet Makers, Carvers, Upholsterers and Finishers—working in every variety of wood, viz:

Rosewood, Oak, Maple,
Mahogany, Cedar, Butternut,
Walnut, Satin Wood, &c., &c.

Having always on hand a large Stock of

Sofas, Chairs, Wood, Rocking Chairs,
Couches, Rocking Chairs, Centre Tables,
Divans, Bureaus, Dining Tables,
Ottomans, Wardrobes, Side Boards,
Vis a Vis, Chiffoniers, Chairs, Parlor,
Lockers, Toilet Tables, Do. Dining,
Washstands, Office Desks, Do. Cane,
Enclosed do., Library do., Work Tables,
Marble do., Book Cases, Counterbores,
What Nots, &c., &c., &c.

Upholstered in every class and style of material, consisting in part of

Brocatelles, of French Manufacture,
Satin Damasks,
Alhambra Cloth, Silk and Worsted,
Saracena do., do.,
Repps,
Hair Cloth, &c., &c., Morocco,
Leather, &c., &c., &c.

Being imported direct from the Manufacturers; a large item is thus saved, of which the consumer receives the benefit.

Apart from the above material, the Proprietor has a beautiful assortment of Curtain Material, Trimmings, &c., consisting of

Cornices, Cords, Tassels, Loops, &c.

Together with a Splendid Assortment of

CARPETS,

Of all grades and descriptions, imported expressly for this Establishment, which they make up at the shortest notice. Parties desiring anything in this line would do well to visit the establishment and inspect the Stock, as the Proprietor feels assured that the utmost satisfaction will result from their purchasing here, being, in point of style and design, unequalled, and its material and manufacture equal to the best manufactures.

Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to purchase here, having much reduced his prices to the trade, so as to defy all competition in this market.

To private parties purchasing at a distance, the articles will be boxed free of charge.

A liberal credit given to purchasers over £25, on producing satisfactory paper.

All orders left at the Penitentiary Cabinet Warerooms, Princess Street, Kingston, C. W. will receive prompt attention.

Kingston, August 27, 1857. 2 6m

FOR SALE,

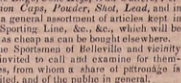
A SPLENDID lot of BEECH and MAPLE CORD WOOD. Enquire of

N. McKIBBIN, *Saddler.*

Belleville, August 19, 1857. 52-6

NEW RIFLE FACTORY

IN BELLEVILLE!



J. H. RECTOR,

THE well known Rifle maker of Syracuse, N. Y., is now opening a Branch Gun Store and Rifle Factory opposite the Commercial Buildings, on the West side of Front Street, Belleville, C. W., where he will be happy to receive orders for

Target and Hunting Rifles

of all descriptions. He now has and intends to keep the best of Workmen in his employ, which will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

All kinds of Repairing done on Short notice, at reasonable prices, in a style of neatness and durability.

All orders sent by Mail shall receive prompt attention, and answered immediately if requested. All work manufactured by him, or under his inspection, may be

CONSIDERED AS WARRANTED!

He will also keep constantly on hand for sale a general assortment of

Rifles, Doub's & Single Barrel Guns, Pistols, *Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Game Bags, Cone Keys, Wad-Cutters, Percussion Caps, Powder, Shot, Lead,* and in fact a general assortment of articles kept in the Sporting Line, &c., &c., which will be sold as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

The Sportsmen of Belleville and vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves, from whom a share of patronage is solicited, and of the public in general.

J. H. RECTOR.

Belleville, September 2, 1857. (3)

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

"BAY OF QUINTE,"

F. A. CARRELL, MASTER.

WILL, on and after Monday, 7th September instant, leave Kingston EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at Three o'clock, for Picton, Belleville, and intermediate ports, arriving at Belleville between 9 and 10 o'clock P.M.

RETURNING,

Will leave Belleville EVERY EVENING at 10½ o'clock, run to Picton, there remain until EIGHT A. M., at which hour she will leave for Kingston, arriving at 11½ o'clock.

Cabin passage, from Belleville to Kingston and back, same trip, 8s. 9d., Berth or Stateroom included. Single passage, 6s. 3d.

F. A. CARRELL.

September 1st, 1857. 5

NEW CARPETS!

JUST OPENED AT

KELLY'S.

ALSO, a large lot of new SUMMER GOODS, which will be sold, WHOLESALE and Retail, at a small advance on Factory prices for Cash. Also, a large quantity of

Silk Fringes and Trimmings,

All colours. Rich *SILKS,* and *FANCY GOODS,* received by Express, which will be sold cheap for cash at

KELLY'S.

Belleville, 29th July, 1857. 4

IMPORTANT MORTGAGE SALE!

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 26th day of SEPTEMBER now next ensuing, the property hereinafter mentioned and described in a Mortgage made by George L. P. Bull, of the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Merchant, of the first part, and Alexander H. Grant, of the City of New York, in the United States of America, Merchant, of the second part, and bearing date the 13th day of May, A. D. 1856, and registered on the same day in the Registrar's office of the County of Hastings, in Belleville, will be sold, that is to say:

All that part of the West half of Lot No. 12 in the 4th Concession of Huntington, and County of Hastings, containing 60 acres, more or less, and particularly described in said Mortgage.

ALSO the East half of Lot No. 12 in said 14th Con. of said township.

ALSO part of the East part of Lot No. 11, in said 14th Con. of said Township, also particularly described in said Mortgage; with the right to flow back the water of any stream flowing through said Lots.

☞ On the property in question is a *Grist Mill* and other improvements.

THE TERMS ARE CASH.

Particulars as to the Mortgage and the description of the property, may be had of Ross & Bell, Solicitors, Belleville.

The Mortgagee will only covenant against his own acts, and will leave purchasers to satisfy themselves as to title.

The Deed will be given at the seller's expense.

The sale will be made under a Power of sale contained in the said Mortgage, for default in performance of the conditions therein expressed.

☞ Sale will be held at the Court House in Belleville, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALEX. H. GRANT,
by his Attorneys,
ROSS & BELL.

Belleville, June 30, 1857. 45

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE having passed an Act requiring all the ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT to be kept in DOLLARS and CENTS, from the FIRST of JANUARY next, it is desirable that the same system of Accounting should be generally adopted throughout the country.

THE BANKING INSTITUTIONS have, therefore, resolved to make a similar change, to take effect at the above mentioned period, and they request that persons transacting business with them will have the amount of all Bills or Notes intended for Discount or Collection, and falling due on and after the first of January next, expressed in Dollars and Cents. It will also be necessary that all Cheques and other forms, in use for Banking purposes, be adapted to the Decimal System.

1st May, 1857.

For the Bank of Montreal—D. DAVIDSON, Cashier.
For the Bank of British North America—THOS. PATON, General Manager.
For the Commercial Bank of Canada—C. S. ROSS, Cashier.
For the Bank of Upper Canada—THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Cashier.
For the City Bank—F. MACCULLOCH, Cashier.
For the Quebec Bank—C. GETHINGS, Cashier.
For the Gore Bank—A. STEVEN, President.
For La Banque du Peuple—B. H. LEMOINE, Cashier.
For Molson's Bank—WILLIAM MOLSON, President.
For the Bank of Toronto—A. CAMERON Cashier.
For the Niagara District Bank—THOMAS R. MERRITT, Vice-President. 43

REMOVAL!

C. H. TURNBULL,

Grocer, Wine & Spirit MERCHANT.

HAS removed to the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. SCOVILL & Co., one door north of the Penitentiary Shoe Store.

Belleville, July 8th, 1857. 47

MCINTOSH'S PATENT GALVANIC CEMENT,

FOR ROOFING.

THE Subscriber having purchased the right of using the above material for Roofing in this County, from Mr. W. Horcutt Esq., of Hamilton, the owner of said Patent, he is prepared to Contract for Roofing to any extent in this County, on liberal terms, either on old or new roofs. All work warranted for one year from completion of Roof. Parties wishing to obtain any information respecting said material, can do so by calling on the subscriber, he having letters of recommendation from different parties in Hamilton and Toronto, who have tested the same.

C. F. SMITH.

P. S.—All parties using or having the same used about their premises, or infringing upon the said patent in any way, in this County, will be prosecuted according to Law. C. F. S.

Belleville, July 14, 1857. 47

NEW!

Grocery & Liquor Store,

In the Stone Building adjoining

DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

MUNRO & RALSTON,

BEG most respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country, that they are now receiving and opening out a splendid Stock of

Fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and GLASSWARE,

consisting in part as follows:—TEAS, Muscovado and crushed SUGARS, COFFEES, (fresh ground daily,) Tobaccos, Pickles, Sauces, Catsup, Brooms, Sugar-house Syrup, Fruits, Nuts, Spices, Pipes, Mats, Fish, Cordage, Cheese, Pepper, Belmont Candles, Soap, Wooden ware, and every article in the Grocery Trade.

GLASSWARE.

A good assortment of Decanters, Tumblers, &c.

LIQUORS and WINES.

Best Pale and dark Brandies, old Tom Gin, best Hollands Gin, Rum, Scotch Whiskey, De Kuyper's Gin (in cases), Martell's Cognac Brandy (in cases), Proof Whiskey, &c. Best Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, Bottled Cider, Ale and Porter, &c. &c.,

All of which they offer for sale at the smallest profit, for cash only, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

MUNRO & RALSTON.

Belleville, May 19th, 1857. 39

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

THE best assortment of Travelling and Dress Trunks ever before offered in Belleville, at N. McARTHUR'S Saddle & Harness Establishment.

Belleville, August 18, 1857. 43

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Belleville Post Office, September 1st, 1857.

Annger Wm
Austin Dr. (2)
Appleby Levi A
Anthony John
Aikins Mrs Peter D
Acker Mrs Jacob
Bartlett Nancy M
Barris Miss Sarah
Ballentyne Simon
Banker John
Ball Thos H
Bates Edwin
Brodie Mungo
Brown John
Bywer John
Boswell William
Beausley Louis
Bonstelo Mary
Bleecker Wm R
Blair Archa
Blakeng Mr
Billings Ira
Bilton Joseph
Billhouse Miss Wm
Bargerr Jacob
Beckett Joseph
Byroe Thos
Bush Henry
Burrows Louis
Burr Mrs Wm
Burgess S A
Brichwood Samuel
Briggs F J
Berin John
Connell Thomas
Costely Robt
Cook John
Conner Thos
Coulter John
Clark Paul
Christy Robt
Chapman John
Carscallen D
Canfield John
Caskey John
Campbell John J
Dunlop Miss Jenette
Dedicoat Samuel
Dempsey Andrew
Deely Ellen
Danfort Miss Lydia
Davison Henry
Duggan James
Emerson John
Emerson W H
Ellis James
Farmer Patrick
Fay Thomas
Fowler Dr J C
Flood Mrs
Grear Wm
Grippin Ann
Grass Henry
Gilbert Samuel B
Gilbert Stephen
Gibson Wm
Giles Thomas
Garrison Mrs Lydia
Hicks George
Hart Samuel S
Hagerman Henry
Hambilton Miss Mary
Halstead Samuel
Harry Robt
Hull Elizabeth
Hazelwood Wm
Humphrey Otis W (2)
Huffman John R
Hopkins W
Howard Reuben
Ireland James
Judge M
Judd O B
Jones Miss Sabia
Johnston Miss Mary
Kenny Miss Polly
Kelley Hanora (2
Ketcheson David
Long Edward
Lukes Miss Mary
Letten Noah
Lewis Mrs L
Lewis Miss Mary Ann 3
Lawrence Ridley
Lambie John
Lawrance Miss Emeline
Munn John
Meyers George
Mooney Mrs James
Mott Adam H
Mott Mrs Nancy
Mott John K
Marshall Dr
McMaster Capt
McKewin Wm
McHugh Thomas
McHugh Domnich
McGinnis Miss Elizab'h
McElrath S
McCormick Mr
McCabe James
Nagle Patrick
O'Shee P
O'Shee Mr
O'Keeffe Thos
O'Connor John
O'Connel Thomas
Pain Ira
Patterson John
Pellitt Mr
Pellitte Silow
Perry Charles
Phillips Wm
Phillips Nicholas
Prindle Stephen
Quackenbush Miss Alice
Ryan Michael
Rankins Miss Marinda
Reddick Margaret J
Ready Michael
Reddick Miss Nancy
Reynolds John
Reeves George
Roblin Miss Marinda
Stone Miss Anna
Stallows Peter
Spence James
Smith Lewis
Smith George
Slevan J
Simmons Wm
Simson George
Simmons Mrs Harriet
Sherow Joseph
Sheffield James
Shepard Winthrope Jr
Sharp Dr Orland E
Shearen Patrick
Sharp Jacob
Tupman H
Tichner Jonathan B
Totton Thos
Toner Bernard
Theeshan Thos
Thescat Mrs George
Thompson Elizabeth A
Vandervoort John
Vandervohrt Wm
VanMorman Manesoa
Vaughan Sophia
Vanallen Peter
White Malissa
Wharraw Charle
Whecher Edward P
White Charles
Waller Wm
Wallace John
Walker Wm
Wannacott G B
Willson Miss Mary
Wickett John
Williams John
Wright Arthur (5)

FRENCH LETTERS.

Brasseau Thomas
Besot Picton
Barbaue Catharine
Cournoyer Paul 3
Duguet Lexi
Dehane Peter
Francisse F Co s
Goulo E W
Houle Joseph
Juneau Pheodon
Lature Mrs A
Larose Sevire
Magnan Pierre
Nault Onesinn
Onilcote Andre
Prinbvost Uubain
Pitre Pierre
Raymond Belomie

GERMAN LETTERS.

Schwerdfeger Richard
Culler Roberson Eugene

J. H. MEACHAM, *Postmaster.*

PAPER & STATIONERY.
221 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber has during the past winter, greatly increased his facilities for doing a wholesale Paper & Stationery business. He will have in Stock, in a few days, nearly two hundred tons of Wrapping, Writing, and Printing Paper, Plain and Ornamental Stationery, &c. &c.

Having made all his foreign purchases in person previous to the recent advance in the price of paper in Britain, he is able to execute such orders as he may be favored with early, at a shade under the prices of last year.

Orders per post receive prompt attendtion.

JAMES CHALMERS.

N. B.—40 tons of Superior Roofing Felt for sale cheap. 35-6m

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
CANTON TEA STORE.
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

per Str. Trenton.

16 Chests Tea,
8 Catties do,
10 Doz. Brooms,
5 Boxes Coffee,
20 Boxes Soap,
10 Boxes Candles,
2 Bags Pepper,
1 Bbl. Oil,
6 Boxes Tobacco,
2 Hhds. Sugar,
10 Boxes Raisins,
2 Bales Nuts,
1 Bbl. Salmon,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
1 Cask Codfish,
2 Bags Rice,
1 Puncheon Molasses,
10 Doz. Wash Boards,
10 Baskets Champaign,
1 Bbl. Almonds,
10 Boxes Pipes,
7 Bbls. Sugar,
2 Bbls. Oat Meal,
3 Boxes Saleratus,
10 do Blue,
1 Bbl. Sundries,
1 Case Sundries,
5 Box G. Pepper.

May 13, 1857.

per Bay of Quinte.

15 Doz. Pails,
5 Doz. Brooms,
2 Bags Coffee,
1 Bbl. Whiting,
7 Hhds. Sugar,
1 Case Sardines,
2 Bbls. Barley,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
10 Boxes Soap,
1 Box Corn Starch,
5 Bags Coffee,
12 Boxes Tobacco,
50 Boxes Stearine Candles,
1 Cask Pickles,
8 Bbls. Ale,
2 Cases Tea,
1 Case Ketchup,
15 Chests Tea,
1 Quarter Cask Brandy,
4 Baskets Champaign,
3 Boxes Raisins,
2 Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
2 " " Port Wine.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 42

TO RENT.

A SHOP, with Dwelling House attached, situated directly opposite the American Hotel. Possession given on the 1st July next.

Apply to DR. HOPE.

Belleville, June 16, 1857. 43-2

HASTINGS HOUSE,
MADOC.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor, would notify persons visiting Madoc, or passing thro' the village of Hastings on their way to the 'Hastings Road' settlement, that he has made

EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS

to his Premises, and hopes, by furnishing the best accommodation, to please the travelling public, and secure their liberal patronage.

N. B.—Three lines of Stages (one daily,) run between Belleville and Madoc, arriving at and departing from the HASTINGS HOUSE.

Madoc, April 6, 1857. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, } To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Charles R. Finkle and George Finkle the younger, at the suit of John Barnum I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title, and interest of Charles R. Finkle, of, in, and to the East half of Lot Number Eighteen, in the fourth concession of the Township of Hungerford and County of Hastings, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less,—all of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the seventeenth day of October A. D. 1857, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
SHERIFF Co. Hastings,
Per D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Belleville. July 10, 1857. } 47

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, } To WIT. }

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of ROBERT POTTS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Charlotte Potts, Administratrix, of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Potts deceased at the time of his death, who died intestate, at the suit of Donald Campbell I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands and tenements, viz:—Eighty-one acres, be the same more or less, being composed of the North half of Lot number twenty four, in the ninth concession of Sidney and County of Hastings, patented to Robert Potts; also a Village Lot containing three-tenths of an acre, being composed of part of the south-east corner of Lot number thirteen, in the first concession of the Township of Rawdon, and which is more fully described in a Deed from William Wiss and Margaret Wiss to Robert Potts. All of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the tenth day of October A.D. 1857, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff C. H.
PER D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, } July 4th, 1857. } 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Hastings, } To Wit. }

ORLANDO CARROLL Plaintiff, } B. R.
vs. } Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa
WILLIAM W. MEYERS, Def't } Residue.
JAMES ROSS, Plaintiff, } C. P.
vs. } Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa
Adam Henry Meyers, Defen't. } Residue.
JOSHUA BRUSH, Plaintiff, } B. R.
vs. } Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa
WILLIAM W. MEYERS and } Residue.
Adam Henry Meyers, Defen's. }
FILLANO SCARTH STEVENSON, Plaintiff,
vs.
Adam Henry Meyers and John Macara, Deft's,
C. C.
Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa
Residue.

BY virtue of a Wirt of Fieri Facias in the above causes, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, which I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the third day of October 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, under Writs of Venditione Exponas and Fi Fa Residue in the said causes, viz:—

All the right, title and interest of the said Defendant of, in or to Lot number seventeen, in the second concession of the Township of Thurlow and County of Hastings; Lots 11, 12, 18, 19, 26, and 27, as shown by the Commercial Bank Plan of part of Lot number two in the first concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, as laid out by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S.; also, lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, on Willard's Block, Township of Thurlow, according to a plan by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S.; also part of lot number one in the first concession of the Township of Murray, on the East side of the river Trent, more fully described by a Deed of Bargain and Sale from Sheldon Hawley to Abraham W. Meyers, dated 23rd April, 1846; also lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton; also the village lot in Trenton, devised by Will of A. H. Meyers, deceased, to Justice Holloway Meyers, with the appurtenances; also another village lot in Trenton, purchased by said Adam H. Meyers, deceased, from John McAulay, at the mouth of the river Trent, and devised by the Will of the deceased A. H. Meyers to Justice Holloway Meyers; also in lots 1 and 6 in the first concession of the Township of Murray, now in Trenton, and the East half of lot 3 in broken concession A., devised by said A. H. Meyers, deceased, to his seven children as tenants in common; also lots numbers two and three in the Easterly part of lot number one, in the broken front in front of the first concession of the Township of Sidney, more particularly described in the grant thereof from the Crown to one James Young; also lot number eight in the first concession of Sidney, and the broken front in front thereof; also the Plot of Hanover, being composed of a broken fragment, of lot number two in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton, granted by the Crown to Eliakim Weller, and by him conveyed to A. H. Meyers, deceased; also lot number 16 first concession Elzevir; also W. ½ of lot number 20, 8th concession Marmora; also lot number 4, 1st concession Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also lot number 6, 5th concession Hungerford; also lot number 3, 3rd concession of Thurlow; also lot number 6, 1st concession Huntingdon; also W. ½ 11 in the broken front of Thurlow; also N ½ 3, 2nd concession Thurlow; also lot number 31, 8th concession Thurlow; also lot number 5, 1st concession Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also the following lots in the village of Annwood, in the County of Hastings, viz:—138, 139, 140, on the North side of King street, lot number 142 in rear of lot number 138, lot number 141 in the rear of said lot 139, and broken lot in rear of 140, the said last three lots being on the South West of Heber street; also lot number 18 in the 2nd concession of Hungerford; also the rear halves of lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff C. H.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, } June 24th, 1857. } 45-13w

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, } To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Venditidne Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Herman Simmons, at the suit of Stewart Wilson and Charles Wilson, I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands and tenements, viz: The East half of Lot number 18, in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings, together with the broken front thereof, consisting of one hundred acres, more or less. All of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in Belleville, on Saturday the 24th day of October, A.D. 1857, at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff County Hastings,
Per D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, } July 18, 1857. } 48

FOR SALE.
ON TWO YEARS' CREDIT,
PAYABLE IN FOUR INSTALMENTS, THE STOCK OF A COUNTRY DRY GOODS AND
HARDWARE STORE.

VALUE about £1000. This Store, which is about 15 miles from Belleville, can be had with the Stock, if necessary.

Satisfactory security required.

Apply to P. O'NEILL,
Commercial House.

Belleville, June 2nd, 1857. 46

CONFECTIONERS.—Any quantity of 4 line MOTTOES for sale at this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, } To Wit. } BY virtue of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the County of Hastings, and to me directed, dated the 11th day of August 1857, for the collection of the arrears of Taxes due upon the following Lands in the said County,—I shall proceed to the sale of the said Lands, for such arrears of Taxes, on

Tuesday, the 1st day of December next, at the COURT HOUSE in the Town of Belleville, at 12 o'clock noon,—unless the same with the interest thereon, together with the expense of advertising, be sooner paid.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff County of Hastings.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, } 18th August, 1857. }

Concession, & parts.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Amount of Taxes. £	s.	D.
RAWDON.					
I. S. E. ¼	2	50	1	10	10
N. E. part	13	40	2	2	4
II. E. ½	5	100	6	17	10
E. ½	14	50	1	18	4
S. ½	23	100	7	9	7
III.	7	200	4	15	7
IV. N. part	14	40	2	12	9
V. S. ½ & N E ¼	15	150	13	4	2
VI.	11	200	8	14	0
VII. E. ½	3	100	5	7	2
VIII.	6	200	2	13	6
E. ½	7	100	1	7	3
E. ½	11	100	1	1	8
IX. E. ½	7	100	2	1	5
W. ½	17	100	3	6	0
X. S. ½	1	100	5	5	4
	4	200	4	16	0
S. ½ & N W. ¼	16	150	7	11	6
S. part	18	140	5	14	0
N. W. part	24	100	1	14	9
XI.	3	200	6	15	6
	17	200	3	12	2
S. ½	22	100	2	11	8
XII. W. ½	16	100	5	1	3
XIII. S. part	1	150	3	14	0
	15	200	9	8	6
HUNTINGDON.					
II. con. N. W. part	12	14	1	10	3
	20	200	7	4	10
III.	18	200	8	14	0
V. S. ½	15	100	2	1	7
VIII. N. part	12	65	1	11	6
IX. W. ½	12	100	1	14	0
X. W. ½	12	100	2	2	2
XI. E. ½	12	100	3	10	0
XII. E. ½	12	100	2	3	6
	14	200	4	6	4
XIII.	5	200	1	16	10
	15	200	1	16	0
XIV.	1	200	4	1	4
HUNGERFORD.					
I. W. ½	5	100	2	10	4
	31	200	2	9	6
II. N. ½	12	100	2	6	8
	24	200	3	15	0
N. ½	28	100	2	16	0
N. ½	35	100	2	7	3
III.	6	200	3	14	7
	7	200	1	12	6
	18	200	3	11	7
	19	200	3	1	10
E. ½	25	100	2	0	0
	27	200	3	14	7
S. ½	36	100	2	10	7
IV.	13	200	3	9	2
N. ½	31	100	1	6	7
W. ½	35	100	2	7	9
V. W. ½	7	100	1	15	9
N. ½	15	100	1	5	4
N. ½	19	100	2	7	10
	24	200	2	10	9
W ½	25	100	2	10	9
E. ½	27	100	2	14	4
	37	200	2	0	0
VI. N. ½	12	100	2	15	0
W ½	25	100	1	17	6
	28	200	3	13	6
VII. N. ½	18	100	2	17	0
S. ½	26	100	2	7	10
	30	200	3	8	10
VIII. N. ½	21	100	2	17	0
S. ½	23	100	1	15	9
IX.	22	200	2	17	1
W ½	29	100	3	1	0
X.	18	200	3	5	0
N. ½	28	100	3	0	0
N. ½	31	100	2	5	4
XI.	5	200	1	13	3
	24	200	3	15	8
	25	200	3	15	8
XII. E. ½	8	100	2	14	8
N. ½	14	100	2	5	5
	23	200	3	15	8
W ½ & N E ¼	26	150	2	0	0
XIII. N. ½	6	100	3	0	0
	7	200	3	15	0
	8	200	2	0	7
XIV.	8	200	3	15	6
	13	200	3	15	8
MARMORA.					
II.	13	200	5	16	3
	18	200	5	16	3
	25	200	6	10	8
S part	26	135	4	10	0
III. E. ½	12	100	3	4	6
IV.	31	200	5	18	3
V.	1	160	4	15	4
	12	200	3	17	8
N. ½	18	100	3	9	6
	22	200	5	16	7
VI.	22	200	6	1	0
	25	200	7	4	4
VIII.	18	200	5	6	7
N ½	19	100	4	2	3
IX.	26	200	5	3	7
	29	200	5	3	7
X. W ½ of E ½	1	50	3	2	10
W ½	17	100	3	14	7
ELZEVIR.					
I. W. ½	4	100	1	12	0
E. ½	4	100	2	5	0
W. ½	13	100	1	14	10
III. W. ½	3	100	3	5	0
MADOC.					
I.	12	200	4	5	0
II. E ½	18	100	2	15	0
III.	1	200	6	15	3
N. ½	7	100	1	5	8
W. ½	18	100	2	5	6
IV. S. ½	2	100	4	7	0
W. ½	8	100	4	9	6
W. ½	15	100	2	15	3
E. ½	19	100	3	13	1
V. W. ½	14	100	4	2	0
E. ½	17	100	4	10	0
VI. E. ½	15	100	2	4	5
VII. E. ½	12	100	6	18	0
N. E. ¼	17	50	1	19	8
W. ½	26	100	4	7	0
	29	200	5	4	10
VIII.	28	200	5	0	0
IX. W ½	25	100	1	9	8
X.	10	200	4	6	8
E. ½	12	100	2	11	8
XI. W. ½	3	60	1	17	9
	4	120	3	16	0
E. ½	14	60	1	19	7
E. part	18	60	3	14	6
XI.	20	120	2	13	10
	30	120	2	8	4

N. B.—All the above mentioned Lands have been Patented. 1.13

LADIES' SCHOOL.

THE Classes in Miss C. MOORE'S SCHOOL will resume their Studies after the Midsummer vacation, on MONDAY, AUGUST 24th.

TERMS PER QUARTER (IN ADVANCE).

	£	s.	d.
All the Branches that constitute a Select English Education, and Use of Globes, ...	1	10	0
French	1	10	0
Music	1	10	0
Drawing and Water colours........	1	10	0
Boarders per annum	40	0	0

No extra charge except for washing.

Belleville, July 1st, 1857. 46,3m

W. RENNY, Auctioneer & Valuator,

HAS REMOVED opposite to the Commercial Buildings. Auction Sales will be held at noon on THURSDAYS, and on SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock in the evening,—consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c.

OUT SALES

by Auction in either Town or Country, will also be attended to on Commission.

46 WM. RENNY, *Auctioneer.*

JOB-WORK of all kinds, printing in colors &c, neatly executed at the *Chronicle* office.

J. & J. BOOTH.

1857. SPRING GOODS! 1857.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their Customers and the Public, that they have just received per RAILWAY, A CHOICE

ASSORTMENT OF NEWLY IMPORTED SPRING GOODS,

suitable for the *MERCHANT TAILORING* Department of their Trade, which they are now prepared to **Make up to Order**, or to *SELL in the CLOTH*, as may be required. Those who wish to purchase Cloths in the *Material or Garment*, will find an *extensive assortment to select from.* They have also on hand a

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,

consisting of *Business and Dress Coats, Pantaloons, and Vests*, in great variety of material, *suitable for the Spring Trade.*

TO MERCHANTS IN THE COUNTRY

Who require to keep READY-MADE CLOTHING, they can offer an *advantage*, as their *stock is larger than heretofore*, and *adapted in sizes and material to suit this Market.* ☞ A Liberal Discount will be made to the Trade. ☜

☞ They have also on hand a great variety of *Hats, Caps, Shirt Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Neckties, Umbrellas, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Carpet Bags, &c.*

J. & J. BOOTH.

Belleville, Front Street, next door to Messrs. Holton & Co.

March 16th, 1857. (30)

Bay of Quinte and River St. Lawrence.

THROUGH FREIGHT & PASSAGE BOAT.

THE STEAMER

1857. 1857.

"ST. HELEN,"

C. B. CRYSLER, MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, make regular Weekly Trips from the Head of the Bay and Belleville to Montreal, as follows, namely:—

—DOWNWARD—

WILL LEAVE

Trenton every Monday at 7 o'clock, A. M.
Belleville " do at 12 " noon.
Kingston " do at 9 " P. M.

for Montreal and intermediate Ports, arriving at Montreal on Tuesday evening.

—UPWARD—

WILL LEAVE

Montreal every Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.
Kingston every Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M.

for Belleville, Trenton, and intermediate Ports, arriving at Trenton on Saturday evening.

The ST. HELEN has an Upper Cabin, and excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to Henry Pretty, Belleville; J. A. Glassford, Montreal; or the Captain on board.

Kingston, April, 1857. 38

The Upper Cabin Steamer

18 57.

TRENTON,

JOHN D. TALBOT, MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, run between the head of the Bay of Quinte and Montreal, as follows, viz:

DOWNWARDS.

Will leave Trenton every Friday at 7 A. M.
Belleville " 11 A. M.
arriving in Kingston at 7 P. M., the same day,
" " Montreal on Saturday afternoon.

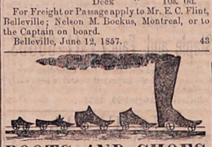
UPWARDS.

Will leave Montreal every Tuesday at 2 P. M.
" " Kingston, Thursdays at 7 A. M.
arriving at Trenton on Thursday evening.

FARE through—Cabin Passage 15s. 0d.
Deck " 10s. 0d.

For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. E. C. Flint, Belleville; Nelson M. Bockus, Montreal, or to the Captain on board.

Belleville, June 12, 1857. 43



BOOTS AND SHOES.
G. G. GERMAN

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE J. H. GERMAN,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, that the BOOT & SHOE TRADE is being carried on as usual, in the premises well known as the

PENITENTIARY STORE.

A complete assortment of Ladies', Gent's, and Children's wear will be kept constantly on hand, supplied from the best

Canadian and American Markets.

Of the work manufactured at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, and which will always occupy a prominent place, he feels that he need say nothing, as it has been thoroughly proved, both in Town and Country, and has given general satisfaction.

His general stock, which has been selected with great care, will be found to comprise every variety and style known to the TRADE, and will be *WARRANTED* as represented. *TERMS CASH.*

Belleville, May 27th, 1857. 42

THE Railroad Celebration
—IN—
Belleville, will take place on the
ANNIVERSARY OF THE
QUEEN'S VISIT TO THIS TOWN.

—o—

IT will be conducted on a most magnificent scale. It is calculated to eclipse that of the City of Montreal, and thereby place the Capitol of Lower Canada in the shade.

HER MAJESTY

is expected to arrive in Belleville, by a Special Train from Quebec, in thirteen hours. Therefore, under these auspicious circumstances, the

VARIETY AND ABUNDANCE OF HARDWARE

which will be required for the occasion, must be very considerable; and in consideration thereof, the committee of the BELLEVILLE RAILROAD CELEBRATION and the public Generally, are most respectfully invited to call at the

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT

—OF—

M. GILLEN,

where they will find a genuine and complete assortment of

Hardware,

if not superior, certainly not surpassed by any other in Town, comprising every article in the trade.

M. G. flatters himself with the idea that, from his knowledge and experience in the above line of business, and the *large and peculiar* selection of goods JUST ARRIVED, that he occupies a position which will enable him to please the fastidious, in point of style and quality, not excepting Her Majesty, should she feel graciously pleased to favor him with a call, during her sojourn here.

"There's no Time to be Lost."

☞ Look into his Store in the Victoria Buildings, as you are passing by, and Judge for Yourselves.

"God Save the Queen."

—o—

ALL persons Indebted to the above named M. G., are respectfully requested to settle their accounts for the years 1855-6.

Belleville, Dec. 13, 1856. (17)

Oils, Oils, Oils.

OLIVE, Solar Sperm, Masonic Sperm, Machine, Cod, Tanners, Lard, Boiled Linseed, Raw Linseed, Kerosene, Bleached Whale, Pale Seal, &c., &c., for sale by the Cask, Barrel, or Gallon, at

HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE,
Front Street, Belleville

15

BENJAMIN BEDDOME & CO.,

Have just received several cases of

SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

COMPRISING

LADIES' White Cotton Hose, in all qualities and prices,
Ladies' Grey and Unbleached Cotton Hose,
Girls' white and grey Cotton Hose, (assorted sizes),
Children's Cotton Socks, of all descriptions,
Men's Unbleached and Colored Cotton Half-Hose,
Men's Grey and Fancy Merino Hose,
Men's Unbleached Cotton Under Shirts and Drawers,
Men's white Merino do do
Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Fancy Gloves,
Men's do do do
Children's Elastic Belts,
Men's Cotton and Elastic Braces.
A small assortment of Lace, Edgings, Insertions, Falls, Sleeves, Muslin Caps, &c.

Front Street Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 41

THE undersigned is prepared to cure diseases in Horses, viz:—Influenza (especially), Swellings in the legs, Dropsy in the chest, Ring-bone, Bone spavin, Pole evil, Blood spavin, Split hoofs, and all diseases to which horses are subject; in proof of which he can refer to several Farmers of experience in this vicinity.

He will be found at his Hotel, TORONTO HOUSE, Front street.

ISAAC FANNING.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY
IN FOREST PLANTS.

DR. HALSEY, (of New York,) has discovered medicinal properties in certain plants found growing wild in the forests and fields, from which he has produced Two remedies which cure the worst forms of Disease. These popular remedies are

DR. HALSEY'S

FOREST WINE AND FOREST PILLS.

THE FOREST PILLS.—There are three things peculiar to these Pills alone—

1st. They neither gripe nor weaken the system. This is because they contain no *Drugs* or *Minerals*, but that they are the pure virtues of Plants which are as wholesome as the food we eat.

2nd. They purge most when the stomach and bowels are most bilious and foul, after this their efficacy enters the blood, and the process of purifying goes on until all humor and disease are expelled from the system.

3rd. A cure is certain in all cases for which they are recommended, and they cure without affecting the bowels but slightly.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

It is remarkable that although the Press have at all times studiously avoided speaking in favor of Patent Medicines, yet the Medical qualities of the "FOREST WINE AND PILLS," have attracted its attention, and we find it setting foth the merits of these Remedies in unqualified terms in every part of our country.

From the Editorial Department of the Wellsville (Ohio) Patriot, of July 3rd, 1855.

"HALSEY'S FOREST WINE."—So universally is this Medicine approved of in this locality, and so rapidly has been its sale within the past three months, it being a never failing remedy for nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, that Mr. Baker, (druggist of this town,) was compelled to re-order in a much shorter time than is usual in the case of many other patent medicines. The FOREST WINE is destined from its excellent medical qualities, to become more popular than was ever any other Medicine.

From the same paper of January 29*th*, 1856.

In another column of to-day's paper the reader will find the advertisement of Dr. G. W. Halsey's Forest Wine.

We seldom give editorial notices of patent medicines, but when they sustain their reputation, we see no reason why we should not communicate the fact to the public.

Mr. Baker, the Agent for Wellsville and vicinity, informs us that he sold twelve bottles to one man, who afterwards said it was the best patent medicine he had ever made use of, and that it gave him much relief. Temperance men need have no scruples. The Forest Wine never intoxicates, but makes a man feel like himself.

From the Steubenville (O.) American Union of May 3rd, 1856.

We are indebted to Mr. L. Miller, druggist, of this city, for a bottle of Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine, which we have used for a very bad cold and cough, with good results. It is more particularly adaptep to fever and ague, and diseases of that character, and is earning a reputation in that class of diseases for Dr. Halsey, its gentlemanly proprietor, that will ultimately make him a splendid fortune. It is a pleasant medicine to take.

Extract of a letter from Dr. J. A. Stanley, a celebrated Physician of Houston, Texas, dated Princeton, N. J., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. G. W. HALSEY.—*Dear Sir*—I take the liberty to address you a few lines concerning your very valuable medicines. I am a perfect stranger to you, but I cannot help writing. I have been practising medicine in Texas and Arkansas for nearly ten years, and in all my experience I have never seen anything to compare to your Forest Wine and Pills.

You are at liberty to make use of my name as reference. I am well known at the South, and have no doubt your excellent medicines would sell well there. Yours respectfully,

J. A. STANLEY, M. D., *of Houston, Texas.*

From the Havana (N. Y.) Journal, of March 24,

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.—This Wine is manufactured entirely from Medical Plants, and while it is quite equal in flavor to any imported, it is one of the best Medical formulas known.

From the Clyde (N. Y.) Times of Oct. 15*th*, 1855.

DR. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.—This Wine is an article which by experience we can recommend in the highest terms.

Extract of a Letter from the Editor of the Niagara River Pilot.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., June 7th, 1855.

DR. G. W. HALSEY.—Mr. Stanley, druggist, of this place, has sold a great deal of "Forest Wine and Pills," and I am pleased to learn that they are universally commended for our most common disease, Ague and Fever.

S. S. PACKARD, Editor of the Pilot.

My Forest Wine is in large square bottles. One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Forest Pills, Twenty-five Cents per Box.

General Depot, No. 64 Walker Street, N. Y.

AGENTS in Belleville—E. Chandler, R. Holden, Druggists; Stirling—G. H. Boulter, Geo. E. Bull; Frankford—Scott Marshall; Madoc—A. F. Wood; Thomasburgh—Jones & Vandervoort; Tweed—G. A. Munro; Shannonville—F. Warwick; Consecon—Wm. B. Whittier; Hillier—Philip Flagler; Wellington—J. Cummings; Demorestville—Jas. Hart; Bloomfield—P. Clark; Ameliasburgh—R. C. H. Cotter; Rednersville—Jas. Redner, and kept by one or more respectable druggists in almost every city and village in the Union and British Colonies. 12

AYER'S Cathartic Pills,
(SUGAR COATED,)
ARE MADE TO
CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.
Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and Judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, } WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856. }

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system, and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness,** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the CHERRY PECTORAL saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

AND SOLD BY

R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer, C. G. Levesconte, Belleville; W. Deans, Trenton; R. Baker, Brighton; and by all Druggists everywhere. Tuttle, Moses & Northrup, General Agents for Canada. 10

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract:

The south 75 acres of Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Thurlow.

ALSO,

Nine acres and a perch on Montreal and Charlotte Streets, being a portion of Wellington Murney's survey.

ALSO,

Five acres in the same survey, adjoining the allowance for road between Thurlow and Sidney in the town of Belleville.

ALSO,

228 feet on Coleman Street, between Easton's Mills, and the lower Bridge, running back to the River Moira.

ALSO,

231 feet lying to the east of Robert Coleman's lot, on the street leading to Bleeker's Mills.

ALSO,

A strip of land lying between William Street and Grand Trunk Railway.

ALSO,

Lot No. 18 in third concession and Lot No. 19 in fourth concession of Marmora, 20 acres of latter being improved, with dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

The north end of Lot No. 2 in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 50 acres, 20 acres improved with dwelling house thereon, with a never failing spring running through the lot.

For terms and particulars apply to

SHELDON HAWLEY,
Trenton.

February, 28th, 1857. (29)

BELLEVILLE AND MARMORA RAILROAD AT LAST!!!

W. J. NORTHGRAVES

HAS received the most fashionable and complete assortment of Watches and fine Jewelry ever offered in this town.

His stock consists in part of

Gold and Silver Watches, Brooches,
Ear-rings, Rings,
Bracelets, Necklaces,
Guard and Albert Chains, Pins,
Shirt Studs, Lockets,
Pencils, Watch
Keys, Wedding & Stone Rings,
Cuff Pins, Sleeve
Buttons, Pens, Charms,
Spectacles & Cases, Clocks,
Black Brooches & Bracelets,
Walking Sticks, Electro-Plate in

great variety, and almost every thing usually kept in Jewelry Stores.

All of which will be sold much cheaper than ever before offered in this Town.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired as usual.

W. J. NORTHGRAVES.

Hambly's Block, Corner of Front and Bridge Sts., next to the Railroad House.

Belleville, July 3, 1857. 46

INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND PACKING, for sale by

JOHN LEWIS.

Belleville, July 9, 1856. 46

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Clairvoyant consultations, and advice given daily, Sundays excepted. Magneto-Electricity applied for the cure of Diseases. It is an infallible cure for Weakness, Debility, Indiscretions of youth, and all nervous complaints.

Clairvoyance enables us to see more clearly the cause of all our sufferings and infirmities.—It enables us to give the best advice, and to recommend the most proper remedies. It enables us to recommend and advice those means that will effect a perfect and certain cure, when all other remedies have failed. It also enables us to see the most innocent, safe, and certain means to be employed. All who are in trouble, all who have been unfortunate, deceived and trifled with, all whose fond hopes have been crushed and blasted, all whose minds and health are suffering and declining; go to the never-failing

CLAIRVOYANT AND PHRENOLOGIST,

for advice and guidance. All laboring under melancholy thoughts and depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, from whatever cause, all laboring under bad and delicate health; go to him for relief and comfort. All Ladies who have suffered under those complaints and diseases incident to females, consult him with the greatest confidence. Previous to marriage, all in delicate health should consult him. All those who have suffered from the secret follies and bad habits of youth, consult him privately and confidentially. All who have had bad luck, all who have tried their best to get on in the world, and cannot; go to him for advice how to improve their circumstances. Parents should get his opinion what trade or Profession is best calculated to ensure their children's success in life. In love affairs, the principles of the above Science guide you to a happy Marriage, and Domestic Felicity. He shows the

Likeness of Future Husband or Wife.

Call, consult him, and judge for yourselves, how truly he can tell you. Further particulars sent GRATIS.

☞ AFFLICTED, READ ☜

DR. RAPHAEL'S MARRIAGE ALMANAC.

It is a work of startling, yet very instructive interest. It is designed to show the fearful consequences of excessive sexual indulgence and unnatural solitary habits. It is written in a chaste style, and may be read without detriment to the morals of innocence and youth. It is the very book so long needed as a warning to those guilty of all manner of secret and criminal indulgence. The unerring laws of nature are plainly revealed, and the road to purity and peace pointed out.

Let no young man enter the secret obligations of married like without reading every page of Dr. Raphael's Marriage Almanac.

It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. It contains a number of extraordinary cures, and the treatment of secret and delicate diseases, Self-abuse, &c; and shows that cases which were pronounced incurable have been radically cured, and the parties are now married and happy.

Every one, especially young persons and those contemplating marriage, should read the Doctor's Marriage Almanac. It contains practical observations on the cause of premature decay, weakness, debility, nervous complaints, and loss of health. It contains a Father's advice on the indiscretions and follies of youth, of both sexes, and points out clearly its remedies and certain cure. Enclose three Postage Stamps, and it will be sent to any Name or Address.

☞ A liberal allowance given to all travelling Booksellers, Book Agents and Pedlars.

All Letters, Communications, and Interviews, strictly Private and Confidential. In order to claim attention, the postage of all Letters must be prepaid, and have Postage Stamps enclosed for the answer. Address, W RAPHAEL, Box 568, Post Office Hours of Consultation, from 9 to 11½, A. M., and from 2 to 8 P. M., at the CORNER OF NELSON AND DUCHESS STREETS, TORONTO.

Toronto, June 10, 1857. 42

NEW TREATMENT.
BUFFALO
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

DYSPEPSIA, General Debility, Syphilis, Seminal weakness and the Secret infirmities of Youth and Maturity, by Dr. AMOS & SON, Buffalo, N. Y. Office corner of Main and Quay streets, up stairs.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. AMOS & SON

take great pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York; it hrs been declared to be the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.

Dr. AMOS & SON are the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. May be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease, Secondary Symptoms, Seminal Weakness, Impotence and Strictures of the Urethra, &c., with inviolable secresy. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of 30 years' extensive and successful practice in London.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dr. AMOS & SON have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures is fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent patients, and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of consultation, while their exertions have been crowned with the most signal advantages; yet from what they have experienced in inquiring into the causes of these complaints, from their most simple condition to that of the most dangerous and inveterate, they have always entertained the possibility of their prevention and removal, and likewise invariably found that the most horrible and malignant forms of disease could almost always be traced to one of the following causes:—Ignorance, neglect, or the ill effects of unskilful and improper treatment; therefore Dr. AMOS & SON have succeeded in discovering, in the selection of their remedies, a safe, effectual and cautious course; omitting all combination of remedies which bear an equivocal character, as well as those whose premature or injudicious applications might be productive of bad consequences in the hands of private individuals. In short, the laudable end of their remedies is the lessening of a great mass of human misery by the alleviation, relief and prevention of those grievous afflictions that are in reality the secret foes of life, and which while they so extensively surround us, call aloud for our skill and interference for their extermination.

COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

Address Dr. AMOS & SON, corner Main and Quay street, Buffalo, N. Y. 18

CASH FOR HIDES.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price for any quantity of HIDES, delivered at his Shop. S. B. SMITH.

Belleville, Sept'r, 1856. 4

Hastings Chronicle.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1857. NO. 6.

The Hastings Chronicle.

A COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY WEEKLY JOURNAL, is published every Wednesday, by E. MILES, Victoria Buildings.

TERMS:—To Mail Subscribers, 10s in advance. If not paid until the end of the year, 12s 6d.—When delivered by Carrier, 2s 6d extra will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—Six lines and under, 2s 6d for the first, and 7½d for each subsequent insertion. From six to ten lines, 3s 4d for the first, and 10d for each subsequent insertion.—Ten lines and upwards, 4d per line for the first, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion.

Business Directory.

Poet's Corner.

HARVEST CAROL.

Hard though it be to turn your eyes
From India's crimson plains,
Where British blood for vengeance cries,
On every fiend it stains,
Yet from those fields, so dimly dyed
With gore by dastards shed,
Look on your own new far and wide,
With what a harvest red!

Instead of these fall sheaves, we might
A scanty crop have seen,
Those rich ripe ears could, black with blight,
With mildew have been
Untimely thrashed with storms of hail,
Or sprouting, soaked in rain;
We having famine to bewail,
As well as kindred slain.

At many an early harvest home
Will many a nut-brown bowl,
In many a jolly farmer's dome,
Shake many a thirsty soul;
Be that a grace-cup—ere we drink,
My mates, one moment stop,
To say, what every heart must think—
Thank God for this good crop!

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

The subjoined narative, published originally in Chambers' Journal, is said to have been translated from a foreign newspaper. It is neccessary to remind the reader, that the Island of Mauritius, appertaining at this day to the English, was originally colonized by the French, that the population yet consists in a great measure of persons of that nation to whom, by a formal treaty between the powers concerned, their ancient laws and usages were preserved without any material alterations.

About twelve years ago, the Sieur Clodomir Frenois, a rich merchant of the Island, was found dead and frightfully disfigured in his own habitation. His body was discovered lying on the floor, with the face and head mutilated by a pistol, and all doubts as to the cause of the catastrophe were dispelled by the discovery of the fatal weapon by the side of the corpse: as also a piece of paper in the handwritting of the deceased. This paper contained the following words:

"I am ruined. A villain has robbed me of twenty-five thousand livres sterling; dishonor must be my portion and I cannot survive it. I leave to my wife the task of distributing among my creditors the means which remain to us; and I pray God my friends and my enemies may pardon my self destruction. Yet another minute and I shall be in eternity.

CLODOMIR FRENOIS."

Great consternation was caused by this tragic event, which was the more unexpected, as the loss alluded to in the above note had never been made public. The deceased had been held in great esteem over the colony, as a man of strict honor and probity, and was universally lamented. Two months after the sad end, his widow entered a convent, leaving to a nephew of the late merchant, a physician, the charge of completing the distribution of the effects of Frenois among his creditors.

A minute examination of the papers of the defunct led to the discovery of the period when the unfortunate merchant had been robbed; and this period was found to correspond with the date of the disappearance of a man named John Moon, being in the employment of Frenois. Of this man, on whom suspicion naturally fell, nothing could be learned on inquiry; but shortly after the division of the merchant's property, Moon re-appeared in the colony. When taken up and examined respecting the flight, he stated that he had been sent by his master to France to recover certain sums due to the merchant there, in which mission he had been unsuccessful. He further averred that if Clodimer Frenois in his existing correspondence had thrown any injurious suspicions upon him, the whole was but a pretext to account for the deficiencies of which the merchant himself was the cause and the author. This declaration, made by a man who seemed to fear no inquiry, and whose worldly circumstances remained in appearance the same as they had ever been, had the effect of silencing if it did not satisfy the examiners; and the affair soon fell, in a great measure, out of the public recollection.

Things remained for several months in this condition, when one morning, Mr. William Burnett, principal creditor of the late Clodomir Frenois, heard a knocking at his gate at a very early hour. He called up one of his servants, who went down and opened the door and immediately returned with the intelligence that a stranger, who seemed desirous of keeping his person concealed, wished to speak with Mr. Burnett in private. Mr. Burnett rose, threw on his dressing gown, and descended to the parlor. The back of the visitor was turned to Mr. Burnett as he entered. But when the stranger turned round and advanced to salute his host warmly and courteously, Mr. Burnett started back, and uttered a loud exclamation of surprise and alarm. Well he might; for before his eyes stood his friend and debtor, Clodomir Frenois, whom he thought he had beheld nearly a year before a mutilated corpse, and whom he himself had followed to the grave!

What passed at that interview, between Mr. Burnett and the strange visitor, remained a secret. Mr. Burnett was observed to issue several times, pale and agitated from his dwelling, and to visit the magistrate charged with the criminal processes of the colony.

In the course of that day, while John Moon was regaling himself in his garden, he was arrested and taken to prison by the officers of justice.

On the following day he was brought before the criminal court, accused with robbing the late Clodomir Frenois, the crime being conjoined with breach and violence. Moon smiled at the charge with all the confidence of a man who had nothing to fear. The judge having demanded of him if he confessed the crime, the accused replied that the charge was altogether absurd; that clear testimony was necessary to fix such a crime upon him, that so from there being such evidence procurable, neither the widow of deceased, nor any one person in his service had ever heard the pretended robbery even once mentioned by Frenois during his life.

'Do you affirm your innocence?' repeated the Judge, gravely, after hearing all the other had to say.

'I will avouch my innocence,' replied Moon.

A signal from the judge accompanied these words, and immediately a door opened and Clodomir Frenois, the supposed suicide, entered the court. He advanced to the bar, having his eye calmly but sternly fixed on the prisoner, his servant.

Being called upon to testify he gave his statement, as follows:

When I discovered the robbery committed by John Moon, he had fled from the Island, and I speedily saw the attempt to retake him would prove fruitless. I saw ruin and disgrace before me, and came to the resolution of terminating my life. On the night on which this determination was formed, I was seated alone in my private chamber. I had written the letter which was found on my table, and loaded my pistol. The end of the pistol was at my head, when a knock at the outer door startled me. I concealed my weapon and went to the door. A man entered, whom I recognised to be the sexton of the parish in which I lived. He bore a sack on his shoulders, and in it the body of a newly buried corpse, which was destined for my nephew, the physician then living with me. The scarcity of bodies for dissection, as the court is aware, compels those who are anxious to acquire skill in the medical profession, to procure them by any possible secret means. The sexton was at first alarmed when he met me. 'Did my nephew request you to bring this body?' said I. 'No,' replied the man, 'but I knew his anxiety to obtain one for dissection and took it upon me to bring him this body.—For mercy sake,' continued the sexton, 'do not betray me, sir, or I shall lose my situation and my family's bread.'

While this man was speaking, a strange idea entered my mind. I stood for a few moments absorbed in thought, and gave to the resentment the sum which he had expected. Telling him to keep his own counsel, and that all would be well, I sent him away and carried the body to my cabinet. The body was fortunately the same stature as myself and like me in complexion.

'I then dressed the body in a suit of my own clothes. This accomplished, I then took up my pistol, and fired it close at the head of the deceased, and at once caused such a disfigurement as rendered it impossible for the keenist eye to detect the substitution which had been made.

'Choosing the plainest habit I could get I then dressed myself anew, shaved off the whiskers which I had accustomed to wear, and took other means to alter and disguise my appearance, in case of being subjected by any accident to the risk of a betrayal. Next morting saw me on board of a French vessel on my way to a distant land—the native country of my ancestors. The expectations which had led me to the execution of this scheme were not disappointed. I knew John Moon was the man who robbed me, and who now stands at the bar of this court, and that he had formed connections in this island, which would in all probability bring him back to it as soon as the intelligence of my death gave him the promise of security. In this I have not been disappointed. I have been equally fortunate in other respects. While my unworthy servant remained here, in imaginary safety, I have been successful in discovering the quarter in which, not daring at first to betray the appearance of wealth, he had lodged the whole of the stolen money. I have brought sufficient proof to convict him of the crime with which he stands charged. By the same means,' continued Clodomir Frenois, 'will I be enabled to restore my family to their place in society, and to redeem the credit of a name on which no blot was left by those who bore it before me, and which please God, I shall transmit unstained to my children and my children's children.'

The prisoner seeing that a denial would be useless, confessed the whole, and was sent to prison for his crime.

The news of Clodomir Frenois' reappearance spread rapidly, and the high esteem in which his character was held, led to a universal rejoicing on the occasion. He was accompanied from the court to his home by a dense multitude, who welcomed him with prolonged shouts. It would be useless to attempt any description of the feelings of his wife, who was thus restored to the beloved being for whose sake she had quitted the world. She was released from ecclesiastical vows and rejoined her husband.

IMMENSE PIG!—The Brantford *Courier* says:—Talk about large Figs, friend Dealtry, butcher of this town, has got one that will beat all comers. We had the pleasure of having a sight of him on Monday last, on Mr. D's. promises, and we must say that the animal is the largest we ever saw, and if our readers doubt us they have only to go and take a view for themselves. No doubt Mr. Dealtry will be hapry to satisfy their curiosity. Mr. D. intends exhibiting him at the coming show, and doubtless he will carry off the palm. The following are the dimensions of his pigship. Length from tail to snout, 10 feet; around the girth, 7 feet 1 inch. Age two years and eleven months. Weight 1200 lbs.

GENERAL ELECTION.—Mr. McGee of the *New Era*, Montreal, says, "If rumor is to be credited, we are likely to have a general election before January, 1859.

☞ Mr. Kerby has been committed to stand his trial for embezzling the funds of the Bank of Upper Canada, in Toronto. Mr. McGaffey has "absquatulated."

Approaching Launch of the Great Eastern.

From the Liverpool Albion.

It is now more than three years since the lofty walls of iron, forming the sides of the *Great Eastern*, first began to excite the wonder of voyagers up and down the Thames, and as she approaches completion the public interest increases. Enormous size, which is naturally the distinctive feature that first strikes the observer, is, however, one of the least of the marvels that belong to the joint production of Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL and Mr. BRUNEL. We have the assurance of the former that the *Great Eastern* is built upon precisely the same model as every vessel he has constructed since his discovery of the wave line 22 years ago. In the wonderful ship, which now towers some 70 feet above the level of the Isle of Dogs, dwarfing every passing vessel by her enormous proportions, we have only an extension of the lines upon which Mr. RUSSEL built the little *Wave*, of 74 tons.—This may relieve those who regard the "big ship" as too much of a novelty, and still leaves sufficient food for wonder in the knowledge that she is about the eighth of a mile in length, and more than twice the length of the *Great Britain*, which, a dozen years ago, was the largest iron ship then built or thought of. But her breadth is much less, in proportion to her length, than that of the vessel just named, (being 82 feet "over all,") a point of difference which affords the best ground for the anticipations entertained of the speed with which she will cross the Atlantic.

Granting, then, that the mammoth ship is merely an extended copy of all other iron steamers built on the wave line principle, let us see what are the "one or two exceptions," so modestly alluded to by Mr. RUSSELL last week before the British Association at Dublin. The most prominent, in reality, though a feature which escapes unprofessional visitors, is the cellular construction of the upper deck, and the lower part of the hull, up to the water line, or about thirty feet from her bottom, which is also flat as the floor of a room. This system, while it gives greater buoyancy to the hull, increases her strength enormously, and thus enables her to resist almost any outward pressure. Two walls of iron, about sixty feet high, divide her longitudinally into three parts, the inner containing the boilers, the engine rooms, and the saloons, rising one above the other, and the lateral divisions the coal bunkers, and, above them, the side cabins and berths. The saloons are sixty feet in length, the principal one nearly half the width of the vessel, and lighted by skylights from the upper deck. All the other side cabins and berths, those of first-class being commodious rooms, large enough to contain every requirement of the most fastidious of landsmen. The thickness of the lower deck will prevent any sound from the engine-rooms reaching the passengers, and the vibration from being at all felt by them. Each side of the engine-rooms is a tunnel thro' which the steam and water-pipes will be carried, and also, rails for economising labor in conveyance of coal. The berths of the crew are forward, below the forecastle, which it is intended to appropriate to the officers, whose apartments are at present only marked by a few uprights, rising four or five feet above the main deck. Below the berths of the seamen are two enormous cavities, for cargo, of which 5,000 tons can be carried, besides coal enough for the voyage to Australia, making about as many tons more.

The weight of this huge ship being 12,000 tons, and coal and cargo about 18,000 tons more, the motive power to propel her twenty miles per hour must be proportionate. If the visitor walks aft, and looks down a deep chasm near the stern, he will perceive an enormous metal shaft, 160 feet in length, and weighing 60 tons; this extends froth the engine room nearest the stern to the extremity of the ship, and is destined to move the screw, the four fans of which are of proportionate weight and dimensions. If, next, he walk forward, and look over the side, he will see a paddle wheel considerably larger than the circle at Astley's; and when he learns that this wheel will be followed by five others by four engines, having a nominal power of 1,000 horses, and the screw by a nominal power of 1,600 horses, he will have no difficulty in conceiving a voyage to America in seven and to Australia in thirty-five days. The screw engines, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Rennie, Watt & Co., are far the largest ever constructed, and when making 50 revolutions per minute, will exert an effective force of not less than 8,000 horses. It is difficult to realize the work which this gigantic force would perform if applied to the ordinary purposes of commerce; it would raise 132,000 gallons of water to the top of the Monument in one minute, or drive the machinery of forty of the largest cotton-mills in Manchester, giving employment to from 30 to 40,000 operatives.—There are four cylinders, each about 23 tons, and 84 inches in diameter. The crank-shaft, to which the connecting rods are applied, weigh about 30 tons. The boilers are six in number, having seventy-two furnaces, and an absorbent heating surface nearly equal in extent to an acre of ground. The total weight exceeds 1,200 tons, yet so contrived that they can be set in motion or stopped by a single hand.

Sails will not be much needed, for in cacreering over the Atlantic at twenty miles per hour, with a moderate wind, they would rather impede than aid; but in the event of a strong wind arising, going twenty-five miles per hour in the course of the vessel, sails may be used with advantage, and the *Great Eastern* is provided, accordingly, with seven masts, two square-rigged, the others carrying fore and aft sails only. The larger masts will be iron tubes, the smaller of wood. The funnels, of which there will be five, alternating with the masts, are constructed with double casings, and the space between the outer and inner casings, will be filled with water, which will answer the double purpose of preventing the radiation of heat to the decks, and economizing coal by causing the water to enter the boilers in a warm state. Her rigging will probably cause most disturbance of ideas to nautical observers, for, besides the unusual number of masts, she will want two most striking features of all other vessels, namely, bowsprit and figure-head. Another peculiarity is the absence of a poop. The captain's apartment is placed amidships, immediately below the bridge, whence the electric telegraph will flash the commander's orders to the engineer below, helmsman at the wheel and look-out man at the bows. In iron vessels great precautions being necessary to prevent the compass from being influenced by the mass of metal in such attractive proximity, various experiments have been made with the view of discovering the best mode of overcoming this. It was originally intended to locate the compass upon a stage, forty feet high, but this plan has been abandoned, and a standard compass will be affixed to the mizen-mast, at an elevation beyond the magnetic influence of the ship.

Whatever misgivings may be felt as to the length and the weight she will carry amidships, will be set at rest before she even touches the water by the mode of launching—an operation as great a novelty as the ship herself. The plan hitherto has been to build the vessel on an inclined plane, and at right angles with the water; but in the case of the *Great Eastern* this was impossible, on account of her great length, to say nothing of the expense of building a vessel of her enormous dimensions in a position which would elevate her forecastle nearly a hundred feet above the ground. These considerations led Mr. BRUNEL to determine upon launching her sideways, with which view she has been built parallel to the river. In constructing the foundation of the floor on which she stands provision has been made at two points to insure sufficient strength to bear her whole weight when completed. On these two points she will rest when ready, and thus her strength will be tested in the severest, and, therefore, most satisfactory manner. Two cradles will be introduced at these points, and she will then be moved by two hydraulic engines. Timber ways are laid down to low water mark, with an incline of one foot in twelve, and iron rails of peculiar construction are to be laid upon these transversely. A tell-tale will indicate the rate at which the two ends are descending, and any difference that may occur will be immediately rectified by strong check-tackle. It is calculated that she will advance twelve feet per minute, at which speed her submersion will be effected in twenty minutes. The cradles will then be drawn from under her, and she will be towed over to the opposite side of the river, where she will lay till ready for sea.

DOWN WITH THE WEEDS.—Have you ever considered how much of ruin to future farm crops lies in the patch of weeds yonder?—They are sapping the land now, but that is nothing in comparison with their future history. It is, perhaps, a group of thistles. Puff off one of these ripening heads, and count if you can, the number of seeds scattered, like arrows in a quiver. Every one of those seeds is provided with a feathery tail, that will expand and float off the seed in the air, like a balloon. The seeds in that single thistle head, will probably be scattered over twenty acres, before the snow falls. And every plant has some curious provision for scattering its seed far and wide. Some are so light that they float in the air, others will just float in water, and the winter rains carry them to a great distance from their birthplace. The only safe guard against the spread of weeds is the eternal vigilence of the farmer. Cut up the weeds by the roadside, under the walls, in the garden, on the manure heap, in the cornfield, everywhere. At no future time can you abate the nuisance so easily as now.

☞ We regret to learn that the prospects of saving the *Canadian*, whose pilot ran the on the "pillars" badly somewhat look dim, and very gloomy, notwithstanding the boastful assurances of the American parties who proposed to raise her. Her coal and heavy iron works have not been removed, and consequently every tide, as it rises and falls, grinds her bottom on the reef on which she lies, and adds seriously to the damage already done. She is now in a vastly worse position than she was two months since, and every tide increases the difficulty of removing her. We fear that it is all up with the ooble o steamship.

☞ Mr. Rose, one of the chief business men of Cleveland, poisoned himself on Wednesday last, with a dose of laudanum. The Cleveland *Leader* says, that he had lately suffered losses which preyed upon his mind, that it lost its balance, and hence the melancholy deed. He was young, and was surrounded with a happy and affectionate family.

☞ The Rochester *Union* says: "Although somewhat later than usual, the products of the immense peach orchards of this County begin to move to market, and extensive contracts are being made for Canada, which is usually supplied almost exclusively from this part. The crop is abundant as all accounts, and prices will be very low. We hear of contracts made for earliest at eighty-eight per basket, and for others to follow at fifty cents per basket.

"COUNTRY OF CORN.—It is now we believe upwards of twenty four years since wheat, the produce of our own back country, has been offered for sale in our markets. To-day, in our town market, we understand, a fresh start was made, and wheat grown in our back parishes was exhibited for sale and sold. This is but the beginning, and we hope the splendid wheat crops we used to have of old flourishing around us, will ere long be seen again.—*Quebec Gazette.*

☞ THE TOBACCO CROP.—We learn from our exchanges that this crop is affected by the "rot" more or less throughout the Province, so much so in some parts as to make it entirely worthless. It has also made its appearance in this County, but not to a sufficient extent to make the loss serious. The St. Catharines *Journal* says:—"Our market is glutted with potatoes just now, and the price has in consequence declined. On Saturday last there was about 740 waggons in the market, most of them being loaded with three useful esculents, and in many lots sad symptoms of disease were apparent.

Remarkable Evidences of Commercial and Financial Depression in the States.

The Auditor of Public Works in the State of New York, probably the richest State in the Union, announces that the suspension of the Public Works will be inevitable, after the first of next month. Works, for which contracts have been given, and which are in course of construction, will have to be stopped, and the damages incident to a breach of contract will of course have to be paid. Besides, the work done, in most cases, will go to ruin; as the floods of the fall and spring, and the frosts of winter, are certain to destroy unfinished masonry, and to carry away partial embankments. The suspension is plainly attributed to the want of money; and though the Auditor sees the inevitable loss, he regrets the impossibility of avoiding it.—In Canada we are, as yet, much better off than this. But it is barely possible that our system tends to put off the evil day.—With thirty millions of debt; with railroads every year increasing our taxes and our liabilities; and with unparalleled extravagance both in the public and private affairs, what may be our condition two years hence? Verily, Mr. Cayley "*has a hard road to travel.*"—*Colonist.*

The English on the Defensive in India.

Only 2,000 Europeans were available for offensive operations against Delhi, in consequence of the detachments sent to protect other places. The seige of Delhi is neglected for the sake of ensuring the safety of localities still in British possession. *The European troops were still chiefly acting on the defensive in the district of which Delhi is the key. And were everywhere besieged instead of besiegers.* Active and offensive operations evidently waited the arrival of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL. Another besieged garrison of European troops, that at Agra, has encountered the army of mutinous Sepoys from Neemuch. The account of English losses, 49 killed, and 92 wounded, out of only 500 men engaged, shows that the battle must have been desperately contested. The rebels are arrayed in force, and organized into a formidable array in other places than behind the walls of Delhi.—*Morning Chronicle, Aug. 27.*

Strength of Delhi.

The Paris paper *Pays* gives an account of the strength of Delhi.

"Delhi, at the moment of the breaking out of the insurrection, contained the products of the common foundries of Kassiforee, and the gun carriages and artillery materials manufactured at Futtegbur and those of the celebrated powder mill of Ichopoure. Independent of the heavy ordnance on the ramparts, it had in store 640 heavy guns of the calibre of from 18 to 24, intended to supply the different forts of the north-eastern provinces of the Calcutta Presidency, besides 480 pieces of field artillery of the calibre of from 7 to 8 and 9:5 obuses, and 70 mortars. The store of the projectiles and munitions was also very considerable. The Indian artillery has a well merited reputation, and all these guns were in excellent condition. At the time of the insurrection there was not a single English regiment in Delhi. The native regiment of artillery and engineers did garrison duty, and this explains how the defence of the place is organized in such a regular manner."

(From the London Times, Aug. 22.)

We say it, after full deliberation, that not one stone of that city should be left upon another. Delhi should for the future be only known in history and in the Memoirs of Time, so that its place shall not be known. We are well aware that this will try the fidelity of some friends, but they cannot really be our friends if they wish to preserve the memorial of our disgrace. It must be fully explained to them that no disrespect is intended to the Mahomedan dynastics or the Mahomedan religion, but we desire also that no disrespect shall be intended or permitted to us. An execution of this solemn character is not to be performed without a proper force; but, if thirty thousand British soldiers are required to keep order on the occasion, we trust that no Englishman would be found to grudge one year's more income-tax that the work may be done. I will be the happy time that Delhi has been destroyed, and never before was its destruction so merited.—All Asia will be wiser and better for the example.

AMERICAN BANKING.

Dye's Wall street Broker give the following list of recent Bank failures—a heavy list:—

Colchester Bank, Conn.
Mount Desert Bank, Maine.
Sanford Bank, Maine.

VERMONT.

Danby Bank, Vermont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Bank of South County, Wakefield, R. I.
Tiverton Bank.
Farmer's Bank of Wickford.
Rhode Island Central Bank.

NEW YORK.

Huguenot Bank.
Oliver Lee & Co's Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.
Ontario County Bank, Phelps.
Bank of Orleans Albion.
Sacketts Harbor Bank, Buffalo.
Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo.
Hollister Bank.
Mechanics Banking Association, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

Bank of New Jersey, New Brunswick.
Bergen County Bank.
Miami Valley Bank, Dayton, Ohio.
Kanawha Bank, Virginia.
Bank of West Tennessee.
Agricultural Bank, Brownsville, Tennessee.
Elgin Bank, Illinois.
Bank of the Capitol, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Central Bank.

THE WAY IT IS DONE.—When a bank fails, suspends or in any way becomes unable to redeem its notes, the Superintendent of the Bank Department has his bloodhounds, his vaults in which those untold millions of wealth are stored, take out the securities deposited by the bank in question, sell them, and he has ample means to redeem, and does redeem every one of its notes presented to him, at their full value. Nothing, therefore, can be more absurd than panic among bill holders about the value of bank notes. Whether the bank stands or falls, they at least are safe. It is the next to an impossibility that they should not be redeemed at cent per cent.—*Oswego Times.*

The Disasters of the British Army in India.

(*From the New York Evening Post, Sept.* 10.)

The news from India which arrived by the *Europa* goes far to confirm our worst apprehensions. The English have sustained a rapid succession of defeats and disasters, and at this moment in the Bengal Presidency are rather in the condition to sue for than to dictate terms to the despised Sepoys.

As already advised, Sir Hugh Wheeler, who was in command of Cawnpore, had been compelled by famine to surrender to one of the insurgent leaders, Nena Sahib, who treacherously murdered him and all his comrades except about a hundred whom he returned as hostages.

Agra, capital of the province of that name, about 116 miles southeast of Delhi, with a population of some hundred thousand, has also been taken, and the British forced to retire with a severe loss of officers.

Two native regiments at Seal Kote, about 70 miles from Tanjore, have lighted the torch of insurrection in the Punjaub, thus diminishing the hope that the Government professed to entertain, of re-inforcements reaching Delhi by way of the Indus.

If, as there is now every reason to presume, the garrison at Lucknow has also succumbed, her situation being at last accounts quite desperate, and no re-inforcements having had an opportunity of relieving her, so far as we can gather, the British do not hold an inch of territory between Delhi and Allahabad, a city some 400 miles distant, from whence any reinforcements will have to fight their way through a hostile and partially armed population to the relief of the besiegers of Delhi.

Our intelligence from that capital was to the 14th of July. It was still in the possession of the mutineers, and likely to remain there, the effective force of the besiegers having been reduced to two thousand men by disease, and by drafts for the relief of other places not named, but probably Agra was the principal one.

We tremble at the news which the next steamer may bring. What but a special interposition of Providence can save the small band who are gathered before Delhi from impending destruction? Disease and war are thinning their already feeble numbers rapidly—they will soon be obliged to surrender or retire. But where can they retire to? They have not a place of refuge within four hundred miles, and at this season of the year, we cannot conceive it possible for two thousand troops, wearied and worn with the fatigues of a seventy days' siege, without ammunition—for by the previous arrival we were advised that the besiegers were obliged on one occasion to retire temporarily before their assailants for the want of ammunition—with a limited supply of provisions, it is to be presumed, to retreat four hundred miles through a country infested by a hostile population, numbering many millions, and animated apparently by the deadliest hatred of the English race. How this little army is to be relieved it is difficult to conjecture, and unless relieved it is yet more difficult to conceive how it can escape utter destruction.

The Queen may well say that the situation of her subjects in India has given her extreme concern.

The Philadelphia Submarine Company at Sebastopol.

According to a recent letter from Sebastopol, the operations of Colonel Gowen in raising the Russian vessels of war are going on successfully. The writer says:

"The Colonel has with him a hundred superior American mechanics, and any quantity of Russian laborers. He has now been at Sebastopol six weeks, and the company has already erected a storehouse, machine and blacksmith shops, and houses for the men. They have two large gun-boats of four hundred tons, a barge of one hundred tons, and a large dock, nearly ready to launch, besides the steamer *General Knox*, the bark *Susan Jane*, and the Schooner *Silver Key*. They are expecting also the arrival of the Ship *Our Union*, with three additional docks.

"Sebastopol by this time has all the life, activity and appearance of a New England ship-yard. The company has two gangs of divers at work, clearing away the vessels before attempting to raise them. In doing this they have recovered a large number of cannon, some of them sixty eight pounders, and about twelve feet long, from the steamship *Vladimir*; also a great number of anchors and chains, some of them weighing seven tons, from the one hundred and twenty gun ship *Constantina*, besides a large amount of rigging, brass, copper, &c. The iron steamers and new ships have not received any material damage from the worms, but the old ships will not be worth repairing. The anchors, chains, copper, sheathing, bolts, rigging, &c., are of very great value."

The Great Eastern.

The Canadian (London) *News*, of the 2nd inst., says it is authorized to state that the *Great Eastern* steamship "will be launched on the first Spring tides of next month (October). The day is not as yet absolutely fixed, but this important event will probably take place on Monday, the 5th of that month. The tides will be highest on that day.,'

The same journal describes with minuteness a route of pleasure travel through the United States to Chicago and St. Louis, and which is extended on the European Continent to Germany and Switzerland, for which "*Great Eastern* tourist tickets" are to be provided.

"This tour can be accomplished, say from New York and back, in about eight weeks, including the two passages across the Atlantic; but to those less pressed for time, it can be advantageously extended to from eleven to thirteen weeks. The cost of a first class tourist ticket for the whole excursion, of a little under nine thousand miles, will be about £58 sterling, or say $280.

"Arrangements are also in progress for a more extended tour, which, in addition to the foregoing, and at an increased cost of about $100, will probably comprise Naples, Rome, Florence, Genoa, Turin and Milan, together with the passage across the Alps by Simpson.

A Crisis in Philadelphia.—The New York papers of Saturday give information by telegraph from Philadelphia of the suspension of the Bank of Pennsylvania, of a heavy run upon the city banks, causing great alarm and almost a suspension of business in the city.

☞ It is rumored that it is the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit Canada the ensuing summer.

Effect of the American Financial News in England.

(*From the London Times' City Article, Sept.* 8.)

The specie from America to-day is £90,000. The financial advices from New York, on this occasion are more disastrous than any received for several years. Ever since 1853, there has been a continuous tendency to a destruction of confidence in America railway securities, and from time to time, as each new announcement of fraud or insolvency has occurred, there has been a further fresh fall in all descriptions, while the instances of reaction have been feeble and temporary. Holders, however, have constantly clung to the idea, after each new revelation, that the lowest point must have been reached at last; and latterly this feeling has been strengthened by a belief that the adverse operations were confined chiefly to an organized knot of speculators who were endeavoring to increase the distrust by circulating any statements that might suit their purpose. Yet not only do their predictions continue to be confirmed by the break-down of each weak or suspected undertaking, but we have by the present mail news of the stoppage of a large institution against which not a single premonitory doubt had been whispered — On one day the shares were worth nearly 100 and on the next day they were utterly unsaleable.— The concern in question is the Ohio Life and Trust Company, established in 1853 with a capital of £400,000, and a constitution in some degree analogous to that of the more modern banks of Credit Mobilier. They received deposits, which they employed, together with their capital, in loans on real estate and railway bonds, discounts, and advances of all kinds. Only a few days before the event they declared and paid their usual half yearly dividend. The amount due to depositors and others is supposed to be at least £1,200,000, and the prospect of liquidation seems to be very uncertain. Possibly the creditors may get paid, although even on that point nothing is known; but it would be against all experience to suppose that the shareholders will recover a single dollar. The company were the financial agents of the State of Ohio for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and the reliance of the public upon their position was greatly increased by this circumstance. The announcement coming on the stock market just after the alarm created by the discovery of the disorganization in the accounts of the Michigan Southern Railway, has caused a flood of sales of almost every other kind of stock. Erie Railway had gone from 31 to 22¼; Reading, from 69¼ to 59¼; New York Centrel, from 78 to 72; Illinois Central, from 114 to 104; and Panama, from 92 to 87.— Michigan Southern, which a few months back stood at 53½, was now at 22. In most of these securities English capitalists are largely interested.

BY THE *CANADA*.

England.—The official Gazette announces the elevation of Mr Macaulay to the title of Baron Macaulay. Capt. Rogers, recently condemned to death for murdering a seaman, by reason of his cruelty to him on board the ship, was hung at Liverpool at noon on Saturday.

France.—The accounts of the harvest exceed the expectations entertained of its abundance.

Letters from Paris say that the recent difficulties in the management of the Credit Mobilier, have been smothered over.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says, that British agents have arrived for the purpose of recruiting for the British army, but that they are not to enrol French subjects.

Italy.—The investigation into the late insurrection at Leghorn has terminated; 27 of the prisioners are to be tried for murder and maiming the soldiers, and the remainder for treason.

Consuls having declared the King of Sweden was unable to sustain the burden of public affairs for a year to come, the King has requested the States to provide for their government during his illness.

Russia.—Two parties of English and Russian sailors had a row in St. Petersburg, which resulted in the death of a Russian, and numerous and severe injuries to each other on both sides. The police took about 100 into custody.

There was nothing later from India. It is authoritatively stated that when all the reinforcements now on the way and under orders reach their destination, the total force of all Europeans in India will be 87,000.

Markets.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, say Flour is firmer and advanced 6d, owing to scarcity: Western Canal Flour, 30s *a* 31s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s *a* 32s; Ohio, 32s *a* 33s 6d. Wheat was quiet but steady: Red Wheat. 8s 2d *a* 8s 6d; White, 9s *a* 9s 9d; Corn quiet; Mixed and Yellow, 33s; White, 42s *a* 43s. Weather showery. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Aytha & Co., and others, quote Beef firm and finer qualities advanced. Pork dull, Bacon dull. Lard slightly higher, quoted at 70s *a* 73s. Tallow was slightly advanced.

Liverpool, Sept., 12th, 12 A. M.

Consols for money, 90⅞ *a* 90¾. Baring Brothers report American securities not much affected by the accounts from New York.

Interesting Incident.—When the wretched 9th Regiment mutinied at Allahabad, and murdered their officers, an Ensign only 16 years of age, who was left for dead among the rest, escaped to a neighboring ravine. Here he found a stream, the waters of which sustained his life for four days and nights. Although desperately wounded he contrived to raise himself into a tree during the night for protection from wild beasts. Poor boy! he had a high commission to fulfil before death released him from his sufferings.

On the fifth day he was discovered and dragged by the brutal Sepoys before one of their leaders, to have the little life in him extinguished. There he found another prisoner, a Christian catechist, formerly a Mahommedan, whom the Sepoys were endeavoring to torment and terrify into a recantation. The firmness of the native was giving way as he knelt amid his persecutors, with no human sympathy to support him. The boy officer, after anxiously watching him for a short time, cried out, "Oh, my friend, come what may, do not deny the Lord Jesus!"

Just at this moment, the alarm of a sudden attack by the gallant Col. Neile with his Madras Fusileers, caused the instant flight of the murderous fanatics. The catechist's life was saved. He turned to bless the boy whose faith had strengthened his faltering spirit. But the young martyr had passed beyond all reach of human cruelty. He had entered into rest.

☞ A correspondent of the Oswego *Times* speaks of a family living on the "John Brown" tract, in New York, two girls, twins, of sixteen years, who have never been out of the woods—have never seen any house but their own, and never saw any females but their mother and sisters. They have been taught to read by their mother, and although they do not appear "fashionable," they are by no means awkward, as one would suppose. What a world of wonders yet lies before them? What a sight to them would be a railroad car, a steamboat, a city, and a thousand things which we see every day.

Arrival of the JURA.

St. Johns, N. B., Sept. 28.

The Cunard steamship *Jura* arrived at this port at 9:40 a. m., to-day. She left Cork on the 17th inst. The only paper brought, however, is a *Cork Examiner*, of the evening of the 16th, which contains very little news.

The screw steamer *City of Washington*, from New York 23rd inst., arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 16th.

Paris, Tuesday night.

A dispatch from Berlin announces the arrival of the Emperor Alexander, yesterday at noon.

The cholera prevails at Hamburg, and out of 234 persons attacked, 136 had died in 8 days. At Arslan more than 200 persons had died. The disease was also prevalent in Stockholm.

The Persian government, through Ferouk Khan, has engaged 20 French officers to proceed to Persia, in the capacity of military instructors.

India.—The Bombay portion of the India mail had arrived at Marseilles, and was expected to be delivered in London about mid-day of Wednesday the 16th.

Bombay advices are to August 14, and the news from Delhi to July 29. Sorties were repulsed on the 14th and 23rd July, with great loss to the rebels. 500 men were killed and wounded on the side of the British. From the 23rd to the 29th there was no fighting.

A despatch from Jassey states that nine-tenths of the chief landed proprietors and Clergy have taken part in the Moldavian election, and that a majority voted in a sense favorable to the Union.

Commercial.—At the London Corn Exchange this day, 16th, there was a very small advance on buyers for wheat. The few sales made are at Monday's prices.

In flour there is not much doing.

Osborne reports supply wheat larger, and of other articles smaller.

Wheat steady; for all sorts, including cargoes, in demand, at full rates.

[*From the Times' city article, Tuerday Ev'ng.*]

The funds continue dull; they opened at a decline of ⅛. and subsequently experienced a further reduction.

At the Bank of England and in the discount market, there was a considerable increase in the demand for money.

London, Wednesday Sept. 29.

Consols for money 91¼, for account 93¼.

Liverpool Corn Market.—On Tuesday there was a good attendance at the market and a fair business done in wheat at an advance on red of 3d for 70 lbs. Flour was also in better sale. In beans, peas, Indian corn, there was only a limited trade, without change in price. New Oatmeal rather easier.

Strong Evidence of Townsend's Identity.—On the second day of the trial, Burton Wait was examined, who traced a resemblance in prisoner to Townsend.

Four years ago last winter, witness met him at Mr. Diffin's, in Pelham, near the Short Hills; he had a mark upon his foot, which he showed to witness at the house of Diffin; the reason of his doing so, witness had a scar on his knee, which he showed to Townsend, who then said he had one on his foot; that scar was on his right foot; witness saw that scar when he went over to Cleveland; is positive prisoner is the same man; the scar was right along from the toe to the ball of the foot, (describing it).

The Solicitor-General to the Court—It is desirable that your Lordship should order the prisoner to retire, in order that the examination may be made.

S. B. Freeman—Let it be in open Court.

His Lordship directed the Sheriff to bring the prisoner round before the witness and jury box.

Prisoner to Mr. Freeman—I wish the witness to give a more particular description of the scar.

Witness continued—The scar commenced from the joint of the large toe, up to the ball of the foot.

Prisoner having been brought round to the jury-box, bared his right foot, and disclosed the scar as described. Its appearance was quite clear, and had a reddish appearance at its termination on the instep of the foot.

Doctor Baxter was called to examine the foot, and declared the scar to have been produced from a cut.

The Townsend Trial.—This remarkable trial has had a remarkable termination. No verdict has been rendered, eight of the jury agreeing to acquit the prisoner and four to give a verdict of guilty. We have not the whole evidence so fully before us as to see clearly all the grounds of this decision, but undoubtedly there were many circumstances conspiring thereto. A great change had been wrought in the appearance of Townsend. Much talk and banter had taken place throughout the country and ranged parties for and against the identity of the prisoner as Townsend, and then the principle came into operation that if a doubt existed, it should be in favor of the prisoner. As soon as the jury had been discharged, the prisoner would be re-arrested by the Sheriff of Welland for the murder of Constable Ritchie at Port Robinson. —*Globe.*

A Canadian Grain Operation.—The New York Tribune reports a transaction which shows that our Canadian neighbors are not deficient in business-shrewdness.— Some two weeks ago, on the heel of the first failures, and in the midst of the severe contraction in New York, some Canadian slipped over to Chicago and bought a million dollars' worth of grain for about three quarters of a million. They have in Canada a habit of buying Illinois Spring Wheat for home use, and selling their own Winter Wheat to Europe or New York for some twenty-five or thirty-three per cent more, saving handsomely by the trade. Having courage and money just when they were short on this side of the Lake, they turned these qualities to good account.—*Buffalo Paper.*

[*From the Windsor Herald.*]

Our attention has been directed to the following paragraph in the Toronto Colonist of Friday last:

"It is stated that Dr Wood has voluntarily given himself up to the authorities of Michigan, and that they have accepted bail from him to stand his trial in November. The bail $1,500—$1000 by himself and $500 by Colonel Prince.

We have the best authority for stating that the above is without foundation. Col. Prince is retained, with two eminent gentlemen of the bar of Detroit (and much to the liberality and honor of that bar does it redound that he, an English lawyer, and not a citizen of Michigan, is allowed to plead there) to defend Dr. Wood, and they have invited the Attorney General to fix a day for his trial, and to vindicate his character, before an American jury, from the gross and unfounded aspersions cast upon it, and he is daily in attendance and earnestly desiring to be tried. But his counsel will not permit him to "give himself up to the authorities in Michigan" for this very simple reason, that he may remain incarcerated there for months before his trial is brought on, owing to the Law's delay and the practice prevailing there—which does not require a Gaol Delivery, as with us; and Dr. Wood being a Canadian and an utter stranger in Detroit, may experience the greatest difficulty in procuring bail, it being the practice there; as elsewhere, that *resident citizens* or subjects of the country in which a trial is to come off, are alone admitted to become sureties for the accused. Foreigners, unless they have become denizens, are never received as bail in criminal cases. Moreover, according to English Practice, nothing would be considered more unprofessional than for a barrister to become surety for his client in any criminal case, and a barrister so acting would be "cut" by his brethren of the same cloth and "sent to Coventry," and probably suspended from Practice, if not debarred!— Nobody is better informed on that subject than Col. Prince.

☞ In case of Townsend, or McHenry, being acquitted of the murder of Nelles, he will be at once taken to the County of Welland, to be there tried without any reference to his name, for the murder of Constable Ritchie who was shot at Port Robinson.— This was attributed to Townsend; but there is now good reason to believe that the perpetrator of this deed was the prisoner, probably a member of the gang, not hitherto identified whether Townsend or not. There is no doubt of his character, and that he has been in this country before.

Defalcation in the Gore Bank at London —the Teller Absconded.

The *Colonist* of Friday says—The city was startled yesterday by a report which speedily obtained wide circulation, that serious defalcations had been discovered in the Agency of the Gore Bank, at London, C. W. By telegraphic despatches receiving during the course of the day, rumor was changed into certainity, and information was received of the absconding of the Teller, Mr Lucas; suspicion of a grave character was thrown upon anorher officer connected with the institution.— From private information received yesterday evening, we learn that the accounts of the Saving's Bank and the Building Society are correct; but the County of Middlesex, of which Mr Street was Treasurer, and the Gore Bank, are heavy losers. Speculation in Goderich and Toronto are said to have been the cause of this very unfortunate event. The Amount of his defalcation is supposed to be from £15,000 to £25,000.

Failure of Mr. Cheney.—On Wednesday it became known that Mr. George H. Cheney, stove manufacturer of Toronto, and agent for Cheney, Rice & Co., had failed for over $100,000, made an assignment to Mr. T. D. Harris, and absconded to the United States. Mr. Cheney is an American, but has resided in Toronto for about fifteen years, and held a good position up to the hour of his failure. He was a director of the Northern Railway; and had a splendid villa three miles from the city, which he recently sold to Mr. J. T. Kerby. The most painful part of the matter is the apparently well grounded opinion that Mr. Cheney has carried off with him a large sum of money, raised just before his departure by forced measures.—*Globe.*

The Brantford Show.—Our great national exhibition is close at hand. On Tuesday the Judges will begin their examinations, and on Wednesday, 30th Sept., the public will be admitted to the grounds. Visitors will be carried over Railroads for *half fare* during the four days of the exhibition. Special trains will be run to and from Brantford, so as to accommodate those who may be unable to get lodgings in the immediate vicinity. We understand that already the number of entries is such as to justify that the show of 1857 will surpass all that have gone before it. The harvest machinery will be tested on Tuesday, in fields of grain reserved for the purpose, and although the trial may not be as satisfactory as if made at an earlier period, still it will aid the Judges in making their awards. —*Ib.*

Money.—The monetary crisis in the United States still continues, and is said to be extending gradually to all parts of the Union. Several parties have expressed the opinion that the worst is over. They are mistaken. They could not have looked forward to the result of the crash, as affecting the merchants of Liverpool and Glasgow. Several failures may be looked for in both places; the are deeply involved in trade with the United States; in fact, a very large portion of the trade of New York is carried on with British capital—United States railways are run with British capital —United States ships and steamboats are built with British capital, and when British capitalists begin to "fight shy," the crisis will then be approaching "bottom," but not till then.—*Pilot.*

Fall Fashions for Gentlemen.—The lords of creation who wish to keep time to the fashions, will do well to scissorize and gluttonize the following admirable fashion plate. It was received by the last steamer and bears unmistakable evidence of a genuine emanation from the great fountain of styles:

Chapeau hatte a la bonnette; stocks and cravatts of silke and satine; collaars of Linine, starcha and stiffe; coats a la swallo Tale and Skirts, whiz Butt Tun a la "Old Grimes," all down before; vests of rich stuffe, double breasted, a la Shanghae; Shirts with speckele papiere bosom and studde; Pan To Loon a la de Ville, trim'd viz Stripe a la Pri Zon! Shoo wid Buckcle, hose stripe, and boots a la calf skin, a la Kippe, a la Pat Ent Leithare, a la Mo Rock oh, a la Horse Hyde, a la tings. Mouchier a la poly ett a louse. Gloves a la Ratte!

P. Ess—Ze Teeory of Notting to Ware is Explode!

New Advertisements for To-Day.

Penitentiary Store—G. G. German.
Notice—Mary Caroline German.
Lands for Sale—F. McAnnany.
Fall Goods—Crawford & Co.
Postponement—Ross & Bell.
Auction Sale—M. Nulty.
Early Shop Closing.
Loretto Convent.
Bonnet Shapes!—W. McCracken, Kingston.

Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1857.

ENGLAND'S DANGERS.

In the late Debate in the House of Commons on the Indian Mutiny, the Government were censured by some of the members, because the ships of war and the screw steam-ships of the Royal Navy were not employed to transport troops to India. Lord Palmerston made this significant reply by way of explanation, that the Navy were built for the *defence* of England, and they could not be safely spared abroad, not knowing how soon they would be required at home.

This ominous reply has created no small amount of surprise in diplomatic circles. The political horizon presented no signs of the storm-cloud, and conjecture was at a loss to know where it would arise. Russia had just been thrashed into submission,—the union between France and England was becoming every day more closely and firmly cemented, —the marriage of the English Princess to Prussia's future King,—all these things appeared to indicate favorably, and the question arose on all sides, Where is the expected danger to come from?

The New York *Courier* of the 19th instant contains a long article on the subject, in which the writer pretends to solve the enigma. He contends that the last visit of the French Emperor to the Queen was with the express object of procuring the banishment from England of Ledru Rollin and his assoociates. This request met with a decided refusal. It is also said that the meeting with the Czar of Russia was arranged by Napoleon after the failure of the mission with our Queen at Osborne. What arrangements were made between the Emperors of Russia and France is not yet known. Suffice it to say that the *Courier* supposes that Lord Palmerston looks forward with apprehension to a general coalition of Continental Powers against England, when the great constitutional battle of civil and religious liberty will have to be fought anew. In such a crisis the *Courier* clearly and manfully lays down the duty of the United States in the following bold and emphatic style:—

"We of the United States," says the *Courier*, "are too far off, to be easily punished; and what is more, the proximity of England to the Continent and the direct influence which her Constitutional Government exercises upon Continental affairs, renders her more an object of hatred to the despotisms of Europe, than even the United States. The influence of a *Constitutional* and at the same time *Monarchical* Government, is recognized and felt in quarters where our *Republican* principles are disregarded. And when this Constitutional Monarchy exhibits a power, an efficiency, and a prosperity which no European Monarchy ever possessed, combined with all the liberty which man can desire, and a security for life and property such as the world has never witnessed, it is not to be wondered at, that those whose business it is to keep mankind in ignorance of their rights and of their ability to govern themselves, in order to preserve the existing Despotisms in Europe, should look with feelings of hatred upon that government which, by its example, is slowly but surely undermining the Thrones of the Continent. Then, too, they will know that it is idle to assail us while England flourishes; and that if *we* are to be punished, it is only after England has been crushed. Although she is in name a Monarchy and we a Republic, the head of the English nation has actually less power than our own President. One is an executive for life—a pageant without power; while the other is an Executive for only for years, but clothed with all the power of a youthful giant. England, in all but the name, is a Republic in which the voice of the people is felt and obeyed; and in point of fact, occupies the *van* of Civil and Religious Liberty against Religious Intolerance and Despotic Power. It is the mother and the daughter doing battle for Constitutional Liberty and the right of man to select his own Government, and to worship God after his own fashion; and we have always endeavored to impress upon our readers, to look at things instead of names, and to bear in mind, that in this great battle the *mother* is the *van*, and must bear the first shock of the struggle, come when it may; and that we, the *daughter*, must and will, when the contest commences, come to the rescue. We say *must*, because we cannot afford to stand by with folded arms and see our vanguard cut off, in order that the army of Despotism may unite as one man against us, the very citadel of Freedom. No, the army of Civil and Religious Liberty, can never consent to be cut off in detail; and when the assault of Despotism is once made upon Constitutional Liberty and Constitutional England, the United States will, beyond all cavil, be found doing battle in her behalf, side by side; and together, as Canning said thirty-five years ago, they will prove themselves 'a match in arms against the world.'"

If these are the sentiments of our American cousins, no danger can arise that cannot be averted, and no enemy that could not be subdued.

Chattel Mortgages.—For the benefit of the public, (in this county especially) we would like to draw their attention to a very important thing respecting the Act passed at the last session of Parliament relating to Chattel Mortgages. Under this Act a Chattel Mortgage or Bill of Sale must be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court within five days after the making or execution of it. So many persons are ignorant of this important change that we take this means of enlightening them. We have seen a very neat pamphlet containing the Act referred to, together with an index, which can be had of Henry Rowsell, Publisher, Toronto, at 25cts. a number. We would recommend this work to every person, and are sure that they will be more than repaid for the outlay.

☞ The New York *Tribune* bids the farmers of the republic contract their credits and diminish their debts. If out of debt hold on to their good grain, unless a fair price is offered. If in debt not to pay heavy usury, but sell what will pay the creditor whose claim is due, *or who needs his money*. He bids them hold on to grain unless a fair price is offered, and thinks it is not likely to be so high next December or January as it is now, or will be next October.

Tea Meeting, Madoc.—We have been requested to state that for the greater convenience of those interested, the Tea Meeting in aid of the building fund of the M. E. Church, Madoc, will take place at One o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next, 6th Oct'r, instead of 7 in the evening, as formerly announced.

GOVERNMENT PECULATION.

The public have become so accustomed to being chiselled, that they are no longer surprised to find paragraphs entitled as above. Of late the journals have been discussing an instance of this kind, which reflects infinite discredit upon Mr. Bouchette, the lately appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands.

This gentleman, as a cotemporary says, "is one of a Canadian family who for many years have reaped a rich pecuniary harvest out of the people of Canada, by their connection with Government, and the appointments they have respectively held under it. With politics or changes of Ministry they have nothing to do; they are all things unto all men, so long as money can be made by the operation.

It seems that Surveyors have been constantly in the habit of making applications to the Crown Lands department for professional employment, in surveying sections of Crown Lands in different parts of the Province. In making such applications, it appears that it was frequently necessary to obtain the influence of Mr. Joseph Bouchette, in order to insure success. For these little offices Joseph has been accustomed to charge a certain commission or premium; we are not informed to what amount, whether ten or fifty per cent. of the profits. This sufficiently explains how it is that many worthless tracts of land have been surveyed, at great expense to the public.

The following paragraph from the organ of Mr. Cauchon, late Commissioner of Crown Lands, is an amusing exposure of the manner in which this game of fraud is conducted:—

"One day a surveyor asked for employment. He had a short time previously been in government service. The officer of the Crown Lands office to whom we have alluded, advised the Commissioner not to employ him, because he had previously made such a mistake as to sweep away from the map of Canada one of our largest rivers. Some time after, the aspect of affairs was changed; the faulty work appeared excellent, and the river re-appeared. Mr. Cauchon, astonished at the change, enquired as to its cause of a friend, who was interested in the welfare of the surveyor. Having first promised not to make use of the information in the case in point, he was told for his guidance that the river had disappeared because the surveyor had not paid the fee of which we have above spoken, but that when the omission in this respect was remedied, the river resumed its flow."

It is not an uncommon thing for rivers to disappear and become lost in the deserts of Africa, but it is a new thing in geographical history to find large rivers swallowed up in the office of the Surveyor General! Joseph must be a great magician to strike a river out of existence by a stroke of his wand because his premium was not paid, and recall it again when he had pocketed the "dimes." Moses of old could only draw water from a rock,— he never created or destroyed a flowing river. This miracle was reserved for the mighty magician Joseph Bouchette, to convince the degenerate sinners of these latter days that by gold alone can miracles be performed, and that it is the god whom all mankind should reverence. According to Joseph's ideas, the Israelites who bowed down to the golden calf in the wilderness of Sinai committed no idolatry. One thing is certain, that the "*auri sacra fames*" has at this day in no respect abated.

Joseph has a son who is likewise brought up very wisely in the profession of his father, and in consequence of the father's connection with the Crown Lands office, the son of course gets all the profitable jobs which he can perform. This of course is all right, as it would be very unpaternal if this were not the case. If the son would only perform his duty as well as anybody else, and expect no more for his labor than any other worthy person, people would not grumble that such preference should be given. But the affectionate father has different ideas on the subject. Charlie is a very fine young gentleman, and he must be made opulent sooner than his neighbors. If there is not a "royal road" to Geometry, as Euclid informed his regal pupil, there is, as Joseph thinks, a royal road to wealth; so Charlie the junior surveyor is set to survey a certain tract of Crown Lands, for the stipulated sum of £300. This was during Mr. Cauchon's administration. The account was not long since presented for payment, and instead of £300, it had grown to the amazing size of £1090! The father, true to his instinct, certified to its correctness,—it was acknowledged by Mr. Tache, and the young scamp was paid!

These incidents only serve as an indication of the fraud and corruption continually perpetrated in our highest official departments. The example to community is most pernicious, and while such things continue we must expect to hear of burglaries, forgeries, and Bank robberies. When these immoral and corrupt tendencies will end, haaven only knows.

THE FLUNKEY

Is still floundering in the filthy slime of his own ebullitions, to the utter disgust of everybody beholding his revolting performance.— We will not befoul ourselves by endeavoring to pull him out of the filth in which he wallows with such evident delight, as our labor would be lost on one whose swinish propensities would cause him to return to the mire so soon as he was washed. All we intend to do is to point him out as an object of avoidance to the public, that they may not be defiled by an accidental contact.

Last week we said that this *thing* on the *Intelligencer, alias* "General Reader," had accused us of plagiary in a certain article, and that if he did not publish the proof, he must stand as he had often done before, a *convicted liar and slanderer.* Does he, although openly challenged to, produce the required proof? Not a word of it. Instead of proof, we have a characteristic amount of low abuse and evasiveness. He takes no issue on the assertion that we stole the article on the Indian Mutinies from the London *Times*,—an assertion which he knows is so basely false, that even Bowell durst not make it without cowardly concealing himself behind an anonymous cloak.

The only issue which he now takes or dares to take, is one not susceptible of proof,—that Bowell and "General Reader" are not one and the same person; and to substantiate this assertion, he further says that "General Reader" is "a man of *education* and *character!*" —*ergo*, Bowell cannot be "General Reader." This, if true in fact, is quite a sufficient reason to convince any one. It makes no difference, however, whether the correspondence is bogus or *bona fide*; it was endorsed by an editorial note, and in either case we hold the *Intelligencer* responsible for the falsehood. If Bowell and "General Reader" are two persons, instead of *one* liar there is a *brace* of them; and as such we will continue to hold them before the public, until they either apologise for their falsehood, or bring substantial proof of the truth of their accusation, by publishing the article in question from the *Times*, with the number and date of the same. No evasiveness, no amount of meaningless invective or personal abuse, no school boy method of giving and returning the lie, will answer here. *The Intelligencer must prove its assertion in the manner indicated*, or else lie under the imputation already alleged.

MASONIC.

On Tuesday evening 22nd inst., the Belleville members of the Ancient Order of Freemasons, by a Dinner at the Empire Hotel, celebrated an important event in the history of Masons, viz. the establishment of a Grand Lodge in Canada. At the late meeting in Toronto of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, it declared itself independent of the Grand Lodge of England. A Grand Lodge was thereupon organized, under the name of the Ancient Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Canada, and the following persons were elected as its chief Officers, viz:—M. W. Sir A. N. McNab, Grand Master; R. W. T. G. Ridout, Deputy Grand Master; V. W. S. D. Fowler, Grand Senior Warden; V. W. Bro. Hamer, G. Registrar; W. Bro. Jamison, G. Treasurer.

Under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, a new Lodge has been formed in Belleville under the name of "Moira Lodge," and the following Officers have been elected:

John Bell,	W. M.
A. A. Campbell,	P. M.
W. H. Coleman,	S. W.
W. H. Ponton,	J. W.
James Fraser Jr.	S.
J. C. Franck, P. M.	T.
John Macinnis,	S. D.
P. L. Scovill,	J. D.
John Forin,	J. G.
James Geen,	Tyler.

The Brethren and a large number of Guests sat down on Tuesday evening to a sumptuous repast, served by Bro. B. C. Scovill, of the Empire Hotel, which for variety, abundance, and style, has not been surpassed on any previous occasion, and establishes the ability of the worthy host to cater to the taste of the most fastidious. E'Leman's Sax-horn Band was also in attendance, and contributed much to the interest of the proceedings. After ample justice had been done to the viands, the following Toasts were given from the Chair by the W. M., J. Bell Esq.:—

"*The Queen and the Craft.*" Drank with all the honors. Band—"God Save the Queen,"— Song by A. A. Campbell—National Anthem.

"*Brother the Prince Consort and the Royal Family.*" Drank with applause. Band—Grand March of Norma.

"*The Right Worshipful Brother, the Hon. Sir Allan McNab, Bart., Grand Master of the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada.*" Band—'Cheer boys cheer.' Mr Allport responded, stating the primary causes for the establishment of a Grand Lodge in Canada.

"*Right Worshipful Brother the Earl of Zetland, G. M. of England, and the Grand Master of the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland.*" Band—'Gallop.' Responded to in appropriate terms by J. C. Franck, who stated that the declaration of independence on the part of Canadian Lodges was with the consent of the Representative of the English Lodge in Canada, he having installed the new Grand Officers.

"*The Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of the United States of America.*" Band—'Yankee Doodle.' Responded to by Messrs Elmer, Conkey, and G E Bull.

"*Our Army in India.*" Band—'British Grenadiers.' Lewis Wallbridge Esq, responded in an excellent speech.

"*The Press.*" Band—"Polka." Responded to by Messrs Bowell and Diamond.

"*Our Guests.*" Drank with the full chorus— "For they are jolly good fellows,"—responded to by Messrs Burdon, McAnnany, H Wallbridge, and Jellett; Song by Mr Neilson, 'Sweet Home.'

"*To all poor and distressed Masons, wheresoever dispersed on the face of the earth or water,— a speedy return to their native land, should they desire it.*" Drank in solemn silence.

By the S. W.—"*Masons' Wives and Masons' Bairns.*" Band—"Wait for the Waggon;" response by W. H. Ponton Esq.

A number of volunteer Toasts followed, which were responded to with spirit,—and amid good sentiment and feeling the evening passed pleasantly away. It was truly remarked that "everything that could be procured was provided to gratify and please."— The S. W.'s Toast, "Happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet again," concluded the proceedings.

NOTICES.

We have received the **North British Review** for August. It was rumored a short time since that its continuation was somewhat uncertain; its re-appearance is therefore most welcome. The contents of the present number are particularly interesting; they are:

1. Bacon's Essays—Whately.
2. Isaac Watts.
3. French Treatment of Criminals.
4. Interior China—Medhurst and Fortune.
5. Scottish Lunacy Commission.
6. English Metrical Critics.
7. The Marriage and Divorce Bill.
8. Early Christian songs in the East & West.
9. Inspiration.
10. The Indian Crisis.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 23, 1857.

Members Present.—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Clark, Corby, Kerr, Shanks, Wills, Elmer, O'Hare, Neilson, Blacklock, and Dr. Hope.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

PETITIONS.

A petition from C. Walcott, offering $10 for some sand in Glass' lane, referred to street committee.

A notification from James Davis, ordering the Council to remove a side walk running across his property at the head of George street. Referred to committee of Messrs. Shanks, Kerr, and Neilson.

COLLECTOR'S BONDS.

The Bonds of the collector, Mr. John Kerr, were handed in, signed by James Glass and John Lewis, Esqrs., as sureties, and accepted.

A petition from Timothy Hayes, praying for a remission of a fine, for selling liquor without license, referred to Finance Committee.

REPORTS.

The Finance Committee presented a report recommending the payments of certain accounts.

FERRY.

The Committee on Ferry presented a report.

The Committee appointed to investigate the right of George Taylor, Esq., to inclose part of the Hospital Lot, reported that it was a matter particularly in the province of a legal gentleman, and therefore recommended its reference to some lawyer for his opinion. Report accepted.

Proposed by Mr. James Blacklock, seconded by Mr. Henry Corby, that John O'Hare, be appointed solicitor, to investigate the matter.— Carried.

Notices.

Dr. Hope gave notice that he would, at the next meeting of the Council, move that the Treasurer be directed to furnish the Council at its meeting, with a statement shewing the aggregate amount of taxes on the Collector's Roll for the years 1855 and 1856—the amount of money received on the same—the amount remitted by the Council, and the amount remaining unpaid, respectively.

Mr. Kerr gave notice that he would, at the next meeting of the Council, move for a grant of £25 to assist in digging a well on Meyers' Hill.

Mr. Wills gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council, he would move for a return of all leases of Water Lots, the amount due, and the annual rentals.

Remission of Taxes.

The taxes of Messrs. Charles Neilson, Stapley, D. Lawler, and Mrs. Housen, were remitted.

Market Report.

The Committee on Market, reported against the appointment of another Policeman, and recommended the continuance of the arrangement made by the Mayor.

Mr. Wills moved, seconded by Mr. Shanks, That the Street Surveyor be authorized to open the drain across Campbell Street, to drain the water from the Campbell property.—Carried.

Hill on Pinnacle Street.

Mr. Neilson moved, seconded by Mr. Wills, That the Street Committee be authorized to receive Tenders for the removal of the earth in front of the Montreal Bank, and that they have

power to confer with the County Surveyor as to the expenditure of the £150 granted by the County Council.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Shanks, seconded by Mr. Kerr, That the words "and report to the Council," be added, which was carried, and the motion as amended, adopted.

Council adjourned.—*Intelligencer Report.*

☞ The citizens of Kingston intend to give their representative, the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, a *dejeuner a la fourchette*, upon which the Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* says,—"We understand it is to say that they cannot give champagne to a man better able to appreciate, or more willing to do the gift justice, either with a *fourchette* or without it."

☞ At the last meeting of the Grand Lodge of England, Lord Panmure, presiding in the absence of the Grand Master, Lord Zetland, gave notice that at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master would move that £1,000 be given from the funds of the Grand Lodge for the benefit of Masons in India, sufferers by the mutiny.

☞ The Commercial panic in the United States is daily becoming more disastrous. From New York it is spreading all over the country in all directions. Commercial houses and banks are failing on all hands, and there is a general feeling of distrust everywhere. At present it is difficult to say where the crisis may end; but it is to be hoped, however, that the United States will not be again disgraced by repudiation.

☞ The Montreal *Gazette* of the 23rd instant says:—"Dr. Tumbluty was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of felony, on a warrant signed by Mr. C. J. Coursol, Inspector and Superintendent of Police. The offence for which the 'Indian Doctor' is arrested is an alleged attempt to produce miscarriage.

☞ The Quebec *Chronicle* says that a contract has been given to Messrs. Gagnon & Machon, the latter a relative of Mr. Cauchon, for work to be done at Saguenay, involving an expenditure of thirty five thousand pounds, without any tender being asked for or any competition whatever invited.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Sept. 28.

Flour market heating 10c to 20c lower. Sales 6000 bbls. at $5 to $5 25 for superfine States; $5 25 to $5 50 for extra ditto; $5 to $5 25 for superfine Western; $5 25 to $5 50 for common to medium extra ditto. Canadian flour lower: sales 5,000 bbls. at $5 to $5 25 for superfine, and $5 30 to $6 95 for extra. Rye flour dull and declining.

Grain.—Wheat lower. Sales 50,000 bush., at $1 to $1 3 for Chicago Spring; $1 21 $1 3 for Milwaukee Club; and $1 13 to $1 20 for white Western. Small sales of rye at 80c. Barley dull: sales 1,000 bush State, at 80c. Corn dull, depressed, and nominal, at 70c to 72c. Oats drooping.

Provisions.—Pork lower, at $24 50 to $24 60 for mess; 19 bbls. 50 for prime Beef, drooping.

Money very active and wanted. All kinds of raises. There are rumors of failures, and a large iron house is reported. Stocks quiet; a panic this a.m., and prices very much lower.

PROOF OF THE REMARKABLE EFFICACY OF THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

From J. C. Dunn Esq., City Treasurer.

BOSTON, June 8, 1850. *Gentlemen,*—I have been for some years troubled occasionally with severe attacks of indigestion; have consulted many physicians, tried Allopathy and Homeopathy, and can truly say, I have received more speedy and effectual relief from the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, procured from you, than from all other remedies, and most cheerfully recommend them to all who suffer from a similar affection.

Yours truly, JAMES C. DUNN.

Numerous certificates have been received from citizens of the highest respectability. Every dyspeptic will be amply repaid for a trial of this medicine.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH.

It is said, "we live in a fast age," and this may be considered most emphatically so, when we reflect that the average age of the generation that is now on the stage, is put down at thirty-three years. Our fathers were have just gone before us, lived to the good old age of threescore and ten. There are but few, however, of us that will see fifty years, and the fault lies in us. Life may be spun out to us, and we live to enjoy more even then they, if we would take the precaution to guard against the maladies of the day. We are subject to dyspepsia, to costiveness, to dropsy, to complaints of kidneys, of the liver, heart, and stomach, and heed them, in their earlier stages, as little as we would a scratch on the finger. But soon they are fastened upon us, and a member of the human family is wiped off the stage. There is a certain cure for these diseases, in any of their stages, and a man of sagacity will allow himself to go on any without providing himself with Dr. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE AND PILLS.

☞ The following from the pen of ex-Senator Hannigan, of Indiana, will be appreciated by all:

"We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the "Hair Restorative" of Prof. O. J. Wood. It will be seen that he has numerous certificates from persons of the highest character, to the merits of his Restorative. From positive knowledge we are also enabled to say that it is in every sense what it professes to be, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest preparation for the head and hair which has, so far, been devised by human ingenuity. We have seen it arrest threatened baldness, and restore to the head its original profusion of natural and glossy hair, and when the latter has been prematurely tinged with grey, we have seen it, like magic, restore the colors of youth and health. The distinguished property of this, we might truly say miraculous "Restorative" is, that it gives to the person who uses it the same head of hair they wore in youth, thus acting in strict compliance with the first and greatest of all Artists, makers—Nature. No one who has used it will hesitate to unite with us in this testimony to its peculiar merit."—*Covington (Ind.) People's Friend.*

For sale in Belleville by E. Chandler, and R. Holden & Co. 3-2

A Great Remedy for Summer Complaints.

To all who are troubled with bowel, stomach and summer complaint, we would recommend Dr. Sawyer's Liver Invigorator, as an article that can be relied on as a speedy, sure and efficacious cure. Its action is to remove the cause of the disease in place of stopping the flux, giving a permanent benefit. The Invigorator, though a gentle cathartic, will instantly check the most violent Diarrhea, until some eighteen hours afterwards, when the cause of the complaint is carried away, and no more discharges follow.

Dysentery in its worst form rarely ever fails to yield to treatment of the Invigorator, when taken often till the discharges are checked, and rarely ever will there be any further discharges, after taking a regular dose, till the operation of the medicine, which almost invariably checks the disease, and cures the patient. One regular dose not give relief, there will be no danger of taking a second or third till relief is found.

R. Holden & Co., Agents for Belleville. 5-2

Once known never Forgotten.

If our readers would have a positive luxury for the Toilette, use BLODGETT'S "PERSIAN BALM." For cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Shampooing, Bathing, Beautifying the Complexion, removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun Marks, and all disagreeable appearances from the Skin, it has no equal. Sold by all Druggists. S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

TRY THIS GREAT HOME LUXURY.

For Sale in Belleville by R. Holden & Co., E. Chandler, M. Sawyer, Dr. Coleman, and C. G. LeVesconte.

Wholesale by R. Holden & Co., Belleville, and E. W. Palmer, Kingston. 51

BELLEVILLE MARKET,
(Corrected Weekly.)

Flour, bbl.	35 0	0 0	Ind meal cwt	10 0	00
Farm's, cwt	15 0	0 0	Pork cwt.	40 0	50 0
Wheat, bus.	5 0	6 0	Beef, cwt.	35 0	40 0
Potash, cwt.	0 0	40 0	do qr	25 0	27 6
Barley, bus.	3 0	0 0	Potatoes, new	2 6	3 0
Rye, bus.	0 0	3 0	Eggs, doz.	0 7	0 8
Peas, bus.	3 9	0 0	Butter lb.	0 10	1 0
Oats, bus.	1 6	0 0	Cheese lb.	0 5	0 6
Corn, bus.	0 0	3 6	Mutton qr lb	0 4	0 4½
Fowls, pair	1 6	1 9	Do. per lb.	0 5	0 7½
Turkeys,	2 6	6 3	Veal "	0 3½	0 4
Hay, ton	60 0	80 0	Hams "	0 7	0 0
Goose,	2 0	2 6	Wood, cord	15 0	0 0
Turnips	2 0	2 6	Onions,	4 0	5 0

☞ It is stated as a curious fact, that more money is expended annually in the United States for cigars than is expended for all the common schools in the Union.

BIRTH.

In Kingston, on the 24th instant, Mrs. F. A. Carrell, of a son.

MARRIED.

By Rev. A. Hunt, Sept. 22nd, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William Henry Knox, to Miss Alzima Elizabeth, daughter of David Jones, Esq., both of Sidney.

On the 23th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. W. S. Blackstock, Mr. James Farrar, Merchant, of Brighton, to Miss Catherine Fralick, of the Township of Sidney.

On Tuesday, 22nd inst., by the Rev. John Carroll, Wesleyan Minister, in Belleville, at the bridegroom's residence, Mr. Wm. Connor, to Miss Susan Hamilton, of Thurlow.

On Wednesday, 23rd inst., by the Rev. John Carroll, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Belleville, Mr. Luke Ostrom, of Sidney, to Miss Mary Saxsmith, of the Township of Richmond, County of Lennox.

EARLY SHOP CLOSING.

WE, the Undersigned, agree to close our respective places of Business at SEVEN o'clock, every night, Saturday nights excepted, from the

1st of OCTOBER until 1st of APRIL, next.

E. W. Holton & Co.,
Nathan Jones,
E. L. Wright & Co.,
Donnelly, Conger & Co.,
Robert Mitchellhill,
John H. Merckell,
G. G. German,
Geo. H. Haynes,
James Reville,
B. C. Scovil & Co.,
Geo. Ritchie & Co.,
E. Harrison,
Benjamin Beddome & Co.,
Richard O'Reilly,
Patrick O'Neill, J. I.,
S. Crawford & Co.,
James Glass,
W. Kelly,
Michael Multy,
J. Chilyen, J. W.,
E. Duff & Co.,
J. & J. Booth,
Joseph Ashton.

Belleville, Sept. 24, 1857. 6-2

Estate of J. H. GERMAN.

PARTIES indebted to the Estate of the late J. H. GERMAN may save costs and confer a favor upon me by handing to my Agent, without further delay, the amount of their indebtedness. This is the last call.

MARY CAROLINE GERMAN,
Administratrix.

Belleville, Sept. 29th, 1857. 6-3

AUCTION SALE OF FARMING STOCK, HAY, COWS, PIGS, &c. &c. &c.

THE Subscriber being about removing to the West; will sell by Auction on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, the FARM in the 3rd Concession of THURLOW, 2½ miles from Cannifi's Mills, the whole of his Stock of CATTLE, HAY, FURNITURE, &c., consisting of Cows, Horses, Colts, Pigs, 5 Stacks of Hay, Wagons, three Sleighs, Harness, Ploughs, Drags, &c. &c., together with his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Terms—CASH. Sale at 10 o'clock.

JAMES CHENERY.
M. NULTY, *Auctioneer.*

Belleville, Sept. 26, 1857. 6-2

POSTPONEMENT.

THE SALE of Property under Mortgage to J. Greenshields, announced to take place on Monday last, is Postponed to Thursday, 22nd October, 1857, then to take place at the Court House in Belleville, at 12 o'clock noon.

ROSS & BELL, *Agents.*
M. Nulty, *Auctioneer.*

Belleville, Sept. 26, 1857. 6-4

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOTS Nos. 23 in 6th con's Hungerford,
" " 24 & 25, 7th con do.
Apply to
F. McANNANY.

Belleville, Sept. 23, 1857. 6

BONNET SHAPES.

RECEIVED this day from the Manufacturers a consignment of American BONNET SHAPES, newest styles, and best quality. Price 6s 9d per doz. for wholesale only.

WM. McCRACKEN.
General Agent and Commission Merchant,
No. 2, Ancnor Buildings,
Kingston, Sept. 24, 1857. 6-4

LORETTO CONVENT,
JOHN STREET, BELLEVILLE, C. W.,
FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

THE LADIES OF LORETTO having removed into their new and commodious House, are now prepared to take a greater number of Boarders. Parents and Guardians seeking Young Ladies may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their Education, morals and health. The situation is highly salubrious, and spacious grounds are attached to the house.

The course of Instruction in this establishment comprises every branch suitable to the education of Young Ladies. They receive tuition according to the wishes of Parents or Guardians, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, (Ancient or Modern) Elements of Astronomy, Botany, Natural History, Rhetoric and Logic; English, French and Italian Languages; Music, Drawing, Painting, Tambour Work, Embroidery, Grecian Oil Painting, Monochromatic Drawing, Japanning, Enamelling, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, &c.

N. B.—Young Ladies of every denomination admitted, and any interference with their religious principles is carefully avoided.

TERMS:

Tuition in the usual branches of an English and French Education, per annum, £25 per an.

For Day pupils per quarter as follows:

1st Class	- - -	£0	15	0
2nd Class	- - -	1	0	0
3rd Class	- - -	1	5	0
4th Class	- - -	1	10	0
5th Class	- - -	1	17	6

Extra charges are made, as usual, for the following:

Music	£6	0	0 per an.
Use of Piano	2	0	0 "
Drawing or Painting	4	0	0 "
Raised Work	2	0	0 "
Italian	3	0	0 "
Washing	3	0	0 "
Use of bedstead and curtains	0	15	0 "
Stationery to Boarders	0	15	0 "
" Half Boarders and Day Pupils	0	10	0 "
Fuel for Boarders	0	5	0 "
" Half-Boarders and Day Pupils	0	2	6 "
Guitar and Singing	6	0	0 "
Wax Flowers	1	5	0 a course

For information apply to Loretto Convent,

Belleville, September 26, 1857. 6.m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. G. N. Ridley, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle before the 28th of October, and avoid costs.

ANN SOPHIA RIDLEY,
Executrix.

Belleville, Sept. 16, 1857. 5-3

FARMS FOR SALE,

FOR particulars enquire of the undersigned.

JAS. JAMISON.

Belleville, July 14, 1857. 47

NEW CHEAP STORE!

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES.

DONNELLY, CONGER & CO.,

BEG leave to announce to the inhabitants of BELLEVILLE, SIDNEY, THURLOW, & AMELIASBURGH, and the adjacent Townships, that they have just opened, in the new Brick Store, next door South of Gilkespie & Co's Wholesale Grocery, Front Street, Belleville, an admirable assortment of choice

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which have been selected with the greatest care, and bought upon the best terms, by an able and experienced buyer, which will be found well adapted for the Season; and which will be Sold at such prices as will show at a glance that they mean to test the system of

SMALL PROFITS,

to its utmost limit.

JUST LOOK IN before buying elsewhere, and you will find a very extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES.

You will find every article exactly what it is represented; and only one price asked, and that an extremely low one.

As they will have a buyer continually in the Market, their Stock will be constantly replenished with the

CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS

in the *MONTREAL* and *NEW YORK MARKETS.*

Therefore, if you want GOOD BARGAINS, remember the NEW CHEAP STORE, next door to Gillespie & Co's Wholesale Grocery.

DONNELLY, CONGER & Co.

Belleville, September 23rd, 1857. (5)

TURNBULL'S BUILDINGS, FRONT STREET.

PENITENTIARY STORE

IN BELLEVILLE,

IS ENTIRELY DEVOTED TO THE

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE,

And presents greater Inducements to Purchasers than any other Establishment can offer.

THE PROPRIETOR is *constantly receiving* supplies direct from the great BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY, at Kingston; and having lately visited the

Boot and Shoe Emporiums at Boston and Montreal,

for the purpose of replenishing his Stock of *Light and Fancy Goods*, he hopes to maintain the reputation of a First Class Boot and Shoe Store.

TERMS CASH.

PRICES LIBERAL.

G. G. GERMAN.

N. B.—Workmanship Warranted by the Manufacturers.

Belleville, September 29th, 1857. (6)

FOR THE SEASON.

The Newest Styles and Fabrics of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

JUST RECEIVING AT

ROBERT MITCHELHILL'S,

Near to the Bank of Montreal,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

23rd July, 1857. 49

CRAWFORD & Co.'S,

DAILY RECEIVING AT

NEW SUPPLIES OF

STAPLE AND FANCY FALL GOODS,

OF THE BEST FABRICS—MOST FASHIONABLE DESCRIPTIONS, AND IN GREATEST VARIETY.

HAVING BEEN LAID IN FROM THE LATEST AND CHEAPEST MARKETS, THEY WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE. (6)

Belleville, September 24, 1857.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE NEXT Quarterly Meeting of the County Board of Education, for the examination of Teachers, is appointed to be held in the TOWN HALL, Belleville, on

Thursday, the 1st of October, next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M. Candidates are requested to present satisfactory testimonials of moral character, from Clergymen or Local Superintendents.

WM. BLEASDELL,
Secretary of Board.

Belleville, Sept. 11, 1857. 5-2

TENDERS! TENDERS!

TAKE NOTICE that Tenders will be received at the office of the County Clerk in Belleville, until MONDAY, the FIFTH day of OCTOBER next, for the repairing and keeping in repair, the following County Gravel Roads for the term of three years, viz:—

BELLEVILLE AND RICHMOND,
BELLEVILLE AND FRANKFORD,
STIRLING AND MARMORA.

Tenders to state the sum per mile per annum, and also to give the names of the securities.

By order,
THOS. WILLS, County Clerk.

Belleville, Sept. 22, 1857. 5 2

P. O'SHEE, VETERINARY SURGEON,

MADOC,

ANNOUNCES to the inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding country, that he is now prepared to treat all the diseases of that useful animal the Horse, particularly *Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, and Curb.* He not only cures lameness caused by the above diseases, but in almost every case removes the blemish.

P. S.—Medicines made up and sold, with proper directions for using.

P. O'SHEE.

Madoc, Sept. 23d, 1857.

This is to certify that Patrick O'Shee has attended a horse of mine that was rendered completely useless by Bone Spavin. He not only cured the Spavin, but completely removed the blemish. Persons may now see my horse to satisfy themselves,

LYMAN MOON.

5

DR. HOLDEN,

WISHES all parties who have any demand against him to present them for liquidation, and all who are indebted to him are requested to call and settle, without further invitation.

Belleville, Sept. 22, 1857. 5 5

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 29, in the Village of Trenton, known as Marsh's Corner, on which are two good houses. The premises are situated at the intersection of four streets, and precisely opposite the new Rolling Mill now in process of erection, and will shortly be the best stand for business in the Village.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises.

CHARLES MARSH.

September 1st, 1857. 3

FOR SALE.

A GRIST MILL with two run of stones,—also a Saw Mill with one upright and one Circular Saw, commonly known as Shipman's Mills, situate on the Moira River, 15 miles from Belleville, on Lot No. 6 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Tyendinaga, County of Hastings, containing 37 acres of Land, with a Dwelling House thereon.—Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to Sheriff McEwan, Windsor, C. W., C. W. Arnold, of Brockville, C. W., or Mrs. Shipman, of the same place.

Brockville, 11th Sept'r, 1857. 4m

NOTICE.

THE STATUTES for 1857, have been received, as also the REGISTERS and papers for Ministers, under the Marriage Act of last Session.

JOHN O'HARE,
Clerk of the Peace.

Belleville, Sept. 15, 1857. 5-3

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into Partnership with Mr. W. W. Dean, wishes to close up his outstanding accounts. Parties indebted to the Office will please call and arrange as soon as possible, and save costs.

C. P. SIMPSON.

Belleville, 7th September, 1857. 4.m

New Music & Musical Instruments

NEW MUSIC JUST OPENING, some very fine Cabinet Grand PIANOS, Stodart & Chickering's—warranted first-rate Instruments; and a quantity of New Music.

Prince's and Carhart & Needham's superior MELODEONS, warranted of the best quality, and will be sold at the Manufacturer's prices for CASH.

E. HARRISON.

Belleville, Sept'r 9, 1857. 4

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay up immediately, otherwise they will be sued. And he hereby gives further notice that after this he will endorse for NO ONE. So save yourself a refusal.

JOHN O'HARE.

Belleville, August 25, 1857. 1-6

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Directors of the Sidney and Rawdon and Victoria Road Company will be held at the Office of the Secretary, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of OCTOBER next, for the purpose of Letting the Toll-gates of said Road by Tender, which will be received by the Secretary until that day.

Gates to let, No. 1, 2, and 3.

By order of the Board,
THOS. J. HIGGINS, *Sec'y.*

Belleville, 11th Sept'r, 1857. 4.3

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable property, 202 acres, being composed of part of Block A, and South half of No. 1, in the 6th concession of the Township of Sidney, about one mile from the village of Frankford, and 9 miles from Trenton. There is over 200 acres cleared and well fenced, and in good order, two large frame barns, shed, and stables on the premises, —also a frame dwelling house 24 x 36, all new. A good well is near the house, and three living springs on the farm; also a young Orchard of 200 or 300 trees, apples and cherries, some bearing. The above is a desirable property for any person wishing to purchase, as the situation is pleasant, and the land excellent.

For terms, which are liberal, apply to Mr. J. S. Huffman, 5th Con'n Sidney, or the proprietor, on the premises.

DAVID J. S. HUFFMAN.

Sidney, Aug. 29, 1857. 1

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES.

BULL'S BUILDING.

The Subscriber offers for sale every variety of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

With an excellent assortment of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

SUGARS, TEAS, TOBACCOS, FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, INDIGO BLUE, PIPES, STARCH, SPICES, FISH, BROOMS, PAILS, &c.

—ALSO,—

TORONTO AND ELORA WHISKEY, BASS' AND ALLSOP'S ALE.

Terms Liberal.

W. AITKEN, Jr., Agent.

Belleville, Sept. 15, 1857. (5)

REMOVAL.

JAMES KENNEDY

WOULD beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country, that the Stock of Messrs. BULL BROTHER, has been removed by him to the

VICTORIA BUILDINGS,

in his old stand. The business will be carried on with a new stock of

DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, and

LIQUORS,

which he intends to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Belleville, August 4th, 1857. (50)

FRESH ARRIVALS

OF NEW

FALL DRY GOODS,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE!

BELLEVILLE.

THE Subscriber has been receiving for the past six weeks by all regular Mail Steamers from Liverpool, Glasgow and London, an

Immense Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Which are now ready for sale. Notwithstanding the very great advance on Manufactured goods in Europe he is enabled from his residence in the Home Markets, for the past ten months, to continue the important advantages of saving his customers

FROM 20 TO 40 PER CENT.

on the present prices of the Market, which a few moments examination of the Goods will clearly shew.

This stock will be found to be the *Largest* and most *Elegantly assorted of any ever laid down in Belleville.*

Each Article Marked in Plain Figures.

NO SECOND PRICE.

(32) P. O'NEILL.

BONNETS! BONNETS!

DIRECT FROM PARIS.

The largest and most elegant assortment ever imported to this country, have just been opened for Sale at the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

BELLEVILLE,

AUGUST 1857.

P. O'NEILL.

REAL ESTATE,

BY AUCTION.

THE subscriber has been instructed by Messrs. E. PERRY & Co., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Town Hall, in Colborne,

On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1857

At 12 o'clock precisely, the following properties in the Newcastle District:

A SAW MILL,

situated on the North part of Lot number 21 in the 5th concession Cramahe (50 acres). The Mill, which is in good working order and the best situated of any in Cramahe, being in a pine region, consists of a

CIRCULAR AND MULAY SAW,

and is capable of manufacturing one and a half million feet of lumber per year.

ALSO,

West ½ No. 18 in the 5th con. Cramahe			100 acres.
East part 19	5th	do	72 do.
North half 20	5th	do	100 do.

Terms:—One quarter down, or approved note at three months, with interest; the balance of purchase in three equal annual instalments, with interest from day of sale.

CHARLES UNDERHILL,
Auctioneer.

N. B.—Mr. James Wassie, who resides at the Saw Mill, will show the properties and give any information required by intending purchasers.

Colborne, August 24, 1857. 2-5

NOTICE.

MR. S. M. WASHBURN, of Canifton, has this day been appointed Agent for the *Provincial Fire*, and *Albert & Times Life* Assurance Companies. Those wishing to effect an Insurance will find the Tariff greatly reduced.

Renewal receipts for Thurlow and Sidney can be obtained at S. M. Washburn's Office, Canifton.

R. NEWBERY.

Belleville, August 17, 1857. 22

EMIGRATION!

SERVANT'S REGISTRY

AND

General Agency Office,

A FEW Doors South of Patterson's Foundry, North Belleville.

All parties in Town and Country wanting either to hire persons or to be furnished with employment, would save Time and Money by calling at once at said Office.

Conveyancing, Posting of Books,

Collecting of Debts, &c. also done, and at low rates.

G. McADIE.

Belleville, August, 1857. 21

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 2, in the 3rd concession Thurlow, containing 160 acres; about 120 under cultivation, well fenced, and 40 heavy wood land. Several good wells of water on the place, also good orchards; a large proportion under hay. The buildings are superior, and terms liberal. For information apply on the premises, or to the subscriber in Belleville.

JOHN MACNIDER.

Belleville, 29th July, 1857. 49

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Hastings, } By virtue of a Writ
To Wit, } of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of James Mackay, at the suit of George L. T. Bull and Samuel J. Bull, I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands and tenements, viz. The North half of Lot number seven, in the third concession of the Township of Tyendinaga and County of Hastings, containing one hundred acres; also the North half of Lot number fourteen in the Fourth concession of the Township of Tyendinaga and County of Hastings, containing one hundred acres; all of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in Belleville, on Saturday the twenty sixth day of December A. D. 1857, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff Co. Hastings.
Per D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, } Sept. 19, 1857. } 5

ACCOMMODATION STEAMER

BETWEEN

KINGSTON AND TRENTON.

THE STEAMER

CORRA LINN,

CAPT. LADLAW,

WILL, during the remainder of the season, run between Kingston and Trenton, calling at intermediate ports.

Upwards.—Leaves Kingston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Downwards.—Leaves Trenton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M.

Charges for passengers and freight moderate.

Belleville, Sept. 19, 1857. 5

TO RENT.

A SHOP, with Dwelling House attached, situated directly opposite the American Hotel. Possession given on the 1st July next.

Apply to DR. HOFE.

Belleville, June 16, 1857. 43 5

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID lot of BEECH and MAPLE CORD WOOD. Enquire of

N. McARTHUR, *Saddler.*

Belleville, August 13, 1857. 32-6

NEW CARPETS!

JUST OPENED AT

KELLY'S.

ALSO, a large lot of new Summer Goods, which will be sold, WHOLESALE and Retail, at a small advance on Factory prices for Cash. Also, a large quantity of

Silk Fringes and Trimmings,

All colours. Rich *SILKS*, and *FANCY GOODS*, received by Express, which will be sold cheap for cash at

KELLY'S.

Belleville, 29th July, 1857. 4

NEW RIFLE FACTORY

IN BELLEVILLE!

J. H. RECTOR,

THE well known Rifle maker of Syracuse, N. Y., is now opening a Branch Gun Store and Rifle Factory opposite the Commercial Buildings, on the West side of Front Street, Belleville, C. W., where he will be happy to receive orders for

Target and Hunting Rifles

of all descriptions. He now has and intends to keep the best of Workmen in his employ, which will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

All kinds of Repairing done on Short notice, at reasonable prices, in a style of neatness and durability.

All orders sent by Mail shall receive prompt attention, and answered immediately if requested. All work manufactured by him, or under his inspection, may be

CONSIDERED AS WARRANTED!

He will also keep constantly on hand for sale a general assortment of

Rifles, Double & Single Barrel Guns, Pistols, *Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Game Bags, Cone Keys, Wad-Cutters, Percussion Caps, Powder, Shot, Lead,* and in fact a general assortment of articles kept in the Sporting Line, &c., &c., which will be sold as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

The Sportsmen of Belleville and vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves, from whom a share of patronage is solicited, and of the public in general.

J. H. RECTOR.

Belleville, September 2, 1857. (3)

McINTOSH'S PATENT GALVANIC CEMENT,

FOR ROOFING.

THE Subscriber having purchased the right of using the above material for Roofing in this County, from W. F. Harcutt Esq., of Hamilton, the owner of said Patent, he is prepared to Contract for Roofing to any extent in this County, on liberal terms, either on old or new roofs. All work warranted for one year from completion of Roof. Parties wishing to obtain any information respecting said material, can do so by calling on the subscriber, he having letters of recommendation from different parties in Hamilton and Toronto, who have tested the same.

C. F. SMITH.

P. S.—All parties using or having the same used about their premises, or infringing upon the said patent in any way, in this County, will be prosecuted according to Law.

C. F. S.

Belleville, July 14, 1857. 47

NEW

Grocery & Liquor Store,

In the Stone Building adjoining

DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

MUNRO & RALSTON,

BEG most respectfully to announce to the citizens of Belleville and surrounding country, that they are now receiving and opening out a splendid Stock of

Fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and GLASSWARE,

consisting in part as follows:—TEAS, Muscovado and crushed SUGARS, COFFEES, (fresh ground daily,) Tobaccos, Pickles, Sauces, Catsup, Brooms, Sugar-house Syrup, Fruits, Nuts, Spices, Pipes, Mats, Fish, Cordage, Cheese, Pepper, Belmont Candles, Soap, Wooden ware, and every article in the Grocery Trade.

GLASSWARE.

A good assortment of Decanters, Tumblers, &c.

LIQUORS and WINES.

Best Pale and Dark Brandies, old Tom Gin, best Hollands Gin, Rum, Scotch Whiskey, De Kuyper's Gin (in cases), Martell's Cognac Brandy (in cases); Proof Whiskey, &c. Best Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, Bottled Cider, Ale and Porter, &c. &c.,

All of which they offer for sale at the smallest profit, for *cash* only, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

MUNRO & RALSTON.

Belleville, May 19th, 1857. 30

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

THE best assortment of Travelling and Dress Trunks ever before offered in Belleville, at McARTHUR'S Saddle & Harness Establishment.

Belleville, August 18, 1857. 33

PATENT SELF HEATING SMOOTHING IRON.

BULLEN'S IMPROVED RY

SMOOTHING IRON.

EVERY housekeeper would do well to give it a fair trial; they are cheaper than the common flat iron, and possess many real advantages.

1. These irons are heated, Eight Hours, with one Pint of Alcohol, thus costing less than the cutting of the wood, used in the same length of time heating the ordinary iron.

2. The expensive and exhausting heat of the ironing room is abated.

3. No change of irons is required, as this iron may be kept in the same temperature for hours, thus enabling a person to iron double the quantity of clothes in the same space of time; it creates a smooth and glossy finish on the linen and never soils clothes.

4. It can be used independent of a stove, while the most good and valuable irons, indoors or out, up stairs or down, can always be selected.

5. No loss of time in keeping the iron clean from soot and ashes.

6. It saves all the dire troubles and sweating vexations attending an ironing with the common irons in warm weather.

Full directions for use enclosed in each iron.

For sale by JOSEPH BULLEN,
Belleville.

Or his authorized Agents.

Belleville, August 19, 1857. (1)

Hotel & Wharf Property for Sale,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THAT large and commodious frame Building on the East side of Pinnacle Street, formerly kept as a Hotel by Capt. Bowler, a large yard and out-buildings are attached.

Also—Water lot B, in the Town of Belleville, having on it a large Storehouse and Wharf.

The property can be seen on application to Captain Bowler.

Terms, (which will be liberal,) and other particulars may be learned on application to

JAMES JAMISON.

Belleville, June 23rd, 1857. 44

CHANGE OF HOUR AND REDUCTION OF FARE.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

"BAY OF QUINTE,"

F. A. CARRELL, MASTER.

WILL, on and after Monday, 7th September instant, leave Kingston EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at Three o'clock, for Picton, Belleville, and intermediate ports, arriving at Belleville between 9 and 10 o'clock P.M.

RETURNING.

Will leave Belleville EVERY EVENING at 10½ o'clock, run to Picton, there remain until EIGHT A.M., at which hour she will leave for Kingston, arriving at 11½ o'clock.

Cabin passage, from Belleville to Kingston and back, same trip, 8s. 9d., Berth or Stateroom included. Single passage, 6s. 3d.

September 1st, 1857. 3

REMOVAL!

C. E. TURNBULL,

Grocer, Wine & Spirit MERCHANT,

HAS removed to the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. SCOVILL & Co., one door north of the Penitentiary Shoe Store.

Belleville, July 8th, 1857. 47

GREAT BARGAINS! STOCK $30,000!

PENITENTIARY CABINET WAREHOUSE, LAMBTON BUILDINGS, KINGSTON, C. W.

THE Proprietor having enlarged this Establishment, with a view to effectually exclude Foreign Manufacturers from this country, begs now to offer to the Public at large, a Stock of Furniture and House Trimmings, unsurpassed by any Establishment; embracing a large variety of the latest Fashionable Manufactures, being under the direct superintendence of select Foremen—as Cabinet Makers, Carvers, Upholsters and Finishers—working in every variety of wood, viz:

Rosewood,	Oak,	Maple,
Mahogany,	Cedar,	Butternut,
Walnut,	Satin Wood, &c., &c.	

Having always on hand a large Stock of

Sofas,	Chairs, Wood,	Rocking Chairs,
Couches,	Rocking Chairs,	Centre Tables,
Divans,	Bureaus,	Dining Tables,
Ottomans,	Wardrobes,	Sideboards,
Vis a Vis,	Cheffoniers,	Chairs, Parlor,
Lockers,	Toilet Tables,	Do. Dining,
Washstands,	Office Desks,	Do. Cane,
Enclosed do.,	Library do.,	Work Tables,
Marble do.,	Book Cases,	Canterburys,
What Nots,	&c.,	&c.

Upholstered in every class and style of material, consisting in part of

Brocatelles, of French Manufacture,
Satin Damask, do.,
Alhambra Cloth, Silk and Worsted,
Saracena do., do.,
Reps, Union Damasks,
Hair Cloth, &c., &c., Morocco,
Leather, &c., &c., &c.

Being imported direct from the Manufacturers; a large item is thus saved, of which the consumer receives the benefit.

Apart from the above material, the Proprietor has a beautiful assortment of Curtain Material, Trimmings, &c., consisting of

Cornices, Bands, Tassels, Loops, &c.

Together with a Splendid Assortment of

CARPETS,

Of all grades and descriptions, imported expressly for this Establishment, which they make up at the shortest notice. Parties desiring anything in this line would do well to visit the establishment and inspect the Stock, as the Proprietor feels assured that the utmost satisfaction will result from their purchasing here, being, in point of style and design, unequalled, and its material and manufacture equal to the best manufactures.

Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to purchase here, having much reduced his prices to the trade, so as to defy all competition in this market.

To private parties purchasing at a distance, the articles will be boxed free of charge.

A liberal credit given to purchasers over £25, on producing satisfactory paper.

All orders left at the Penitentiary Cabinet Ware-Rooms, Princess Street, Kingston, C. W. will receive prompt attention.

Kingston, August 27, 1857. 2 6m

PAPER & STATIONERY.

224 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber has during the past winter, greatly increased his facilities for doing a wholesale Paper & Stationery business. He will have in Stock, in a few days, nearly two hundred tons of Wrapping, Writing, and Printing Paper, Plain and Ornamental Stationery, &c. &c.

Having made all his foreign purchases in person previous to the recent advance in the price of paper in Britain, he is able to execute such orders as he may be favored with early, at a shade under the prices of last year.

Orders per post receive prompt attendtion.

JAMES CHALMERS.

N. B.—40 tons of Superior Roofing Felt for sale cheap. 35-6m

JUST RECEIVED AT THE CANTON TEA STORE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

per Str. Trenton.

16 Chests Tea,
8 Catties do,
10 Doz. Brooms,
5 Boxes Coffee,
20 Boxes Soap,
10 Boxes Candles,
2 Bags Pepper,
1 Bbl. Oil,
6 Boxes Tobacco,
2 Hhds. Sugar,
10 Boxes Raisins,
2 Bales Nuts,
1 Bbl. Salmon,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
1 Cask Codfish,
2 Bags Rice,
1 Puncheon Molasses,
10 Doz. Wash Boards,
10 Baskets Champaign,
1 Bbl. Almonds,
10 Boxes Pipes,
7 Bbls. Sugar,
2 Bbls. Oat Meal,
3 Boxes Saleratus,
10 do Blue,
1 Bbl. Sundries,
1 Case Sundries,
5 Box G. Pepper.

May 13, 1857.

per Bay of Quinte.

15 Doz. Pails,
5 Doz. Brooms,
2 Bags Coffee,
1 Bbl. Whiting,
7 Hhds. Sugar,
1 Case Sardines,
2 Bbls. Barley,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
10 Boxes Soap,
1 Box Corn Starch,
5 Bags Coffee,
12 Boxes Tobacco,
50 Boxes Stearine Candles,
1 Cask Pickles,
8 Bbls. Ale,
2 Cases Tea,
1 Case Ketchup,
15 Chests Tea,
1 Quarter Cask Brandy,
4 Baskets Champaign,
3 Boxes Raisins,
2 Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
2 " " Port Wine.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 42

QUIT Claim DEEDS, Chattel Mortgages, & Marriage Certificates, neatly got up—for sale at the *Chronicle* office.

HASTINGS HOUSE, MADOC.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor, would notify persons visiting Madoc, or passing thro' the village of Hastings on their way to the 'Hastings Road' settlement, that he has made

EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS

to his Premises, and hopes, by furnishing the best accommodation, to please the travelling public, and secure their liberal patronage.

N. B.—Three lines of Stages (one daily,) run between Belleville and Madoc, arriving at and departing from the HASTINGS HOUSE.

Madoc, April 6, 1857. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Charles R. Finkle and George Finkle the younger, at the suit of John Barnum, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title, and interest of Charles R. Finkle, of, in, and to the East half of Lot Number Eighteen, in the fourth concession of the Township of Hungerford and County of Hastings, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less,—all of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the seventeenth day of October A. D. 1857, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
SHERIFF Co. Hastings,
Per D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Belleville, July 10, 1857. } 47

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit. }

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of ROBERT POTTS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Charlotte Potts, Administratrix, of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Potts deceased at the time of his death, who died intestate, at the suit of Donald Campbell I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands and tenements, viz:—Eighty-one acres, be the same more or less, being composed of the North half of Lot number twenty four, in the ninth concession of Sidney and County of Hastings, patented to Robert Potts; also a Village Lot containing three-tenths of an acre, being composed of part of the south-east corner of Lot number thirteen, in the first concession of the Township of Rawdon, and which is more fully described in a Deed from William Wiss and Margaret Wiss to Robert Potts. All of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the tenth day of October A.D. 1857, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff C. H.
PER D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville,
July 4th, 1857. } 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Hastings, To Wit. }

ORLANDO CARROLL Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM W. MEYERS, Def't } B. R. Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa Residue.
JAMES ROSS, Plaintiff, vs. Adam Henry Meyers, Defen't. } C. P. Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa Residue.
JOSHUA BRUSH, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM W. MEYERS and Adam Henry Meyers, Defen's. } B. R. Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa Residue.
PILLANO SCARTH STEVENSON, Plaintiff, vs. Adam Henry Meyers and John Macara, Def't's, C. C. Ven. Ex. & Fi Fa Residue.

BY virtue of a Wirt of Fieri Facias in the above causes, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, which I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the third day of October 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, nnder Writs of Venditione Exponas and Fi Fa Residue in the said causes, viz:—

All the right, title and interest of the said Defendant of, in or to Lot number seventeen, in the second concession of the Township of Thurlow and County of Hastings; Lots 11, 12, 18, 19, 26, and 27, as shown by the Commercial Bank Plan of part of Lot number two in the first concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, as laid out by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S.; also, lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, on Willard's Block, Township of Thurlow, according to a plan by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S.; also part of lot number one in the first concession of the Township of Murray, on the East side of the river Trent, more fully described by a Deed of Bargain and Sale from Sheldon Hawley to Abraham W. Meyers, dated 23rd April, 1846; also lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton; also the village lot in Trenton, devised by Will of A. H. Meyers, deceased, to Justice Holloway Meyers, with the appurtenances; also another village lot in Trenton, purchased by said Adam H. Meyers, deceased, from John McAulay, at the mouth of the river Trent, and devised by the Will of the deceased A. H. Meyers to Justice Holloway Meyers; also in lots 1 and 6 in the first concession of the Township of Murray, now in Trenton, and the East half of lot 3 in broken concession A., devised by said A. H. Meyers, deceased, to his seven children as tenants in common; also lots numbers two and three in the Easterly part of lot number one, in the broken front in front of the first concession of the Township of Sidney, more particularly described in the grant thereof from the Crown to one James Young; also lot number eight in the first concession of Sidney, and the broken front in front thereof; also the Plot of Hanover, being composed of a broken fragment of lot number two in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton, granted by the Crown to Eliakim Weller, and by him conveyed to A. H. Meyers, deceased; also lot number 16 first concession Elzevir; also W. ½ of lot nnmber 20, 8th coçcession Marmora; also lot number 4, 1st concession Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also lot number 6, 5th concession Hungerford; also lot number 3, 3rd concession of Thurlow; also lot number 6, 1st concession Huntingdon; also W. ½ 11 in the broken front of Thurlow; also N ½ 3, 2nd concession Thurlow; also lot number 31, 8th concession Thurlow; also lot number 5, 1st concession Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also the following lots in the village of Annwood, in the County of Hastings, viz:—138, 139, 140, on the North side of King street, lot number 142 in rear of lot number 138, lot number 141 in the rear of said lot 139, and broken lot in rear of 140, the said last three lots being on the South West of Heber street; also lot number 18 in the 2nd concession of Hungerford; also the rear halves of lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff C. H.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville,
June 24th, 1857. } 45-13w

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Venditione Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Herman Simmons, at the suit of Stewart Wilson and Charles Wilson, I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands and tenements, viz: The East half of Lot number 18, in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings, together with the broken front thereof, consisting of one hundred acres, more or less. All of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in Belleville, on Saturday the 24th day of October, A.D. 1857, at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff County Hastings,
Per D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville,
July 18, 1857. } 48

FOR SALE. ON TWO YEARS' CREDIT,

PAYABLE IN FOUR INSTALMENTS, THE STOCK OF A COUNTRY DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE STORE.

VALUE about £1000. This Store, which is about 15 miles from Belleville, can be had with the Stock, if necessary.

Satisfactory security required.

Apply to P. O'NEILL,
Commercial House.

Belleville, June 2nd, 1857. 46

CONFECTIONERS.—Any quantity of 4-line MOTTOES for sale at this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the County of Hastings, and to me directed, dated the 11th day of August 1857, for the collection of the arrears of Taxes due upon the following Lands in the said County,—I shall proceed to the sale of the said Lands, for such arrears of Taxes, on *Tuesday, the 1st day of December* next, at the COURT HOUSE in the Town of Belleville, at 12 o'clock noon,—unless the same with the interest thereon, together with the expense of advertising, be sooner paid.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff County of Hastings.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville,
18th August, 1857.

CONCESSION, & parts.	No. of Lot.	No of Acres.	Amount of Taxes. £	s.	D.
RAWDON.					
I. S. E. ½	2	50	1	10	10
N. E. part	13	40	2	2	4
II. E. ½	5	100	6	17	10
E. ½	14	50	1	18	4
S. ½	23	100	7	9	7
III.	7	200	4	15	7
IV. N. part	14	40	2	12	9
V. S. ½ & N E ½	15	150	13	4	2
VI.	11	200	8	14	0
VII. E. ½	3	100	5	7	2
VIII.	6	200	2	13	6
E. ½	7	100	1	7	3
E. ½	11	100	1	1	8
IX. E. ½	7	100	2	1	5
W. ½	17	100	3	6	0
X. S. ½	1	100	5	5	4
	4	200	4	16	0
S. ½ & N W. ½	16	150	7	11	6
S. part	18	140	5	14	0
N. W. part	24	100	1	14	9
XI.	3	200	6	15	6
	17	200	3	12	2
S. ½	22	100	2	11	8
XII. W. ½	16	100	5	1	3
XIII. S. part	1	150	3	14	0
	15	200	9	8	6
HUNTINGDON.					
II. con. N. W. part	12	14	1	10	3
	20	200	7	4	10
III.	18	200	8	14	0
V. S. ½	15	100	2	1	7
VIII. N. part	12	65	1	11	6
IX. W. ½	12	100	1	14	0
X. W. ½	12	100	2	2	2
XI. E. ½	12	100	3	10	0
XII. E. ½	12	100	2	3	6
	14	200	4	6	4
XIII.	5	200	1	16	10
	15	200	1	16	0
XIV.	1	200	4	1	4
HUNGERFORD.					
I. W. ½	5	100	2	10	4
	31	200	2	9	6
II. N. ½	12	100	2	6	8
	24	200	3	15	0
N. ½	28	100	2	16	0
N. ½	35	100	2	7	3
III.	6	200	3	14	7
	7	200	1	12	6
	18	200	3	14	7
	19	200	3	1	10
E. ½	25	100	2	0	0
	27	200	3	14	7
S. ½	36	100	2	10	7
IV.	13	200	3	9	2
N. ½	31	100	1	6	7
W. ½	35	100	2	7	9
V. W. ½	7	100	1	15	9
N. ½	15	100	1	5	4
N. ½	19	100	2	7	10
	21	200	2	10	9
W ½	25	100	2	10	9
E. ½	27	100	2	14	4
	37	200	2	0	0
VI. N. ½	12	100	2	15	0
W ½	25	100	1	17	6
	28	200	3	13	6
VII. N. ½	18	100	2	17	0
S. ½	26	100	2	7	10
	30	200	3	8	10
VIII. N. ½	21	100	2	17	0
S. ½	23	100	1	15	9
IX.	22	200	2	17	1
W ½	29	100	3	1	0
X.	18	200	3	5	0
N. ½	28	100	3	0	0
N. ½	31	100	2	5	4
XI.	5	200	1	13	3
	24	200	3	15	8
	25	200	3	15	8
XII. E. ½	8	100	2	14	8
N. ½	14	100	2	5	5
	23	200	3	15	8
W ½ & N E ½	26	150	2	0	0
XIII. N. ½	6	100	3	0	0
	7	200	3	15	0
	8	200	2	0	7
XIV.	8	200	3	15	6
	13	200	3	15	8
MARMORA.					
II.	13	200	5	16	3
	18	200	5	16	3
	25	200	6	10	8
S part	26	135	4	10	0
III. E. ½	12	100	3	4	6
IV.	31	200	5	18	3
V.	1	160	4	15	4
	12	200	3	17	8
N. ½	18	100	3	9	6
	22	200	5	16	7
VI.	22	200	6	1	0
	25	200	7	4	4
VIII.	18	200	5	6	7
N ½	19	100	4	2	3
IX.	26	200	5	3	7
	29	200	5	3	7
X. W ½ of E ½	1	50	3	2	10
W ½	17	100	3	14	7
ELZEVIR.					
I. W. ½	4	100	1	12	0
E. ½	4	100	2	5	0
W. ½	13	100	1	14	10
III. W. ½	3	100	3	5	0
MADOC.					
I.	12	200	4	5	0
II. E ½	18	100	2	15	0
III.	1	200	6	15	3
N. ½	7	100	1	5	8
W. ½	18	100	2	5	6
IV. S. ½	2	100	4	7	0
W. ½	8	100	4	9	6
W. ½	15	100	2	15	3
E. ½	19	100	3	13	1
V. W. ½	14	100	4	2	0
E. ½	17	100	4	10	0
VI. E. ½	15	100	2	4	5
VII. E. ½	12	100	6	18	0
N. E. ½	17	50	1	19	8
W. ½	26	100	4	7	0
	29	200	5	4	10
VIII.	28	200	5	0	0
IX. W. ½	25	100	1	9	8
X.	10	200	4	6	8
E. ½	12	100	2	11	8
XI. W. ½	3	60	1	17	9
	4	120	3	16	0
E. ½	14	60	1	19	7
E. part	18	60	3	14	6
XI.	20	120	2	13	10
	30	120	2	8	4

N. B.—All the above mentioned Lands have been Patented. 1.13

LADIES' SCHOOL.

THE Classes in Miss C. MOORE'S SCHOOL will resume their Studies after the Midsummer vacation, on MONDAY, AUGUST 24th.

TERMS PER QUARTER (IN ADVANCE).

	£	s.	d.
All the Branches that constitute a Select English Education, and Use of Globes, ...	1	10	0
French....................................	1	10	0
Music......................................	1	10	0
Drawing and Water colours...................	1	10	0
Boarders per annum..........................	40	0	0

No extra charge except for washing.

Belleville, July 1st, 1857. 46,3m

W. RENNY, Auctioneer & Valuator,

HAS REMOVED opposite to the Commercial Buildings. Auction Sales will be held at noon on THURSDAYS, and on SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock in the evening,—consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c.

OUT SALES

by Auction in either Town or Country, will also be attended to on Commission.

46 WM. RENNY, *Auctioneer.*

JOB-WORK of all kinds, printing in colors &c, neatly executed at the *Chronicle* office.

J. & J. BOOTH.

1857. SPRING GOODS! 1857.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their Customers and the Public, that they have just received per RAILWAY, A CHOICE

ASSORTMENT OF NEWLY IMPORTED SPRING GOODS,

suitable for the *MERCHANT TAILORING* Department of their Trade, which they are now prepared to **Make up to Order**, or to *SELL in the CLOTH*, as may be required. Those who wish to purchase Cloths in the *Material or Garment*, will find an *extensive assortment to select from.* They have also on hand a

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,

consisting of *Business and Dress Coats, Pantaloons, and Vests*, in great variety of material, *suitable for the Spring Trade.*

TO MERCHANTS IN THE COUNTRY

Who require to keep READY-MADE CLOTHING, they can offer an *advantage*, as their *stock is larger than heretofore*, and *adapted in sizes and material to suit this Market.* ☞ A Liberal Discount will be made to the Trade. ☜

☞ They have also on hand a great variety of *Hats, Caps, Shirt Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Neckties, Umbrellas, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Carpet Bags, &c.*

J. & J. BOOTH.

Belleville, Front Street, next door to Messrs. Holton & Co.

March 16th, 1857. (30)

Bay of Quinte and River St. Lawrence.

THROUGH FREIGHT & PASSAGE BOAT.

THE STEAMER

1857. 1857.

"ST. HELEN,"

C. B. CRYSLER, MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, make regular Weekly Trips from the Head of the Bay and Belleville to Montreal, as follows, namely:—

—DOWNWARD—

WILL LEAVE

Trenton every Monday at 7 o'clock, A. M.
Belleville " do at 12 " noon.
Kingston " do at 9 " P. M.
for Montreal and intermediate Ports, arriving at Montreal on Tuesday evening.

—UPWARD—

WILL LEAVE

Montreal every Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.
Kingston every Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M.
for Belleville, Trenton, and intermediate Ports, arriving at Trenton on Saturday evening.

The ST. HELEN has an Upper Cabin, and excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to Henry Pretty, Belleville; J. A. Glassford, Montreal; or the Captain on board.

Kingston, April, 1857. 38

The Upper Cabin Steamer

18 57.

TRENTON,

JOHN D. TALBOT, MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, run between the head of the Bay of Quinte and Montreal, as follows, viz:

DOWNWARDS.

Will leave Trenton every Friday at 7 A. M.
Belleville " 11 A. M.
arriving in Kingston at 7 P. M., the same day,
" " Montreal on Saturday afternoon.

UPWARDS.

Will leave Montreal every Tuesday at 2 P. M.
" " Kingston, Thursdays at 7 A. M.
arriving at Trenton on Thursday evening.

FARE through—Cabin Passage 15s. 0d.
Deck " 10s. 0d.

For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. E. C. Flint, Belleville; Nelson M. Bockus, Montreal, or to the Captain on board.

Belleville, June 12, 1857. 43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. G. GERMAN

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE J. H. GERMAN,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, that the BOOT & SHOE TRADE is being carried on as usual, in the premises well known as the

PENITENTIARY STORE.

A complete assortment of Ladies', Gent's, and Children's wear will be kept constantly on hand, supplied from the best

Canadian and American Markets.

Of the work manufactured at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, and which will always occupy a prominent place, he feels that he need say nothing, as it has been thoroughly proved, both in Town and Country, and has given general satisfaction.

His general stock, which has been selected with great care, will be found to comprise every variety and style known to the TRADE, and will be *WARRANTED* as represented. *TERMS CASH.*

Belleville, May 27th, 1857. 42

THE Railroad Celebration

—IN—

Belleville, will take place on the

ANNIVERSARY OF THE

QUEEN'S VISIT TO THIS TOWN.

IT will be conducted on a most magnificent scale. It is calculated to eclipse that of the City of Montreal, and thereby place the Capitol of Lower Canada in the shade.

HER MAJESTY

is expected to arrive in Belleville, by a Special Train from Quebec, in thirteen hours. Therefore, under these auspicious circumstances, the

VARIETY AND ABUNDANCE OF HARDWARE

which will be required for the occasion, must be very considerable; and in consideration thereof, the committee of the BELLEVILLE RAILROAD CELEBRATION and the public Generally, are most respectfully invited to call at the

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT

—OF—

M. GILLEN,

where they will find a genuine and complete assortment of

Hardware,

if not superior, certainly not surpassed by any other in Town, comprising every article in the trade.

M. G. flatters himself with the idea that, from his knowledge and experience in the above line of business, and the *large and peculiar* selection of goods JUST ARRIVED, that he occupies a position which will enable him to please the fastidious, in point of style and quality, not excepting Her Majesty, should she feel graciously pleased to favor him with a call, during her sojourn here.

"There's no Time to be Lost."

☞ Look into his Store in the Victoria Buildings, as you are passing by, and Judge for Yourselves.

"God Save the Queen."

ALL persons Indebted to the above named M. G., are respectfully requested to settle their accounts for the years 1855 6.

Belleville, Dec. 13, 1856. (17)

Oils, Oils, Oils.

OLIVE, Solar Sperm, Masonic Sperm, Machine, Cod, Tanners, Lard, Boiled Linseed, Raw Linseed, Kerosene, Bleached Whale, Pale Seal, &c., &c., for sale by the Cask, Barrel, or Gallon, at

HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE,

15 Front Street, Belleville

BENJAMIN BEDDOME & CO.,

Have just received several cases of

SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

COMPRISING

LADIES' White Cotton Hose, in all qualities and prices,
Ladies' Grey and Unbleached Cotton Hose,
Girls' white and grey Cotton Hose, (assorted sizes),
Children's Cotton Socks, of all descriptions,
Men's Unbleached and Colored Cotton Half-Hose,
Men's Grey and Fancy Merino Hose,
Men's Unbleached Cotton Under Shirts and Drawers,
Men's white Merino do do
Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Fancy Gloves,
Men's do do do
Children's Elastic Belts,
Men's Cotton and Elastic Braces.
A small assortment of Lace, Edgings, Insertions, Falls, Sleeves, Muslin Caps, &c.

Front Street Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 41

THE undersigned is prepared to cure diseases in Horses, viz:—Influenza (especially), Swellings in the legs, Dropsy in the chest, Ring-bone, Bone spavin, Pole evil, Blood spavin, Split hoofs, and all diseases to which horses are subject; in proof of which he can refer to several Farmers of experience in this vicinity.

He will be found at his Hotel, TORONTO HOUSE, Front street.

ISAAC FANNING.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY

IN FOREST PLANTS.

DR. HALSEY, (of New York,) has discovered medicinal properties in certain plants found growing wild in the forests and fields, from which he has produced Two remedies which cure the worst forms of Disease. These popular remedies are

DR. HALSEY'S

FOREST WINE AND FOREST PILLS.

THE FOREST PILLS.—There are three things peculiar to these Pills alone—

1st. They neither gripe nor weaken the system. This is because they contain no *Drugs* or *Minerals*, but that they are the pure virtues of Plants which are as wholesome as the food we eat.

2nd. They purge most when the stomach and bowels are most bilious and foul, after this their efficacy enters the blood, and the process of purifying goes on until all humor and disease are expelled from the system.

3rd. A cure is certain in all cases for which they are recommended, and they cure without affecting the bowels but slightly.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

It is remarkable that although the Press have at all times studiously avoided speaking in favor of Patent Medicines, yet the Medical qualities of the "FOREST WINE AND PILLS," have attracted its attention, and we find it setting foth the merits of these Remedies in unqualified terms in every part of our country.

From the Editorial Department of the Wellsville (Ohio) Patriot, of July 3rd, 1855.

"HALSEY'S FOREST WINE."—So universally is this Medicine approved of in this locality, and so rapidly has been its sale within the past three months, it being a never failing remedy for nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, that Mr. Baker, (druggist of this town,) was compelled to re-order in a much shorter time than is usual in the case of many other patent medicines. The FOREST WINE is destined from its excellent medical qualities, to become more popular than was ever any other Medicine.

From the same paper of January 29th, 1856.

In another column of to-day's paper the reader will find the advertisement of Dr. G. W. Halsey's Forest Wine.

We seldom give editorial notices of patent medicines, but when they sustain their reputation, we see no reason why we should not communicate the fact to the public.

Mr. Baker, the Agent for Wellsville and vicinity, informs us that he sold twelve bottles to one man, who afterwards said it was the best patent medicine he had ever made use of, and that it gave him much relief. Temperance men need have no scruples. The Forest Wine never intoxicates, but makes a man feel like himself.

From the Steubenville (O.) American Union of May 3rd, 1856.

We are indebted to Mr. L. Miller, druggist, of this city, for a bottle of Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine, which we have used for a very bad cold and cough, with good results. It is more particularly adaptep to fever and ague, and diseases of that character, and is earning a reputation in that class of diseases for Dr. Halsey, its gentlemanly proprietor, that will ultimately make him a splendid fortune. It is a pleasant medicine to take.

Extract of a letter from Dr. J. A. Stanley, a celebrated Physician of Houston, Texas, dated Princeton, N. J., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. G. W. HALSEY.—*Dear Sir*—I take the liberty to address you a few lines concerning your very valuable medicines. I am a perfect stranger to you, but I cannot help writing. I have been practising medicine in Texas and Arkansas for nearly ten years, and in all my experience I have never seen anything to compare to your Forest Wine and Pills.

You are at liberty to make use of my name as reference. I am well known at the South, and have no doubt your excellent medicines would sell well there. Yours respectfully,

J. A. STANLEY, M. D., *of Houston, Texas.*

From the Havana (N. Y.) Journal, of March 24.

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.—This Wine is manufactured entirely from Medical Plants, and while it is quite equal in flavor to any imported, it is one of the best Medical formulas known.

From the Clyde (N. Y.) Times of Oct. 15th, 1855.

DR. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.—This Wine is an article which by experience we can recommend in the highest terms.

Extract of a Letter from the Editor of the Niagara River Pilot.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., June 7th, 1855.

Dr. G. W. HALSEY.—Mr. Stanley, druggist, of this place, has sold a great deal of "Forest Wine and Pills," and I am pleased to learn that they are universally commended for our most common disease, Ague and Fever.

S. S. PACKARD, Editor of the Pilot.

My Forest Wine is in large square bottles. One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Forest Pills, Twenty-five Cents per Box.

General Depot, No. 64 Walker Street, N. Y.

AGENTS in Belleville—E. Chandler, R. Holden, Druggists; Stirling—G. H. Boulter, Geo. E. Bull; Frankford—Scott Marshall; Madoc—A. F. Wood; Thomasburgh—Jones & Vandervoort; Tweed—G. A. Munro; Shannonville—F. Warwick; Consecon—Wm. B. Whittier; Hillier—Philip Flagler; Wellington—J. Cummings; Demorestville—Jas. Hart; Bloomfield—P. Clark; Ameliasburgh—R. C. H. Cotter; Rednersville—Jas. Redner, and kept by one or more respectable druggists in almost every city and village in the Union and British Colonies. 12

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M.D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N.Y., writes: "I have used your PECTORAL myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your PECTORAL is the best remedy we possess for the cure of *Whooping Cough, Croup*, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, ESQ., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PECTORAL by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your CHERRY PECTORAL is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M.D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your CHERRY PECTORAL for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

SOLD BY

R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer, C. G. Levesconte, Belleville; W. Deans, Trenton; R. Baker, Brighton; and by all Druggists everywhere. Tuttle, Moses & Northrup, General Agents for Canada. 10

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract:

The south 75 acres of Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Thurlow.

ALSO,

Nine acres and a perch on Montreal and Charlotte Streets, being a portion of Wellington Murney's survey.

ALSO,

Five acres in the same survey, adjoining the allowance for road between Thurlow and Sidney in the town of Belleville.

ALSO,

228 feet on Coleman Street, between Easton's Mills, and the lower Bridge, running back to the River Moira.

ALSO,

231 feet lying to the east of Robert Coleman's lot, on the street leading to Bleeker's Mills.

ALSO,

A strip of land lying between William Street and Grand Trunk Railway.

ALSO,

Lot No. 18 in third concession and Lot No. 19 in fourth concession of Marmora, 20 acres of latter being improved, with dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

The north end of Lot No. 2 in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 50 acres, 20 acres improved with dwelling house thereon, with a never failing spring running through the lot.

For terms and particulars apply to

SHELDON HAWLEY,
Trenton.

February, 28th, 1857. (29)

BELLEVILLE AND MARMORA RAILROAD AT LAST!!!

W. J. NORTHGRAVES

HAS received the most fashionable and complete assortment of Watches and fine Jewelry ever offered in this town.

His stock consists in part of

Gold and Silver Watches,	Brooches,
Ear-rings,	Rings,
Bracelets,	Necklaces,
Guard and Albert Chains,	Pins,
Shirt Studs,	Lockets,
Pencils,	Watch
Keys, Wedding & Stone	Rings,
Cuff Pins,	Sleeve
Buttons, Pens,	Charms,
Spectacles & Cases,	Clocks,
Black Brooches &	Bracelets,
Walking Sticks,	Electro-Plate in

great variety, and almost every thing usually kept in Jewelry Stores.

All of which will be sold much cheaper than ever before offered in this Town.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired as usual.

W. J. NORTHGRAVES.

Hambly's Block, Corner of Front and Bridge Sts., next to the Railroad House.

Belleville, July 3, 1857. 46

INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND PACKING, for sale by

JOHN LEWIS.

Belleville, July 9, 1856. 46

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Clairvoyant consultations, and advice given daily, Sundays excepted. Magneto-Electricity applied for the cure of Diseases. It is an infallible cure for Weakness, Debility, Indiscretions of youth, and all nervous complaints.

Clairvoyance enables us to see more clearly the cause of all our sufferings and infirmities.—It enables us to give the best advice, and to recommend the most proper remedies. It enables us to recommend and advice those means that will effect a perfect and certain cure, when all other remedies have failed. It also enables us to see the most innocent, safe, and certain means to be employed. All who are in trouble, all who have been unfortunate, deceived and trifled with, all whose fond hopes have been crushed and blasted, all whose minds and health are suffering and declining; go to the never-failing

CLAIRVOYANT AND PHRENOLOGIST,

for advice and guidance. All laboring under melancholy thoughts and depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, from whatever cause, all laboring under bad and delicate health; go to him for relief and comfort. All Ladies who have suffered under those complaints and diseases incident to females, consult him with the greatest confidence. Previous to marriage, all in delicate health should consult him. All those who have suffered from the secret follies and bad habits of youth, consult him privately and confidentially. All who have had bad luck, all who have tried their best to get on in the world, and cannot; go to him for advice how to improve their circumstances. Parents should get his opinion what trade or Profession is best calculated to ensure their children's success in life. In love affairs, the principles of the above Science guide you to a happy Marriage, and Domestic Felicity. He shows the

Likeness of Future Husband or Wife.

Call, consult him, and judge for yourselves, how truly he can tell you. Further particulars sent GRATIS.

☞ AFFLICTED, READ ☜

DR. RAPHAEL'S MARRIAGE ALMANAC.

It is a work of startling, yet very instructive interest. It is designed to show the fearful consequences of excessive sexual indulgence and unnatural solitary habits. It is written in a chaste style, and may be read without detriment to the morals of innocence and youth. It is the very book so long needed as a warning to those guilty of all manner of secret and criminal indulgence. The unerring laws of nature are plainly revealed, and the road to purity and peace pointed out.

Let no young man enter the secret obligations of married like without reading every page of Dr. Raphael's Marriage Almanac.

It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. It contains a number of extraordinary cures, and the treatment of secret and delicate diseases, Self-abuse, &c; and shows that those cases which were pronounced incurable have been radically cured, and the parties are now married and happy.

Every one, especially young persons and those contemplating marriage, should read the Doctor's Marriage Almanac. It contains practical observations on the cause of premature decay, weakness, debility, nervous complaints, and loss of health. It contains a Father's advice on the indiscretions and follies of youth, of both sexes, and points out clearly its remedies and certain cure. Enclose three Postage Stamps, and it will be sent to any Name or Address.

☞ A liberal allowance given to all travelling Booksellers, Book Agents and Pedlars.

All Letters, Communications, and Interviews, strictly Private and Confidential. In order to claim attention, the postage of all Letters must be prepaid, and have Postage Stamps enclosed for the answer. Address, W. RAPHAEL, Box 568, Post Office Hours of Consultation, from 9 to 11½, A. M., and from 2 to 8 P. M., at the CORNER OF NELSON AND DUCHESS STREETS, TORONTO.

Toronto, June 10, 1857. 42

NEW TREATMENT.

BUFFALO

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

DYSPEPSIA, General Debility, Syphilis, Seminal weakness and the Secret Infirmities of Youth and Maturity, by Dr. AMOS & SON, Buffalo, N. Y. Office corner of Main and Quay streets, up stairs.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. AMOS & SON

take great pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York; it hrs been declared to be the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.

Dr. AMOS & SON are the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. May be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease, Secondary Symptoms, Seminal Weakness, Impotence and Strictures of the Urethra, &c., with inviolable secrecy. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of 30 years' extensive and successful practice in London.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dr. AMOS & SON have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures is fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent patients, and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of consultation. While their exertions have been crowned with the most signal advantages; yet from what they have experienced in inquiring into the causes of these complaints, from their most simple condition to that of the most dangerous and inveterate, they have always entertained the possibility of their prevention and removal, and likewise invariably found that the most horrible and malignant forms of disease could almost always be traced to one of the following causes:—Ignorance, neglect, or the ill effects of unskillful and improper treatment; therefore Dr. AMOS & SON have succeeded in discovering, in the selection of their remedies, a safe, effectual and cautious course; omitting all combination of remedies which bear an equivocal character, as well as those whose premature or injudicious applications might be productive of bad consequences in the hands of private individuals. In short, the laudable end of their remedies is the lessening of a great mass of human misery by the alleviation, relief and prevention of those grievous afflictions that are in reality the secret foes of life, and which while they so extensively surround us, call aloud for our skill and interference for their extermination.

COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

Address Dr. AMOS & SON, corner Main and Quay street, Buffalo, N. Y. 18

CASH FOR HIDES.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price for any quantity of HIDES, delivered at his Shop. S. B. SMITH.

Belleville, Sept'r, 1856. 4